



# **Campus Safety Plan**

**2025-26**

Updated: November 2025

**Southern Utah University's  
Campus Safety Plan**

**In response to UCA § 53H-7-602 and USHE Policy  
R262**

## **Policies and Publications Related to a Covered Offense (UCA § 53H-7-602(2)(a); USHE R262-3.7.1)**

Individuals can locate SUU's institutional policies and publications related to claims of sexual misconduct, which includes sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, sexual harassment, and stalking through several locations including the Title IX webpage (<https://www.suu.edu/titleix/>), the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (<https://www.suu.edu/clery/>), SUU Policy 5.60 (<https://www.suu.edu/policies/05/60.html>), SUU Policy 5.27 (<https://www.suu.edu/policies/05/27.html>), and SUU Policy 5.67 (<https://www.suu.edu/policies/05/67.html>).

## **University's Response to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking - broadly referred to as Sexual Misconduct (UCA § 53H-7-602(2)(b) and (c) R262-3.7.2 and UCA § 53H-7-602(2)(c); R262-3.7.3)**

### **Overview**

Southern Utah University is committed to preventing sexual misconduct through educational programs that raise awareness, teach bystander intervention skills, and describe precautionary practices that may reduce the risks of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Despite these prevention efforts, some individuals may experience sexual misconduct, and when that happens the University strives to provide support for individuals who have been victimized while also facilitating prompt, fair, and equitable resolution procedures to hold actors accountable for misconduct.

### **Educational Programming to Promote Awareness & Prevent Misconduct**

The University uses educational programs and public health campaigns to raise awareness about the prevalence, causes, impacts, and prevention strategies related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Awareness and prevention efforts are a collaborative initiative that involve the following campus departments and resource partners:

- Student Affairs
- Student Health & Wellness
- Athletics
- SUU Police Department
- Title IX Staff
- Canyon Creek Services (a community agency and University partner)
- Enterprise Risk Management, Compliance, and Safety
- Human Resources

All students and employees, with particular emphasis on new employees and first-time students, are expected annually to complete an online training developed by the Office of Equal Opportunity and the Center for Teaching Innovation housed in the University's Canvas LMS system. Students are to complete *Title IX and Sexual Harassment Prevention Training for Students* which takes about 30 minutes to complete and is comprised of one module that addresses laws, precautionary activities, bystander intervention, reporting and services, and resolution proceedings. The training culminates in a 10-question quiz that requires students to earn a 100% to demonstrate comprehension. Students can find this training in the *SUU Essential Student Trainings* Canvas course. Employees are also required to complete *Title IX and Sexual Harassment Prevention for Employees* training which takes about 30 minutes to complete and is comprised of one module. This training culminates in a 10-question quiz that requires employees to earn a 100% to demonstrate comprehension. These online educational programs constitute primary prevention programs.

In addition to the online component of awareness education, University departments also host in-person educational sessions, campus information fairs, panel discussions, and emphasize awareness and prevention during particular months of the year. The following list are common ongoing and continuing programs that are offered each academic year, but were specific to 2024:

Sexual Assault Awareness Month (April 2024)  
Canyon Creek Services SAAM (Sexual Assault Awareness Month) activities (April 2024)  
Teal and Denim Days (April 2024)  
Chalk About Consent (April 2024)

It is also typical for violence prevention experts and staff to present to classes such as the International Student Acculturation course, sociology courses, criminal justice courses, and many others. University Housing also emphasizes violence prevention and campus safety in their programming for residents. These programs seek to aid individuals in being able to identify situations where risks are evident, what to do to intervene safely, and how to access supportive resources.

## **Procedures to Follow if Victimized**

SUU strives to support individuals who have been subjected to or experienced dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. In the midst of violence, or after, it can be difficult to know what to do next. The University encourages individuals that have been victimized to consider these steps in seeking support or initiating procedures to hold an offender or respondent accountable. When appropriate, the information below will cross reference sections of University policy that are applicable to that content.

## **Preserving Evidence**

It is important to preserve evidence that may assist in proving that an alleged criminal offense occurred or be helpful in obtaining a protection order. As time passes, physical evidence may become more difficult to detect and collect, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection orders related to the incident more difficult. If an individual that has been victimized chooses not to make a complaint, they should consider speaking with SUU Police or local law enforcement to learn how to preserve evidence in the event they later decide filing a complaint is in their best interest.

There are several ways that a person can preserve evidence:

- If sexually assaulted, try to avoid washing your body, brushing your teeth, using the toilet, or changing your clothes immediately after.;

- If sexually assaulted, seek to have a medical examination conducted by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) at the Cedar City Hospital as soon as practical after the assault<sup>1</sup>;

- If you are physically injured by a violent partner, seek medical care for the injuries and permit the care provider to photograph and document the nature and extent of injuries;

- If you do change clothes after an assault, place your clothes in a paper bag;

- If you have access or control of the location where the assault occurred, avoid rearranging or cleaning things before police can document the location;

- Store and record communications that may have occurred before, during, or after an incident. Avoid deleting text messages or voicemails. Screenshot social media messages and make sure they're time stamped. Keep emails;

- If you are able to recall people who may have been present at the time of an incident, write down their names to aid you later during an interview.

University staff will encourage you to preserve evidence and remind you about the importance of preserving evidence if you choose to notify them. Individuals that report to the Title IX coordinator may be notified that a complainant may seek and receive a medical forensic examination for reports of sexual assault from a local hospital emergency department.

## **Reporting the Incident to the University**

Individuals who have experienced dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking have several options with regard to reporting an incident for the purpose of obtaining support from the University and/or initiating a University disciplinary process or law enforcement investigation. The following options are available:

<sup>1</sup>The SANE exam may be requested by contacting Cedar City Hospital's ER.

## **NON-CONFIDENTIAL OPTIONS**

### **Title IX Coordinator** (in the Office of Equal Opportunity)

Individuals may report to the Title IX coordinator in the following ways:

1. Online reporting form: <https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?SouthernUtahUniv>
2. Walk-in/in-person appointments – Room 101 of the University Campus Services (UCS) building (at the corner of 216 S and 200 W)
3. Email: [title9@suu.edu](mailto:title9@suu.edu)
4. Phone: 435-586-5419 (cannot accept text messages)

The Title IX coordinator is not a confidential source. The Title IX coordinator can maintain some level of confidentiality for information that is shared, but in order to initiate some supportive measures or resolution proceedings, a reporting party's identity and details about the incident may need to be shared. To the extent law and policy permit, the Title IX Coordinator will keep a reporting party's identity confidential.

### **Officials with Authority (OWAs) [NOT CONFIDENTIAL]**

Some employees at the University are required to report incidents of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking to the Title IX coordinator. These individuals are identified in University policy as officials with authority (OWAs). (See [SUU Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.D.2). They include senior leaders at the University, senior leaders within Student Affairs, college deans, and employment supervisors when a person reporting is a subordinate of the supervisor.

To report to an OWA, a person can email, telephone, or speak in person to the OWA. OWAs cannot keep any information shared with them confidential. They will report to the Title IX coordinator.

### **Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) [NOT CONFIDENTIAL]**

Much like OWAs, campus security authorities (CSAs) are University employees that have particular roles which make them more likely to receive reports about crimes, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. (See [SUU Policy 5.67](#), Section IV.C). CSAs include SUU Police employees, many student affairs employees, athletic coaches and staff members, resident assistants, student leads, ACES, and Presidential Ambassadors. CSAs include Human Resource employees. In essence, if an employee has a "significant responsibility for student and campus activities," they are likely to serve as a CSA. CSAs cannot keep information confidential. They must report what they know about an alleged crime to the Clery Compliance Officer or SUU Chief of Police. If a reporting party speaks to a University employee that is a CSA, the CSA will communicate that information so it is known to the Clery Compliance Officer and the Title IX coordinator.

To report to a CSA, a person can email, telephone, or speak in person to the CSA.

### ***SUU Police Department [NOT CONFIDENTIAL]***

Many people initially think to report dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking to the police. This is an appropriate instinct and can be achieved by any of the following ways:

Walk-In/Appointments: 36 North 300 West Cedar City, UT 84720

Email: [police@suu.edu](mailto:police@suu.edu)

Phone: 435-586-1911

Text: "PD + message" to "32483"

Reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that are made to SUU Police will be shared with the Title IX coordinator.

### **CONFIDENTIAL OPTIONS**

Individuals may want to report an incident or experience and not want the University or law enforcement to know about it. There are options for reporting an incident or an experience to a confidential source, and they have the ability to withhold information from the University or law enforcement by virtue of legal privileges.

### ***SUU Counseling & Psychological Services [CONFIDENTIAL]***

Students may speak with a licensed mental health professional at SUU Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) about dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking without the counselor sharing information with the Title IX coordinator or law enforcement. Counselors at CAPS are knowledgeable about Title IX and Clery requirements, and they can confidentially educate clients about these requirements and processes. CAPS counselors may also report an incident that occurred on campus or within the University's Clery geography without disclosing the victim's identity so the crime can be included in the Daily Crime Log and Annual Security Report statistics.

For more information about the legal privilege that assures confidentiality, please see [UCA 58-60-114](#).

### ***Canyon Creek Services – Victim Advocacy [CONFIDENTIAL][OFF CAMPUS]***

The University works closely with Canyon Creek Services, a community-based, victim service agency. Canyon Creek Services employs victim advocates who serve individuals who have experienced dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking. To contact and report an incident to Canyon Creek Services, you can use any of the following methods:

Online: <https://www.canyoncreekservices.org/>

Walk-In/Appointments: 2069 N. Main Street, Suite 202, Cedar City, UT 84721

Phone: 435-233-5732

Victim advocates at Canyon Creek Services are knowledgeable about the University's Title IX and Clery obligations and can educate clients about how to engage these processes. For more information about the legal privilege that assures confidentiality, please see [UCA 77-38-405](#).

## **Involving Law Enforcement**

University policy encourages individuals who have been victimized or experienced dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking to report incidents to law enforcement. However, the individual retains choice whether or not to involve law enforcement. (See [SUU Policy 5.67](#), Section IV.G). To support individuals in whatever choice they make, the University's Clery Compliance Officer or Title IX coordinator or their designee(s) will do any of the following:

1. Provide contact information for SUU Police or local law enforcement agencies so the individual can, at a time of their choosing, report the incident.
2. Accompany the individual to the location so the individual can make a report to law enforcement.
3. Facilitate communication by phone or email with law enforcement if the individual chooses that option.

An individual may decline any of the foregoing options at any time for any reason. They may also change their mind and subsequently request any of the options identified above.

## **Seeking Protective Orders or “No Contact Agreements”**

Individuals who have been victimized through an incident of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking may be able to obtain a protection order from Utah State Courts or a mutual no contact agreement (MNCA) from the University. These instruments are used to limit the contact between an individual who has been victimized (Complainant) and the person who victimized them (Respondent). There are important distinctions between what the Courts can provide and what the University can provide.

## **University Issued No Contact Agreements or Directives**

Under the University's sexual misconduct policy (see [SUU Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.E.1 and Section IV.H.3.e), both complainants and respondents have a right to supportive measures, one of which is “mutual restrictions on contact between the parties.” An individual can request these Mutual No-Contact Agreements/Directives through the Dean of Students Office, which will issue the agreement or directive. No-contact agreements are only enforceable on campus or within or during University programs and activities wherever they may occur. Additionally, University

issued mutual No Contact Agreements are enforced through the Dean of Students Office and University Code of Conduct (see [SUU Policy 11.2](#)) or the assistant vice president for Human Resources if the parties are employees (see [SUU Policy 8.3.5](#)).

Violating a No-Contact Agreement would be viewed as failure to comply under the Student Code of Conduct. (See [SUU Policy 11.2](#), Section IV.B.11).

Violating a No-Contact Agreement would be viewed as insubordination under the termination of non-academic staff employees and disciplinary sanctions. (See [SUU Policy 8.3.5](#), Section IV.A.3).

## **Court-Issued Protection Orders**

The Fifth District of the Utah Courts may issue one of three types of protective orders (dating violence, domestic violence, or sexual assault) or a civil stalking injunction. These court orders are enforceable by law enforcement and the courts. Violating a court order subjects the violator to criminal penalties. Protective orders and civil stalking injunctions can be enforced on-campus and off-campus depending on where the violation occurs.

The Utah Courts has a very helpful website that can aid individuals in applying or petitioning for a protective order or injunction.

[https://www.utcourts.gov/abuse/protective\\_orders.html](https://www.utcourts.gov/abuse/protective_orders.html)

The site listed above contains all of the forms that a person must complete in order to obtain a protective order. In addition, Canyon Creek Services will assist individuals in completing the forms. To contact a victim advocate at [Canyon Creek Services](#), please call 435-233-5732. Canyon Creek is a community-based agency located off campus. The victim advocates are not employees of the University.

## **Information Management & Protection**

Generally speaking, information that is reported to the University that presents allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking is considered confidential. The University has defined confidentiality as:

“Restricting information to persons with a need to know. Confidentiality is not the same as anonymity, where an individual is not named or personally identified. The University treats complaints and the review process as confidential. The University will instruct employees and students about the requirement not to disclose confidential information.” (See [SUU Policy 5.27](#), Section III.H)

When students disclose they have been victimized or participate in a resolution process, the documented information is protected by [Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.E.2 which sets limits on who may know of their identity. More broadly, the records developed related to sexual misconduct are



deemed disciplinary records which are a subset of educational records under FERPA. (See [SUU Policy 11.3](#)). Thus, the University must safeguard this information pursuant to both policies.

When employees disclose they have been victimized or participate in a resolution process, the documented information is protected by [Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.E which sets limits on who may know of their identity. More broadly, the records developed related to sexual misconduct are deemed disciplinary records which are a subset of personnel and employment records. (See [SUU Policies 5.19 & 5.39](#)). Privacy and confidentiality are not absolute, but these policies place strict safeguards on the information.

## **Publicly Available Records of Reports**

The University's policy on reporting information for the purpose of Clery Act compliance, particularly when it is available to the public, is to refrain from including personally identifying information. (See [SUU Policy 5.67](#), Section IV.J). Clery has several public reporting obligations such as the Daily Crime Log (see [SUU Policy 5.67](#), Section III.M), statistics in the Annual Security Report, and Timely Warnings (see [SUU Policy 5.67](#), Section IV.Q). In each of these depositories of crime information, the University will not disclose personally identifying information for or about victims.

Other University policies also require confidentiality with regard to reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. For example, the University's sexual misconduct policy establishes that:

"The University must keep confidential the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of sexual harassment, any complainant, any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sexual harassment, any respondent, and any witness, except as may be permitted by the federal *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act*, its regulations, or as required by *Utah Government Records and Management Act (GRAMA)*, the federal *Health Information Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)* or other law, or to carry out the purposes of Title IX, including the conduct of any investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding arising under Title IX." (See [SUU Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.E.2)

To carry out the purposes of Title IX, there may be times when the University shares the identity of a party to facilitate the delivery of a supportive measure or to provide due process to a party under the resolution procedures. With regard to the latter, respondents and witnesses may receive the identity of a complainant or reporting party. However, individuals participating in the resolution process are reminded about the importance of maintaining as confidential any information they learn from participating in the resolution process.

## **Sharing Information to Facilitate Protective & Supportive Measures**

The University has adopted a policy regarding the design and delivery of accommodations and protective measures that establishes confidentiality for both victims and the accused. (See [SUU](#)

[Policy 5.60](#), Section III.U & Section IV.E). Federal law requires that the confidentiality be extended to both complainants (victims) and respondents participating in the University's resolution procedures for sexual misconduct as a matter of equity.

## Notifying Individuals about Victim Services & Supportive Resources

Any report of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking that is received by the Office of Equal Opportunity (the home of the Title IX Coordinator) is subjected to a preliminary review and outreach to the individual(s) subjected to misconduct. (See [SUU Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.H.2.a). As part of that preliminary review and outreach, victims receive electronic copies of the policy, a resource guide for complainants, and a rights & options document. These documents reference resources of health, counseling, victim advocacy, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and legal services. Copies of these documents are available in the Office of Equal Opportunity. Additionally, when students elect to meet with the Title IX coordinator, or designee, these resources are reviewed so complainants may ask questions.

Information about these services are also available on the SUU Police Department's webpage (<https://www.suu.edu/police/victim-resources.html>) and the Equal Opportunity webpage (<https://www.suu.edu/eo/>).

In addition to resources and services available on campus and in the community, the University will design and deliver supportive measures. (See [SUU Policy 5.60](#), Section III.U & Section IV.E) that enable both complainants and respondents to make alterations, modifications, and adjustments to their academic, living, transportation, working situations, or protective measures. Written notification occurs through outreach correspondence from the Title IX coordinator, or designee, and includes attachments known as a Complainant Resource Guide and Rights & Options document. These documents review information about supportive measures, and if complainants (alleged victims) elect to meet with the Title IX coordinator, the documents are reviewed in detail. Supportive measures are also described on the Equal Opportunity webpage at <https://www.suu.edu/eo/resources.html>.

To make sure that students who experience VAWA or Title IX-related misconduct understand the available resources, the University provides the following information:

Topic/Subject Matter
<p><b>Supportive Measures:</b> Federal regulations define supportive measures as “non- disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as <u>appropriate</u>, as <u>reasonably available</u>, and without fee or charge to the [ parties ] <u>before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed</u>. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to <u>protect the safety of all parties</u> or the [ recipient's ] educational environment, or <u>deter sexual harassment</u>.” <a href="#">34 C.F.R. § 106.30</a>.</p> <p>The University may provide individualized services regarding course enrollment, course-specific modifications, workplace modifications, residence hall reassignments, and security accompaniment, advising, advocacy, or counseling.</p> <p>Supportive measures are <u>implemented with confidentiality</u> – only those University employees that need to know about the</p>

<p>measure(s) are informed so as to effectively implement or monitor the measure.</p> <p>Supportive measures can be requested through the Title IX coordinator by emailing <a href="mailto:title9@suu.edu">title9@suu.edu</a>.</p>
<p><b>Preserving Evidence for Investigations:</b> It is important that the parties preserve and retain information about the allegations. This includes <u>physical evidence</u> that may be available such as medical examinations, articles of clothing, artifacts from the location of the incident(s) (e.g., bed sheets, towels, etc.), or photographs. Additionally, holding on to or obtaining <u>emails, social media messages, text messages</u>, or other communications between the parties or witnesses. Identify locations where surveillance video or electronic access records are kept (e.g., key cards).</p>
<p><b>Advocacy Services:</b> The University can refer parties to advocacy services. For complainants, there are community-based advocates through Canyon Creek Services or advocates embedded with the police and Iron County attorney. Advocates serving individuals who have been victimized (victim advocate) have a legal privilege to protect communications between advocate and client [ See <a href="#">UCA § 77-38-405</a> (2018) also <a href="#">Utah Court Rule 512</a> ]</p> <p>Respondents can receive a referral to a process advisor who is a campus professional with knowledge and familiarity of University policies and practices. Communications between a respondent and their University-appointed process advisor <u>are not privileged nor confidential</u>, but records created as a result of these communications are protected by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)<sup>2</sup>.</p>
<p><b>Orders of Protection &amp; No Contact Agreements:</b> Individuals who have been impacted by sexual misconduct may seek a protective order from the Utah Courts. Protective orders are enforced by local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and are enforceable on campus and off campus. The Utah Courts have a useful website that describes the types of orders available and the application materials required to request one:</p> <p><a href="https://www.utcourts.gov/abuse/protective_orders.html">https://www.utcourts.gov/abuse/protective_orders.html</a></p> <p>On campus, and only enforceable on campus, the University can issue and enforce Mutual No Contact Agreements (MNCAs). MNCAs apply to both the complainant and respondent. They are enforceable through the University's Student Code of Conduct (<a href="#">Policy 11.2</a>). You may request a MNCA through the Title IX coordinator and they will work with the dean of students to issue and enforce the agreement.</p>
<p><b>Counseling Services:</b> The University provides free access to mental health counseling for all parties. Students may engage <a href="#">Counseling and Psychological Services</a> (435-865-8621). Employees may engage the <a href="#">Employee Assistance Program</a> (1-800-280-3782 + CODE SUU).</p>
<p><b>Legal Services:</b> Parties may be able to obtain low-cost or free legal services (or at least consultation) depending on their income. Locally, parties may seek these services at the Southern Utah Bar Association (SUBA) "Talk to a Lawyer Clinic". To learn whether you may be eligible for legal services call 435-628-1604, extension 3662.</p>
<p><b>Immigration and Visa Services:</b> Students and employees who are at the University on a government-issued visa may consult with the <a href="#">Office of International Students and Scholar Services</a> (ISSS). They are located in the Sharwan Smith Student Center Suite 169. Call 435-586-1995 to schedule an appointment. There may also be immigration support through one of several statewide immigration law clinics. These clinics rely on Zoom to do consultations virtually/remotely.</p>
<p><b>Financial Aid:</b> The University may be able to assist students in managing financial complications that may result from experiencing sexual misconduct. Financial assistance may include (1) counseling about the potential of having to return Title IV (grants and loans) funds when students drop or withdraw from courses, (2) seeking waivers or exceptions to scholarship requirements, and (3) exploring the option to raise a student's cost of attendance to address unforeseen expenses related to recovering from sexual misconduct. There may be options for emergency funding through Financial Wellness.</p> <p>Students can work with a financial aid counselor in the <a href="#">Office of Financial Aid and Scholarships</a> or seek support in the <a href="#">Financial Wellness</a> program.</p>
<p><b>Accommodation Requests:</b> The parties may request an accommodation for a disability from the EOC representative, and that request will be shared with the director of the Disability Resource Center (students) or the director of Human Resources (employees) depending on the context of the allegations.</p>

### Medical Care (Emergency and Non-emergency)

Cedar City Hospital – Intermountain Health  
1303 N Main Street  
Cedar City, UT 84721  
Phone: 435- 868-5000  
Web: <https://intermountainhealthcare.org/locations/cedar-city-hospital/>

The hospital provides access to Sexual Assault Examinations conducted by certified Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE). The hospital has the ability to provide emergency contraception, testing for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and treatment for injuries sustained during a violent incident.

Planned Parenthood – St. George Regional Office (approximately 50 miles south of Cedar City)  
595 South Bluff Street, Suite 1  
St. George, UT 84770

Planned Parenthood provides testing for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and emergency contraception. For assistance obtaining transportation please contact [title9@suu.edu](mailto:title9@suu.edu) or call 435-586-5419.

## University Procedures for Facilitating Disciplinary Action

### Procedural Overview

Southern Utah University is obligated to resolve allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking in a manner that is consistent with federal law, specifically the Title IX regulations that became effective on August 14, 2020 ([34 C.F.R. Part 106, Subpart D](#)). To implement these regulations, the University adopted [SUU Policy 5.60 – Sexual Misconduct](#). This University policy contains provisions that fulfill the Title IX regulations and the Clery Act's regulations pertaining to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking (see [34 C.F.R. § 668.46\(k\)](#)).

Generally speaking, there are two resolution frameworks identified in [SUU Policy 5.60](#): (1) Informal Resolution ([Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.I) and (2) Investigation & Hearing ([Policy 5.60](#), Sections J thru O). Informal resolutions are voluntary party-driven agreements that do not produce a disciplinary outcome, though they may include provisions that bind a party to complete an action that is similar to a sanction. For example, a party may agree to complete an educational workshop rather than be compelled to complete as a sanction after being found responsible for violating University policy. In essence, informal resolutions do not produce findings that a party violated University policy. For this reason, the emphasis of this section of the Annual Security Report is on the procedures that the University follows to conduct an investigation and hearing.

The University will not pursue an investigation until a complainant (alleged victim) or the Title IX coordinator files a formal complaint ([Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.H.4) that is within the University's authority to act on (i.e., the University has jurisdiction). The University has jurisdiction under Title IX if the complaint alleges misconduct that (1) occurred in the United States, (2) within the

University's educational program and activity, (3) constitutes dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and (4) the University has the authority to discipline the accused person. When any of these four conditions are not satisfied, the Title IX coordinator must dismiss the complaint under the University's Title IX jurisdiction. (See [SUU Policy 5.60](#), Sections IV.A. & IV.H.6).

However, even though the University may lack jurisdiction under Title IX, it may still pursue some incidents of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking under the off-campus jurisdiction of the University's Student Code of Conduct ([SUU Policy 11.2](#)). Essentially, the Title IX coordinator may borrow authority under the Code of Conduct to implement its sexual misconduct procedures outlined in SUU Policy 5.60. To borrow that authority, the following factors (see [SUU Policy 11.2](#), Section III.L.3.g) must be evaluated and considered in their totality:

- The reported conduct is/was directed at or toward another student, employee, or visitor of the University;

- The reported conduct, if true, would be severe enough to potentially warrant a suspension or dismissal as a student and/or from University employment;

- The impact/effect of the conduct would logically and foreseeably create a material impediment to another student, employee, or visitor's access or participation on campus (generally, mere presence of the respondent on University premises or within University programs alone is insufficient);

- Evidence of the reported conduct can be gathered without inordinate expense, effort, or delay, such as due to geographic location and the University connection (or lack thereof) to property, among others;

- Reported conduct occurs in a context that a reasonable person would expect the University would have an interest in (maintains a workplace in that location, is part of its geographic service area, would not supersede or conflict with another entity's authority/responsibility, among others).

If the Title IX coordinator determines to proceed under the code's off-campus jurisdiction, the procedures of [Policy 5.60](#) will still be used.

With jurisdiction to resolve the alleged misconduct, the University can initiate an investigation by sending written notice to the complainant and respondent (i.e., the accused person). Both parties receive a notice of allegations and investigation. The notice explains important rights and next steps. Once the notice has been sent, the University's investigator(s) may begin to gather evidence related to the allegations. The investigation process includes interviews with the parties and witnesses, receiving documents, reviewing video footage if available, querying key logs or online logs, and similar sources of evidence.

Once all of the relevant and available evidence has been gathered, the Investigator organizes the evidence into a draft investigative report. The report summarizes the available evidence, proposes findings of fact, and outlines the procedural steps that have been taken during the investigation. The parties are then provided an opportunity to review the draft investigative report and comment on its contents. Following the comment period, the investigator(s) finalizes the report and delivers it to the Title IX coordinator.

The Title IX coordinator identifies a hearing officer or hearing panel to conduct a live hearing wherein the evidence obtained during the investigation is subjected to rigorous testing and evaluation. Parties and witnesses are able to speak about the available evidence, make persuasive statements, and question the Investigator(s), one another, and any participating witnesses. The purpose of the live hearing is to enable the hearing officer or panel to evaluate the credibility of evidentiary claims and decide for themselves, independently the extent to which the available evidence supports or refutes the occurrence of a policy violation.

The culmination of the investigation and hearing process is a written determination that outlines findings of fact, policy conclusions, and if needed, sanctions for the respondent/accused person. The written determination is simultaneously sent to both parties with an opportunity to appeal the determination.

The following sections of the Annual Security Report (ASR) detail specific components of the resolution process, to be sure that readers of the ASR are aware of essential features that will enable them to be informed about what to expect from the resolution process.

## Quick Reference Guide for Disciplinary Proceedings

	Informal Resolution ( <a href="#">Policy 5.60</a> - Section IV.I.)	Investigation & Hearing ( <a href="#">Policy 5.60 Sections IV J - P</a> )
<b>Proceeding Description</b>	<p>Informal resolution (IR) is a voluntary process for the parties to negotiate an agreement that mutually resolves the allegations in a way that satisfies their respective interests. Informal resolutions take on the form of shuttle mediation where the Title IX coordinator or designee alternates between the parties - without simultaneous or contemporaneous presence of the parties - discussing the acceptability of proposals. Informal Resolution produces an agreement that does not result in a final determination of wrongdoing unless that is a provision of the agreement.</p>	<p>Investigation and hearing is a required process by policy as the default type of proceeding. It can be preceded by or placed on hold by an informal resolution (IR), but will resume if IR is unsuccessful. A fact-gathering and fact-finding inquiry is facilitated by a trained investigator who collects, organizes, and publishes an investigative report that is reviewed by the parties. Following the parties' review, a hearing is held before an impartial hearing officer who determines whether the gathered evidence is sufficient to demonstrate a violation of University policy. If a violation is present, a separate University administrator determines commensurate sanctions.</p>

<p><b>Proceeding Steps</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Complaint filed</li> <li>2. Complainant's written consent to attempt IR</li> <li>3. Respondent's written consent to attempt IR</li> <li>4. Shuttle mediation, diplomacy, negotiation</li> <li>5. Drafted IR agreement</li> <li>6. Review and signature by parties</li> <li>7. Complaint is closed</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Complaint filed</li> <li>2. Title IX coordinator establishes authority of University to act on the complaint and assigns investigator(s)</li> <li>3. Notice of investigation is sent to all parties</li> <li>4. Investigator conducts fact-gathering activities (e.g. interviews, document collection, etc.)</li> <li>5. Investigator drafts an interview report</li> <li>6. Parties review and comment on the draft investigation report</li> <li>7. The report is finalized and shared with the parties before any hearing</li> <li>8. Hearing is scheduled</li> <li>9. Hearing officer presides at hearing and drafts a written determination</li> <li>10. If needed, a University administrator reviews the determination and assigns sanction(s)</li> <li>11. Both parties are simultaneously notified of the outcome through the written determination</li> <li>12. Appeal</li> </ol>
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<p><b>Proceeding Timelines</b></p>	<p>The University seeks to complete all informal resolutions within 30 business days (6 weeks). Effort is made to conclude the IR sooner, but complexity or availability of parties may extend the time.</p>	<p>Steps 1 - 3 are typically completed within 10 business days Steps 4 - 7 are typically completed within 60 business days Steps 8 - 10 are typically completed within 50 business days Steps 11 - 12 are typically completed within 30 business days</p> <p>Investigation and hearing is estimated to take 150 business days or 30 weeks to ensure the parties and investigator(s) have adequate time to meet the exacting procedural requirements under the Title IX Regulations (<a href="#">34 C.F.R. §§ 106.44 - 106.45</a>). Every effort is made to reduce the amount of time, but complexity and the availability of parties and witnesses may extend the time.</p>
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<p><b>Proceeding Decision Making Process</b></p>	<p>The parties retain significant agency and autonomy in crafting an agreement that works for them. The Title IX coordinator may assist in brainstorming or shaping a proposal, but the ultimate authority rests with the parties. The Title IX coordinator will endorse the agreement if it is not plainly unconscionable.</p>	<p>The investigator(s)' responsibility is to gather evidence and find facts related information/evidence to each allegation raised by a complaint and/or counter-complaint. At most, the investigator(s) may recommend a policy conclusion after offering policy analysis. However, an independent and impartial hearing officer or hearing panel must determine independently whether the gathered evidence is sufficient to demonstrate a violation of policy. The hearing officer or panel uses the preponderance of the evidence to determine if a policy has been violated. A separate University administrator known as 'responsible university administrator' will determine commensurate sanction(s) if the Hearing Officer or panel concluded a policy was violated. The responsible university administrator relies on a series of policy criteria or factors to determine the commensurateness of the sanction. They include such things as prior misconduct, the harm caused by the misconduct, the existence of collateral policy violations, and the interests of the University in effectively managing the risk to the campus community.</p>
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<p><b>Proceeding Complaint Requirements</b></p>	<p>A complainant must first file a complaint that is consistent with <a href="#">SUU Policy 5.60</a>, Section IV.H.4.b. The complaint must be in writing which clearly outlines the alleged misconduct prohibited by <a href="#">Policy 5.60</a>, and be signed by the complainant. As part of the complaint, the complainant may signal their desire or interest in pursuing informal resolution, but not required. After the complaint is filed and it is determined to be within the University's authority to act upon, the Title IX coordinator may encourage or invite the complainant to consider an informal resolution.</p>	<p>A complainant must first file a complaint that is consistent with <a href="#">SUU Policy 5.60</a>, Section IV.H.4.b. The complaint must be in writing, with the document clearly outlining alleged misconduct prohibited by <a href="#">Policy 5.60</a>, and be signed by the complainant. As the default proceeding, the Title IX coordinator will forward the complaint to the investigator(s) once they have determined the allegations of the complaint are within the authority of the University to act upon.</p>
<p><b>Deciding Which Type of Proceeding to Use</b></p>	<p>The Title IX coordinator will confer with the complainant about the suitability for pursuing an informal resolution in lieu of an investigation and hearing. Informal resolution is suitable if (1) the parties are amenable to it; (2) the conduct does not involve violence; (3) the respondent has not had prior accusations or findings against them; and (4) the risk to others is within the ability of the University and parties to mitigate by a good faith effort.</p> <p>If the complainant and Title IX coordinator agree that the matter is suitable for informal resolution, the Title IX coordinator will seek the respondent's consent to participate. Provided both parties are willing to proceed, the Title IX coordinator or designee will commence with a shuttle mediation or negotiation.</p> <p>Either party may withdraw from an informal resolution for any reason, and an investigation will commence or resume depending upon when the informal resolution is attempted. Informal resolution may be attempted at any time before a determination of responsibility has been made.</p>	

## Standard of Evidence in Disciplinary Proceedings

When an individual who has experienced dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking files a formal complaint pursuant to [Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.H.4.b, and that complaint is investigated and forwarded for hearing, the hearing Officer or panel applies the **preponderance of the evidence** standard to determine if policy has been violated. The preponderance of the

evidence is operationally defined as “more likely than not.” (See [SUU Policy 5.60](#), Section III.L).

## **Possible Sanctions Imposed thru Disciplinary Proceedings**

After a complaint of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been investigated and subject to a live hearing presided over by a hearing officer or panel, a written determination is issued. The written determination will describe the findings of fact, and policy conclusions that were established by the hearing officer or panel using the preponderance of the evidence. In the event a policy violation has occurred, the Title IX coordinator will forward the Hearing Officer/panel’s determination to a responsible university administrator for the assignment of sanctions. (See [SUU Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.N.2).

The responsible university administrator may impose any of the following sanctions outlined in the policy, which include but are not limited to (see [Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.O):

### **Employee Sanctions**

- education or training
- written warning
- written reprimand
- probation
- reassignment
- transfer
- demotion
- reduction in pay
- suspension
- termination of employment
- exclusion from campus or University education programs or activities
- an order of no trespassing on campus and/or in a University education program or activity

### **Student Sanctions**

- fines
- written warning
- limitations from participation in a University education program or activity
- education or training
- restitution
- probation
- interim suspension
- suspension
- expulsion
- organizational sanction
- withholding a diploma
- revoking a certificate or degree
- and/or a notation on the student’s transcript consistent with the Family

## Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)

### **Vendors/Contractors/Visitors/Individuals participating in a University Education Program or Activity Sanctions**

banning from campus or a University education program or activity  
an order of no trespassing on campus and/or in a University education program or activity  
and/or ending business relationships with the vendors and contractors

Sanctions from the above lists may be combined at the discretion of the responsible University administrator.

### **Protective Measures Available During the Pendency of Disciplinary Proceedings**

During the pendency of disciplinary proceedings described in [SUU Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.J (Formal Investigation) through Section IV.P (Appeal), a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking is entitled to request supportive measures from the Title IX coordinator.

Supportive measures are defined as “non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the complainant or the respondent before or after the filing of a formal complaint or where no formal complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University’s education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the University’s educational environment, or deter sexual harassment. Supportive measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus safe passage services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures. The University must maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the complainant or respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the University to provide the supportive measures. The Title IX coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures.” (See [Section III.U](#)).

The range of supportive measures include the following, but can be adapted or augmented to the facts and circumstances of any particular case:

**Course-related adjustments** (e.g., modified seating charts, extension on assignment deadlines, trigger warnings, flexibility with course attendance policies, assignment substitutions, permission to participate remotely, etc.)

**Counseling** (emotional/mental health)

**Course schedule changes** (e.g., transfer course sections, drop/withdraw from course

after deadline, course substitutions, course waivers, etc.)

**Work schedule or location changes**

**Housing modifications** (e.g., room transfer, roommate reassignment, building transfer, contract cancellation without penalty, etc.)

**Mutual restrictions on contact between parties** (i.e., No Contact Directives, Orders, or Agreements)

**Leave of Absence**

**Campus accompaniment for safe passage on campus or adjacent off campus locations**

**Increased security monitoring**

**Financial aid support** (e.g., an easing of scholarship requirements, endorsement for changes to cost of attendance, course fee adjustments for moving online, etc.)

The Title IX coordinator may use any combination of these supportive measures to increase the level of safety for a victim.

## **Timeframes for Resolving Reports**

The University endeavors to complete its informal resolutions, investigations, and hearings in a reasonably prompt timeframe. What constitutes reasonably prompt is often dictated by the circumstances and facts of a particular report or case. As the number of allegations and participants increases, more time may be needed. Additionally, depending on the complexity of the allegations, it may require more time to accurately document the evidence related to each allegation. The University is also committed to being thorough and methodical in its process, and this too may require additional time. The Office of Equal Opportunity is committed to keeping individuals participating in its resolution process informed of progress towards completion, and to that end will notify the parties of any delays that are justified by good cause. (See [SUU Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.H.3.b).

The University's timeframes are estimates based on past experience and the probability of having a highly complex set of allegations. With these as guides, the University has proposed an overall timeframe of 30 weeks (~150 business days). Every effort is made to reduce this timeframe, and many cases can be resolved more quickly.

Furthermore, the University's resolution process is designed to meet the requirements of the Clery Act and its implementing regulations (see [34 C.F.R. §668.46](#)) and Title IX and its implementing regulations (see [34 C.F.R. §§ 106.44 & 106.45](#)). These regulations call for the process to be fair and impartial with regard to the opportunities extended to the accused and the accuser as well as establishing impartiality among University officials facilitating the process.

## **Training for Professionals Engaged in Resolving Reports**

SUU provides annual training for its personnel that regularly work to resolve allegations of dating

violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This includes the Title IX coordinator, deputy coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and informal resolution facilitators. (See [SUU Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.F). University policy identifies the topics on which these individuals are trained and they include such subjects as relevance, evidence evaluation, and due process. The training materials that are used avoid sex stereotypes and strive to aid individuals in managing bias constructively and cover techniques for preserving impartiality. Training materials are posted to the University's website at:

<https://www.suu.edu/titleix/training-and-materials.html>

Significant effort and financial investments are made by the University to keep its staff well-trained, and staff attend trainings throughout the calendar year.

## **Notification of Rights and Options**

Though not codified in a University policy, the practice is to provide any individual who has reported having experienced dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment or stalking with information about their rights and options related to supportive measures, campus and community resources, and assistance in seeking justice and resolution of the allegations contained within the reports. Even though there may be times and circumstances when the University lacks the scope and authority to act on a report, the person reportedly impacted by the misconduct is still offered supportive measures and assistance with accessing the criminal justice system. Preliminary review and outreach occur before any decision about the authority to proceed is rendered. The University wants all individuals who have been impacted by misconduct or crime to be informed and supported as they seek to recover and heal. Therefore, regardless of whether an offense occurs on or off campus, individuals reporting victimization receive outreach informing them of their rights and options.

## **The Opportunity to have an Advisor Present & Involved in the Process**

Individuals that participate in the University's resolution process are entitled by policy to have an advisor of their choosing. (See [SUU Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.J.1.a.vi). This provision of policy is broad and encompasses any related meeting or proceeding. When parties receive outreach or are notified of a pending investigation, the written documents they receive inform them of this policy right. They are reminded of it when they meet in person with the Title IX coordinator or investigators.

The above-referenced policy limits the role that advisors play. They cannot actively represent a party or speak for them. However, an advisor is permitted to coach and advise and, more importantly, ask questions on behalf of their party during live hearings. (See [SUU Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.L.2). Advisors must conduct all direct examinations and cross examinations of parties and witnesses during a live hearing. This role is so important that the University will assist a person in finding an advisor from among its faculty and staff in the event they do not identify one on their own.

Additionally, advisors are able to receive information about meetings, hearings, and gathered evidence. The parties and their advisors are provided access to all evidence that has been collected during an investigation, and the parties and advisors are able to provide comment and response to investigative materials.

## **Notification of Results/Outcomes**

The culmination of an investigation and hearing is a written determination by a hearing officer or hearing panel. (See [SUU Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.N). The written determination is a collaborative effort between the hearing officer and a responsible University administrator (when sanctions are appropriate). Once the written determination is finalized, the Title IX coordinator sends the determination to both parties and their advisors simultaneously.

Written determinations include six (6) key items of information:

- (1) A re-statement of the allegations heard;
- (2) A description of procedural steps that were taken to resolve the allegations;
- (3) Findings of fact that support the outcome/determination;
- (4) Conclusions as to whether policy was violated;
- (5) A rationale for each conclusion and for any sanctions or remedies imposed; and
- (6) The procedures and permissible bases for appeal.

The written determination explains that finality occurs when either (1) the window for appeal has closed (10 calendar days following the delivery of the written determination) or (2) the appeal process has concluded with a decision from the appeal officer. If an appeal is sought and received, the appeal officer will also notify the parties and their advisors simultaneously of their final decision. (See [SUU Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.P.13 & 14).

## **State Laws Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking**

### **Dating Violence**

Utah law (see [UCA §78B - 7 - 102](#)) does not directly define dating violence. It does define the following concepts:

**Abuse:** intentionally or knowingly causing or attempting to cause another individual physical harm or intentionally or knowingly placing another individual in reasonable fear of imminent physical harm.

**Dating Partner:** an individual who is emancipated; is 18 years old or older; and is, or has been in a dating relationship with the other party. "Dating partner" does not include an intimate partner.



**Dating Relationship:** a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature, or a relationship which has romance or intimacy as a goal by one or both parties, regardless of whether the relationship involves sexual intimacy.

## Domestic Violence

Utah's law criminalizing domestic violence (see [UCA § 77 - 36 - 1](#)) offers a general definition and then includes twenty-six (26) different offenses that qualify as domestic violence when the context surrounding the crime is indicative of a domestic relationship:

"Domestic violence means any criminal offense involving violence or physical harm or threat of violence or physical harm, or any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit a criminal offense involving violence or physical harm, when committed by one cohabitant against another. "Domestic violence" or "domestic violence offense" includes commission or attempt to commit, any of the following offenses by one cohabitant against another."

A domestic relationship is defined as one where the individuals are co-habitants, and the law (see [UCA § 78B - 7 - 102\(5\)](#)) explains there are seven circumstances that are consistent with co-habitancy: "cohabitant" means an emancipated individual under Section [15-2-1](#) or an individual who is 16 years old or older who:

- (1) Is or was a spouse of the other party;
- (2) Is or was living as if a spouse of the other party;
- (3) Is related by blood or marriage to the other party as the individual's parent, grandparent, sibling, or any other individual related to the individual by consanguinity or affinity to the second degree;
- (4) Has or had one or more children in common with the other party;
- (5) Is the biological parent of the other party's unborn child;
- (6) Resides or has resided in the same residence as the other party; or
- (7) Is or was in a consensual sexual relationship with the other party."

## Sexual Assault

The term sexual assault is a broad term that encompasses several types of non-consensual sexual conduct. To understand these violations, it is important to be aware of Utah's approach to defining consent. Utah law (see [UCA § 76 - 5 - 406](#)) does not define the word "consent" but does describe twelve (12) circumstances where consent is presumptively absent. Utah Courts have explained that even though the statute does not define the term consent, the "common, ordinary meaning" of the word may be used (*State v. Mottaghian*, 504 P.3d 773 (Utah App. Ct. 2022)). The following criminal offenses in Utah are viewed as non-consensual conduct that correspond to crimes defined in the Clery Act:

**Rape:** "An actor commits rape if the actor has sexual intercourse with another individual without the individual's consent. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to constitute the relevant element of a violation... This section applies whether or not the

actor is married to the individual.” (See [UCA § 76 – 5 – 402](#)).

**Sodomy:** “An actor commits forcible sodomy when the actor commits sodomy upon another individual without the other individual’s consent. Any touching, however slight, is sufficient to constitute the relevant element of a violation... ‘sodomy’ means engaging in any sexual act with an individual who is 14 years old or older involving the genitals of one individual and the mouth or anus of another individual.” (See [UCA § 76 – 5 – 403](#)).

**Sexual Assault with an Object:** An actor commits object rape if (1) the actor acts without an individual’s consent; (2) causes the penetration, however slight, of the genital or anal opening of the individual by a foreign object, a substance, an instrument, a device, or a part of the human body other than the mouth or genitals; and (3) intends to cause substantial emotional or bodily pain to the individual, or intends to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any individual; and (4) the individual described is 14 years or older.” (See [UCA § 76 – 5 – 402.2](#)).

**Sexual Battery (Fondling):** “An actor commits sexual battery if, under circumstances not amounting to an offense described in Subsection (4), the actor intentionally touches, whether or not through clothing, the anus, buttocks, or any part of the genitals of another individual, or the breast of a female individual, and the actor’s conduct is under circumstances the actor knows or should know will likely cause affront or alarm to the individual touched.” (See [UCA § 76 – 5 – 418](#)).

**Incest:** Under Utah law (see [UCA § 76 – 7 – 102](#)) incest is sexual intercourse with a related person that is not rape, rape of a child, or aggravated assault. An actor must knowingly and intentionally engage in “sexual intercourse between the actor and a person the actor knows has kinship to the actor as a related person.” A related person is “an ancestor, descendant, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, or first cousin.” The law makes clear that these relationships can be established through “whole or half blood,” “adoption,” or “the relationship of stepparent and stepchild while the marriage creating the relationship...exists.”

**Statutory Rape:** Under the Utah law (see [UCA § 76 – 5 – 406](#)) that establishes circumstances where consent is absent, sexual activity with a person under the age of fourteen (14) is always non-consensual. Additionally, when “the victim is 14 years of age or older, but younger than 18 years of age, and the actor is more than three years older than the victim and entices or coerces the victim to submit or participate, under circumstances not amounting to the force or threat required under Subsection (2)(b) or (d)” an actor has committed statutory rape.

## Stalking

Utah law (see [UCA 76 – 5 – 106.5](#)) defines stalking as “intentionally or knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific individual and knows or should know that the course of

conduct would cause a reasonable person to fear for the individual's own safety or the safety of a third individual or to suffer substantial emotional distress. 'Course of conduct' means two or more acts directed at or towards a specific person."

## **Informing the Campus Community of a Crime that Presents a Threat (UCA § 53H-7-602(2)(d); USHE R262-3.7.4)**

### **Crime Reports that Warrant a Timely Warning**

When the University receives a report of a *Clery-reportable* crime that indicates there is a **serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community**, a timely warning will be distributed to members of the campus community. (See [SUU Policy 5.67](#), Section IV.S). Timely warnings are intended to provide relevant and important information so people can take precautionary actions to reduce the likelihood they will be impacted by the threat or risk that is presented by the reported crime.

Clery-reportable crimes that may constitute a serious or continuing threat are evaluated by the Clery Compliance Officer and/or the SUU Police Chief (Chief). As defined in [SUU Policy 5.67](#), Section III, the Clery Compliance Officer is The Assistant Vice President of the Office of Enterprise Risk Management, Compliance, and Safety or their designee, and the designee may assign duties to other staff, faculty, or administrators as necessary to ensure compliance with the University's Clery Act obligations. All references to the Clery Compliance Officer herein is referring to the Clery Compliance Officer or designee. All references to the Chief of SUU Police are defined as the senior-most ranking sworn officer employed by SUU within the SUU Police Department, commonly known by the rank of Chief or Interim Chief. Any reference to the Chief includes a designee, determined by the next highest ranking sworn officer, within the SUU Police Department, who is fit to serve in the absence of the Chief.

When the circumstances make it possible, reports are evaluated collaboratively by the Clery Compliance Officer or designee and the Chief. However, there may be circumstances when either the Clery Compliance Officer or designee or the Chief need to make the determination for a timely warning without collaboration. When the Clery Compliance Officer or designee and/or Chief determines a serious or continuing threat is present, the university will make a timely warning to the campus community using the emergency notification system and its communication channels. Timely warnings typically contain (1) a description of crime that necessitated the warning, (2) location(s) or time(s) that seem determinative in the commission of the crime, (3) information about characteristics of the alleged actor that could help people identify them, (4) strategies that campus community members can take to reduce the risk of victimization, and (5) resources for reporting and receiving support.

## Emergency Response and Evacuation

As stated in [SUU Policy 5.67](#), upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, the University shall notify the campus community using the procedures found at [www.suu.edu/em](http://www.suu.edu/em). The University shall determine the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community to receive a notification, determine the content of the notification, and initiate the notification system. The University shall, without delay and considering the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless responsible authorities determine that such notification will compromise efforts to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Much like a timely warning situation, when the circumstances make it possible, reports of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus may be evaluated collaboratively by the Clery Compliance Officer or designee and the SUU Police Chief. As defined in [SUU policy 5.67](#), Section III.J, the Clery Compliance Officer is the Assistant Vice President of the Office of Enterprise Risk Management, Compliance, and Safety or their designee, and the designee may assign duties to other staff, faculty, or administrators as necessary to ensure compliance with the University's Clery Act obligations. All references to the Clery Compliance Officer herein is referring to the Clery Compliance Officer or designee. The Clery Compliance Officer or designee and/or the SUU Police Chief will attempt to contact the other official to collaborate and confirm whether a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists. However, there may be circumstances when either the Clery Compliance Officer or designee or Chief need to make the determination for emergency notification without collaboration. When the Clery Compliance Officer or designee or Chief determines a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus exists, the University will make an emergency notification to the campus community using the emergency notification system and its communication channels.

Members of the SUU community (i.e., students, staff, faculty, employees, etc.) that have an SUU email address are automatically signed up to receive messages through the SUU emergency notification system via the associated SUU email address. If members of the SUU community would like to receive text messages through the SUU emergency notification system, then they may sign up at <https://my.suu.edu/sms/optin>. For those who are not members of the SUU community, but want to receive notifications from the SUU emergency notification system via text may sign up for those notifications by texting "Start" to our shortcode 32483. Those who opt-in this route will continue to receive these alerts until they text "Stop" to the same number. They may opt-out whenever they like. People with an SUU account should continue to opt-in via the mySUU portal at <https://my.suu.edu/sms/optin>.

When distributing an emergency notification, the University has the option to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community to receive a notification. In most cases, the University will attempt to notify all segments of the entire campus community through

the use of the emergency notification system and through other campus resources that may be available and pertinent to the given situation.

Once an emergency is confirmed by the Clery Compliance Officer or designee and/or SUU Police Chief, there are various campus officials who may send out notifications. In most cases the Clery Compliance Officer or designee or SUU Police Chief may be the one to send out an initial notification, but in all cases the University shall, without delay and considering the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless responsible authorities determine that such notification will compromise efforts to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Follow-up notifications will be sent out as needed and these messages may be sent out by other University officials who have access to the emergency notification system.

Additionally, in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation the University utilizes the national Incident Command System (ICS) to respond to emergencies including an Incident Command Center (IC) and an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as outlined in the SUU Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The IC and EOC may consist of representatives from the following business units to help mitigate emergencies that occur on or affect campus. These business units can include, but are not limited to:

- ❑ SUU Police Department
- ❑ The Office of Enterprise Risk Management, Compliance, and Safety
- ❑ Facilities Management
- ❑ The President's Cabinet
- ❑ Marketing and Communication
- ❑ Student Affairs
- ❑ Housing
- ❑ Human Resources
- ❑ Information Technology
- ❑ Legal Office
- ❑ Academic Affairs

In the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation, the University's response protocols will be influenced by the nature, magnitude, and immediacy of the emergency. The SUU response protocols are "Closure!", "Hold!", "Shelter!", "Evacuate!", and "Lockdown!". The protocols will be used in conjunction with the nature of the emergency situation.

## **CLOSURE!**

A closure may consist of a delayed start, early out, or campus closure. These situations may be caused by conditions such as a utility failure or severe winter weather. Notifications will be sent to the entire campus community using the Emergency Notification System (ENS) with the action to leave campus or stay away from campus based on the circumstance of the closure.

## **HOLD!**

A hold may be initiated when there is heightened risk or hazard inside or outside a building (criminal activity, medical incident, etc.). A hold may be location specific. In the event of a hold protocol campus members should stay in their area, clear halls and get inside, and be aware of the situation in their area. Additionally campus members should follow law enforcement and official SUU instruction. Campus members should stay away from the risk area, report suspicious behavior or hazards to law enforcement, and contact 911 if necessary. Campus members should resume activities, only if safe.

Employees should account for students, visitors, and others. Employees should relay information to those in their area and check in with those individuals responsible for communicating emergency-related information to and from members of their area or zone of the building for additional instruction, and provide First Aid/CPR if they feel able.

## **SHELTER!**

A notification to take shelter may be sent in response to a natural disaster, severe inclement weather, or an off-campus hazmat incident. Emergency response kits are provided in many rooms across campus to provide the means to seal a room in response to a hazmat release. During an earthquake, campus members should drop, cover, and hold until the shaking stops then evacuate the building they are in, if safe to do so. Campus members should get to high ground when there is a risk of flooding. SUU has a robust aviation program and is located in close proximity to an airport with high aircraft traffic. If an aircraft were to crash on campus, campus members should follow shelter procedures by staying away from the scene. Campus members may also shelter when there are high winds by staying away from windows and avoiding areas with large trees.

## **EVACUATE!**

An evacuation may be necessary following events such as a fire, bomb threat, immediately after an earthquake, or an on campus hazmat incident resulting from a chemical spill. In many of these cases smoke alarms, heat detector alarms, carbon monoxide or other gas alarms will give the first notice of the need to evacuate.

Employees, students, and campus visitors should bring their phone if possible but not waste time bringing any other belongings when evacuating. First responders to the incident scene will have further information or direction and all are expected to follow those instructions.

Employees should be familiar with specific procedures in building Emergency Action Plans and account for students, visitors and others. Employees should relay information to those in their area and check in with those individuals responsible for communicating emergency-related information to and from members of their area or zone of the building for additional instruction.

## **LOCKDOWN!**

In a lockdown, the first action for all (students, employees, and others) should be to lock doors, turn out lights and get out of sight. A lockdown can be initiated by imminent danger situations such as an active shooter, unconfirmed bomb threat, or if a threat from a HOLD! escalates.

These notifications will give the most relevant information possible, as soon as possible. However, if there is an active threat in the immediate area of an individual they are encouraged to RUN if they feel like they can safely get away from the situation, HIDE if running is not an option, and prepare to FIGHT if necessary. When the threat is not in the immediate area of an individual the response should be to lockdown. This means to maintain silence, keep locked doors closed and locked, keep lights off, and stay out of sight.

Law enforcement will respond quickly and with all required resources in an active threat situation. The campus community should be quick to follow official University communication and all law enforcement directions.

The University shall biannually test the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures, which can be found at [www.suu.edu/em](http://www.suu.edu/em). The University will publicize its emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with this test, and will document, for each test, a description of the exercise, the date and time of the exercise, and whether the exercise was announced or unannounced.

## **Overview of Police Services & Policies Concerning Campus Law Enforcement and Reporting (UCA § 53H-7-602(2)(e), (f), (h), (i); USHE R262-3.7.5, 3.7.6, 3.7.8, 3.7.9)**

### **Reporting Criminal Activity and Emergencies on Campus & Institutional Responses**

#### **General Overview of Reporting Policies**

The University strongly encourages everyone – students, employees, contractors, and guests/visitors – to report alleged criminal activity and emergencies they may learn about or observe when those events are related to their participation in University activities or occur at University locations. (See [SUU Policy 5.67](#), Section IV.B.). Reports may be made by contacting the **SUU Police Department**:

**Phone:** (435) 586-1911

**Email:** [police@suu.edu](mailto:police@suu.edu)

**Text:** "PD + message" to "32483"

**In-person:** 36 North 300 West – Cedar City, UT 84720

In the event a crime is in progress or at any time there is a risk of harm to persons or property, call 911 or SUU Police at 435-586-1911.

All crimes or criminal activity should be reported initially to the SUU Police Department.

You may also report *Clery-reportable* crimes or events to the **Office of Enterprise Risk Management, Compliance, and Safety (ERMCS)**:

**Phone:** (435) 865-8519

**Email:** [riskmanagement@suu.edu](mailto:riskmanagement@suu.edu)

**Online Form:** <https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?SouthernUtahUniv>

**In-person:** University Campus Services Building, Room 101 (216 South 200 West – Cedar City, UT 84720)

If you are not sure a crime constitutes a *Clery-reportable* crime, you may still report it to SUU Police or ERMCS and they will determine if the alleged criminal conduct is consistent with the Clery Act specifications.

Some employees at the University **are required to report** crimes they learn about in their capacity as a University employee. These employees are designated as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs). (See [SUU Policy 5.67](#), Section IV.C). ERMCS maintains a list of University employees who have been designated as CSAs and University policy obligates those employees to report Clery Reportable Crimes to the Clery Compliance Officer or SUU police using the reporting page and other relevant resources. The reporting page can be found at:

[https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?SouthernUtahUniv&layout\\_id=3](https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?SouthernUtahUniv&layout_id=3)

Some offices on campus are more likely to receive reports of crimes because intuitively people rely on these offices to address concerns about behavior that may amount to a crime. Many of the staff in these offices are considered CSAs because people naturally think about sharing information with them:

**Southern Utah University Police**

In-person: 36 North 300 West – Cedar City, UT 84720

Phone: (435) 586-1911

Email: [police@suu.edu](mailto:police@suu.edu)

Text: "PD + message" to "32483"

**Vice President for Student Affairs (Dean of Students)**

In-Person: Sharwan Smith Student Center (ST) – Suite 201

Phone: (435) 586-7710

Online: <https://www.suu.edu/studentaffairs/contact.html>



**Human Resources**

In-Person: University Campus Services Building (216 South 200 West - Cedar City, UT 84720)

Phone: (435) 865-8572

Online: <https://www.suu.edu/hr/contact.html>

**University Housing**

In Person: Eccles Building A (250 South 500 West - Cedar City, UT 84720)

Phone: (435) 586-7966

Email: [housing@suu.edu](mailto:housing@suu.edu)

**Enterprise Risk Management, Compliance, and Safety**

In-Person: University Campus Services Building, Room 101 (216 South 200 West - Cedar City, UT 84720)

Phone: (435) 865-8519

Email: [riskmanagement@suu.edu](mailto:riskmanagement@suu.edu)

**Equal Opportunity/Title IX**

In-Person: University Campus Services Building, Room 101 (216 South 200 West - Cedar City, UT 84720)

Phone: (435) 586-5419

Email: [title9@suu.edu](mailto:title9@suu.edu)

Employees that are designated as CSAs will report disclosed crimes they learn about to the SUU Police Department or ERMCS/Clery Compliance Officer. The reported crime can be included in the daily crime log and the annual crime statistics when appropriate.

With regard to reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking – behaviors that are prohibited by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and the Violence Against Women Act – the University also requires certain employees to report suspected Title IX violations to the Title IX Coordinator. (See [SUU Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.D). Many of these employees are also CSAs, but their reporting obligation is to the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will report disclosures of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking to the Office of Enterprise Risk Management, Compliance, and Safety to make sure the report is included in annual crime statistics, and also report the disclosure to SUU Police to include in the daily crime log. Reports to SUU Police will not include the identity of the complainant (or victim) unless the individual consents to have their identity shared with the police. All other students and employees are encouraged to report dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking to the Title IX Coordinator to enable the University to extend supportive measures to victims of these crimes.

The University has created a website devoted to reporting information to the University so it can respond in an appropriate way that is consistent with University policies. Please take time to review this website at <https://www.suu.edu/safety/report.html>. It can be useful to help you

remember how and to whom information should be reported.

## Crime Reports that Warrant a Timely Warning

When the University receives a report of a *Clery-reportable* crime that indicates there is a **serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community**, a timely warning will be distributed to members of the campus community. (See [SUU Policy 5.67](#), Section IV.S). Timely warnings are intended to provide relevant and important information so people can take precautionary actions to reduce the likelihood they will be impacted by the threat or risk that is presented by the reported crime.

Clery-reportable crimes that may constitute a serious or continuing threat are evaluated by the Clery Compliance Officer and/or the SUU Police Chief (Chief). As defined in [SUU Policy 5.67](#), Section III, the Clery Compliance Officer is The Assistant Vice President of the Office of Enterprise Risk Management, Compliance, and Safety or their designee, and the designee may assign duties to other staff, faculty, or administrators as necessary to ensure compliance with the University's Clery Act obligations. All references to the Clery Compliance Officer herein is referring to the Clery Compliance Officer or designee. All references to the Chief of SUU Police are defined as the senior-most ranking sworn officer employed by SUU within the SUU Police Department, commonly known by the rank of Chief or Interim Chief. Any reference to the Chief includes a designee, determined by the next highest ranking sworn officer, within the SUU Police Department, who is fit to serve in the absence of the Chief.

When the circumstances make it possible, reports are evaluated collaboratively by the Clery Compliance Officer or designee and the Chief. However, there may be circumstances when either the Clery Compliance Officer or designee or the Chief need to make the determination for a timely warning without collaboration. When the Clery Compliance Officer or designee and/or Chief determines a serious or continuing threat is present, the university will make a timely warning to the campus community using the emergency notification system and its communication channels. Timely warnings typically contain (1) a description of crime that necessitated the warning, (2) location(s) or time(s) that seem determinative in the commission of the crime, (3) information about characteristics of the alleged actor that could help people identify them, (4) strategies that campus community members can take to reduce the risk of victimization, and (5) resources for reporting and receiving support.

## Aggregating Crime Reports for Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The University's Office of Enterprise Risk Management, Compliance, and Safety is home to the University's Clery Compliance Officer. The Clery Compliance Officer is assigned the duty of preparing information for the University's Annual Security Report which includes the disclosure of crime statistics. (See [SUU Policy 5.67](#), Section IV.Q.1.a). Preparation of the annual crime statistics is a collaborative effort that includes professional staff members from the SUU Police, Campus Security Authorities, Title IX Coordinator, and local law enforcement agencies. (See [SUU Policy](#)

[5.67](#), Section IV.Q.1.b). These officials meet periodically to review incoming reports and to classify them according to the definitions established by the Clery Act Regulations. (See [34 C.F.R. § 668.46](#)). They also perform an audit during the summer months in preparation for publishing the Annual Security Report. Questions about the process of preparing the annual crime disclosures can be submitted to the Office of Enterprise Risk Management, Compliance, and Safety by email at [wyattrobison@suu.edu](mailto:wyattrobison@suu.edu).

## Reporting on a Voluntary, Confidential Basis

University policies permit individuals – that are **neither** Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) under the Clery Act (see [SUU Policy 5.67](#), Section IV.C.1) or Mandated Reporters under Title IX (see [SUU Policy 5.60](#), Section IV.D.2) – to choose whether they will report crimes, unless they are otherwise required to report under [SUU Policy 5.0](#), Threat Management and Safety Intervention. Outside those obligations, reporting is voluntary but it is encouraged by the University. When individuals choose to report, the information they share is considered confidential by the University, and only those individuals that need to know receive the information for a University business purpose. In this regard, reports of crimes are confidential because information about the identity of the person reporting is only shared on a need-to-know basis.

University policies on reporting can be reviewed with the following references:

[University Policy 5.67](#) – Clery Act: Sections IV.C.6 & IV.G

[University Policy 5.60](#) – Sexual Misconduct: Sections IV.D

[University Policy 5.0](#) – Threat Management and Safety Intervention: Section IV.C

[University Policy 5.62](#) – Code of Ethics: Section IV.D.2

[University Policy 11.2](#) – Student Code of Conduct: Section IV.F

University Policies 5.67 and 5.60 demonstrate that individuals maintain the choice to report and request confidentiality so that their identity is not revealed in any source of published information such as the daily crime log, Annual Security Report, or other published statistics related to Clery statistics or Title IX data.

Confidentiality is different from anonymity. A person who shares information anonymously cannot be identified, which is an assurance their identity can't be disclosed. However, anonymous reports may contribute to duplication in annual statistics because the University cannot rule out reports that seem similar but are not the same because the source of information is different. The University would prefer that victims and witnesses of crimes report with their identity available and recognize that this information will be treated confidentially. However, the University makes it possible to report crimes anonymously using the online reporting forms:

<https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?SouthernUtahUniv>

<https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/48435/index.html>

The State of Utah has adopted a law (see [UCA 53H-7-503](#)) that requires institutions to keep

confidential from *off-campus* law enforcement agencies any reports of sexual violence as defined by the law. This includes sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. The institution can notify the SUU Police Department because it is not an off-campus law enforcement agency, and it maintains the University's Daily Crime Log which documents reports of criminal activity on or near campus. Reports to SUU PD that allege sexual violence and are included in the Daily Crime log will not identify the victim.

## **Reports Shared with Pastoral and Professional Counselors**

Pastoral Counselors may be employees of an institution that are associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor. Professional Counselors are employees of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

Campus "Pastoral Counselors" and "Professional Counselors" when acting as such, are not considered Campus Security Authorities and are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. (See [SUU Policy 5.67](#), Section IV.C.1.e). Pastoral and professional counselors at SUU are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis to SUU PD for inclusion in the annual statistics, especially if the incident is part of a continuous threat to the campus community. (See [SUU Policy 5.67](#), Section IV.M.2). SUU PD, as well as campus officials, will assist students with notification to the proper law enforcement authorities, if appropriate.

Persons wanting to make a confidential and anonymous report of a Clery Reportable Crime to be included in the ASR may make the report via the University's reporting system (currently [EthicsPoint](#) or [Maxient](#)). If submitting the report through the Maxient Incident Reporting Form, the person completing the form should withhold their identity and select "Alleged Crime or Criminal Activity" in the field titled "Nature of this Report." Persons making such reports should be aware that the University may have to respond to the information reported, but also may be limited in its ability to manage risk or take other steps if reporters are anonymous. Filing an anonymous report also may limit the ability of SUU Police to provide specific assistance or to investigate or solve a crime. It may also contribute to double counting some crimes if other people observed or knew about the crime and also chose to report it. Without an identity, the University often cannot eliminate duplicate reports of the same incident in some cases.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors may elect to report crimes they learn about in their counseling capacity, as long as they are able to describe the nature of the crime and the location of the crime with sufficient specificity for the Clery Compliance Officer or SUU Police Chief to classify/categorize the crime. It may be possible to achieve this without disclosing the identity of the reported victim. In those circumstances, Pastoral and Professional Counselors may report to the Clery Compliance Officer or the Chief of Police for the purpose of including the reported crime

in the University's annual crime statistics. (See [SUU Policy 5.67](#), Section IV.M.1). Pastoral and Professional Counselors can submit their voluntary reports using the CSA reporting form available online at <https://www.suu.edu/safety/report.html>.

## Police Department Overview

The Southern Utah University Police Department ("SUU PD" or "the department") provides law enforcement and security services to all components of Southern Utah University.

SUU PD has full-time and part-time employees that work within the department. These employees include but are not limited to state certified officers, state-certified reserve officers, student guards, administrative staff, and other support personnel. All employees within the SUU PD are campus security authorities and must report any Clery Reportable Crime that is reported to them in their capacity as a CSA and that is reported to have occurred within the University's Clery Geography. (See [SUU Policy 5.67](#), Section IV.C).

To provide a safe campus community, the department strives to have uniformed officers on patrol. Unarmed student guards work closely with our full-time officers patrolling University property and responding to security needs.

Patrol is a core function of SUU PD. Officers answer calls for service, respond to alarms, and enforce state criminal and traffic laws. Specialized assignments, including Crime Prevention, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), and Bicycle Patrol, are assumed by officers depending on their individual interest and credentials.

Developing positive relationships with the campus community and providing excellent service are vital to achieving the department's overall mission of ensuring a safe and secure campus. The quality of our service depends in part on feedback received from the campus community served. Please help to improve the SUU PD by bringing your concerns and compliments to the attention of the department through one of the following options:

- In person by scheduling an appointment with the Chief of Police: 435-586-7793
- In writing to SUU PD: 36 N 300 W, Cedar City, UT 84720
- Via email: [police@suu.edu](mailto:police@suu.edu)

## Authority & Jurisdiction of SUU Police

SUU PD is the primary police authority for Southern Utah University. The department's officers are sworn and certified Utah Peace Officers. (See [UCA §53-13](#)). Additionally, SUU PD officers have the authority to enforce Southern Utah University regulations. (See [UCA § 53H-3-904](#)).

The primary jurisdiction of SUU PD Officers includes all property which is owned, leased, rented, or otherwise under the control of Southern Utah University.

## Relationship with State and Local Police Agencies

SUU PD collaborates with law enforcement agencies for the safety and well-being of the Iron County residents, SUU students, employees, and visitors. All crimes reported to SUU PD are thoroughly investigated and are referred for prosecution through the Iron County Attorney's or Cedar City Attorney's Office when appropriate. Local police reports are reviewed for students attending the University, including student organizations with off-campus housing facilities when applicable, for involvement in any activity that is addressed in the Student Conduct Code.

SUU PD maintains excellent working relationships with all local law enforcement agencies including the Cedar City Police Department, Iron County Sheriff's Department, Brian Head Police Department, Utah Highway Patrol, Enoch Police Department, Parowan City Police Department, and the local field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Homeland Security. These working relationships are maintained through periodic communications among agency administrators and by frequent contacts between line officers and investigators cooperating on specific cases. This network of local law enforcement agencies enhances SUU PD's reach and effectiveness on campus and into the surrounding community. All law enforcement agencies are encouraged to report all concerns regarding members of the campus community to SUU PD. If needed, local agencies could assist SUU PD with the monitoring and recording of criminal activity by students at non-campus locations of student organizations officially recognized by the institution, including student organizations with non-campus housing facilities, when applicable. SUU does not currently have any student organizations with non-campus locations. Further, SUU does not recognize any student organization that controls off-campus housing.

As specified in the Utah Criminal and Traffic Code [Section 53H-3-304](#), "If a law enforcement agency or security department of an institution of higher education lacks sufficient manpower to deal effectively with a condition of unrest existing or developing on a campus or related facility of the institution of higher education in the judgment of the chief administrative officer, the chief administrative officer may call for assistance from the county sheriff of the county, a city law enforcement agency, or the Department of Public Safety."

The Department's certified officers have the same arrest, detention and police authority as any other police officer in Utah. (See [UCA §53-13](#)).

SUU PD does not have any memoranda of understanding/agreement with local law enforcement agencies. SUU PD maintains verbal mutual aid agreements with other local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

## Reporting Crimes to SUU Police

Community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests are encouraged to accurately and promptly report all crimes, emergencies, and public-safety-related incidents to the SUU PD. This publication focuses primarily on SUU PD because it patrols the University campus.



Any criminal offense or suspected criminal activity should be reported directly to SUU PD by telephone, in person, by e-mail, or by using one of the emergency blue light telephones located throughout campus. Campus elevators are also equipped with emergency phones.

To contact SUU PD by telephone, please call 435-586-1911 or dial 911. When a call is received, on-duty officers are dispatched as necessary. The SUU PD Office is located at 36 N 300 W, Cedar City, Utah 84720. The SUU PD e-mail address is [police@suu.edu](mailto:police@suu.edu).

SUU PD will respond as quickly as possible to any request for assistance such as crimes in progress, alarms, traffic accidents, sex assaults, assaults, thefts, medical assists, graffiti, vehicle lock-outs, etc.

All crimes should be reported to SUU PD for purposes of assessing the crime for distributing a potential timely warning notice or emergency notification, recording in the daily crime log, and for the disclosure in the annual crime statistics.

The importance of prompt and accurate crime reports cannot be overemphasized, no matter when a crime occurs. If a crime is not promptly reported, evidence can be destroyed or the potential to apprehend the suspect may be compromised by the delay. Without timely and accurate reports, leads could be overlooked and investigations misguided. If you witness a crime or emergency, promptly report it to SUU PD and be prepared to answer questions as accurately as you can. The subsequent investigation can only be as thorough as the information received. If you are the victim of a crime, have seen or received information of criminal activity, or witnessed an emergency situation, please contact SUU PD immediately. SUU PD also encourages the accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to SUU PD or the appropriate police agency when the victim of a crime elects not to, or is unable to make such a report.

The University and SUU PD will assist and respond appropriately to all reports; however, it is important to remember that all members of the campus community must assume responsibility for their own personal safety and the security of their personal property. Tips on personal safety tactics are provided in the crime prevention section of this security report.

Incidents involving student misconduct that SUU PD investigate may be referred to the Office of the Dean of Students for disciplinary action. Incidents in the residence halls may be referred to the Residential Housing staff. Faculty misconduct incidents may be referred to Human Resources and the cognizant dean or vice president. Staff misconduct incidents may be referred to Human Resources and supervisors for possible disciplinary action. Incidents involving any type of discrimination or harassment are diligently referred to and thoroughly investigated by the Office of Equal Opportunity.

An option to have safe passage assistance by a police officer that is available after regular business hours or upon request, seven days a week to students, staff, faculty, and visitors by calling 435-586-1911.

## Contacting Law Enforcement for Incidents Off Campus

Students wishing to report an incident that occurred off campus should contact the agency with jurisdiction in the area where the incident occurred. The Cedar Communications Center is the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for Iron County. The center provides dispatch services for all of law enforcement, fire, and EMS within Iron County. Agencies served include Iron County Sheriff's Office, Cedar City Police Dept., Enoch City Police, Parowan City Police Dept., Brian Head Public Safety, and Southern Utah University Public Safety. The center also provides dispatch services for UHP, DWR, AP&P and other state agencies within Iron and Beaver Counties.

Cedar Communications provide dispatch services for 21 Law Enforcement agencies, 10 Fire Departments and 2 Ambulance Services.

- For non-emergencies, Cedar Communication Center's 24-hour telephone number is 435-586-9445.
- For emergencies, call 911.

Included below is the contact information for multiple local law enforcement agencies:

### **Southern Utah University Police Department**

36 North 300 West  
Cedar City, UT 84720  
SUU Police Office: 435-586-7793  
SUU Police: 435-586-1911  
Email: [police@suu.edu](mailto:police@suu.edu)

### **Cedar City Police Department**

10 N Main Street  
Cedar City, UT 84720  
Main Business (Front Desk): 435-586-2956  
After Hours/Weekends: 435-586-2955

### **Iron County Sheriff's Office & Jail**

2132 N Main Street  
Cedar City, UT 84721  
Phone: 435-867-7500

### **Utah Highway Patrol**

181 D.L. Sargent Drive  
Cedar City, UT 84720  
Phone: 435-865-1970

### **Enoch Police Department**



900 E Midvalley Road  
Enoch, UT 84721  
Office: 435-586-1119  
Non-Emergency Dispatch: 435-586-9445

**Parowan Police Department**

35 East 100 North  
Parowan, UT 84761  
Dispatch: 435-586-9445  
Office: 435-263-0324

**Brian Head Public Safety**

Non-emergency dispatch: 435-677-2043  
Office: 435-677-9924

Individuals may also consider reporting sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or harassment incidents that occur off-campus to the SUU Director of Equal Opportunity/Title IX Coordinator, who can provide assistance in addressing the incident through consultation and referral to the off-campus agency with jurisdiction. The Title IX Coordinator's Office is in the University Campus Services Building, Room 101, phone: 435-586-5419.

## **Southern Utah University's Approach to Improving Campus Safety (UCA § 53H-7-602(2)(g)(i) and (ii); USHE R262-3.7.7)**

SUU continues to evaluate and enhance campus safety based on best practices and state and federal requirements, including improving the institution's response to reports of sexual misconduct and improving services for victims of sexual misconduct.

SUU regularly takes steps to improve campus safety and increase its response in providing services to victims of a covered offense. The following efforts have been made over the past 18 months, with plans to continue or expand these efforts over the next 24 months. These initiatives include, but are not limited to:

- Updates, improvements, and testing of policies and procedures
- Enhancements to training and awareness programs
- Professional development and training for employees
- Review and updates of campus websites
- Aim to have resources for victims readily available and easy to find
- Facilities and grounds maintenance, including the launch of new facilities or updates to existing ones
- Personnel changes, such as the creation of new positions or restructuring of existing roles to better serve the safety of the SUU community
- Formation and regular meetings of committees and/or working groups
- Purchase and distribution of emergency response supplies
- Networking and collaboration with colleagues on campus and across the state

- ❑ Distribution of brochures, flyers, and advertisements as needed
- ❑ Departmental events
- ❑ Campus events and programming
- ❑ Campus climate surveys
- ❑ Strengthening relationships with off-campus agencies
- ❑ Increasing campus awareness regarding safety and emergencies
- ❑ Monitoring and enhancing existing safety programs
- ❑ Using data to make informed decisions regarding safety
- ❑ Requested additional funding from the legislature to address safety and security shortcomings related to growth and advancing best practices

## **Providing Mandatory Safety Training to Student Organizations (UCA § 53H-7-602(2)(j); USHE R262-3.7.10)**

The Dean of Students Office works with various campus entities including the Student Involvement and Leadership office, the Health and Wellness Center, and the Title IX office to provide student organizations and campus departments an array of educational topics on campus safety intended for student, staff, and faculty development. These trainings address sexual consent, awareness and prevention, and provide information on institution and community resources for victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The following programs have been provided on campus safety:

- ❑ New Student and Transfer Student Orientation on Student Code of Conduct
- ❑ International Student Orientation on Student Code of Conduct
- ❑ Greek Life Presentations on Title IX and Bystander Intervention
- ❑ Athlete Orientation on Student Code of Conduct and Title IX (all sports)
- ❑ Clubs and Organization President's Training & Title IX Training
- ❑ Southern Utah University Student Association Training
- ❑ Assistant Coaches for Excellence Student Leader Training

Looking forward, the Health and Wellness Center will be providing additional outreach and presentations to the campus community through our "Don't Cancel that Class" program initiative. This initiative encourages faculty to contact the Health and Wellness Center to provide training during class instead of canceling class. The Health and Wellness Center has also partnered with Canyon Creek Services to provide educational seminars about resources for victims of sexualized

violence and about healthy relationships and consent.

The Student Involvement and Leadership office requires campus safety training for leadership of registered clubs and organizations. Training will occur at retreats, and the club president's training. Club presidents who don't complete the training in person are required to complete a training Canvas course. The Student Involvement and Leadership office and Office of Equal Opportunity collaborate to ensure all student leaders who are required to be trained complete the training.

This Campus Safety Plan has been developed in response to [UCA § 53H-7-602](#) and [USHE Rule R262](#)

# SUU Campus Blue Light Map



## CAMPUS AERIAL

Date: 7/9/2025  
Scale: NTS

Southern Utah University assumes no liability for the accuracy of this map. Invert is for viewing purposes only.

## SUU SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY FACILITIES

351 WEST UNIVERSITY BOULEVARD  
CEDAR CITY, UTAH 84720  
phone: (435) 865-8735  
fax: (435) 596-5452