



# Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine

2019 Annual Security Report

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## Mission

The mission of the Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine is to train osteopathic physicians prepared for caring for persons in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and beyond.

## Vision

The vision of the Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine is to be the nation's leader in training caring and expert osteopathic physicians in support of our mission.

## Goals and Objectives

The goal of the Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine is to train osteopathic physicians through the following objectives:

1. Educate osteopathic medical students in the art and science of osteopathic medicine using the most current research in clinical and biomedical sciences.
2. Recruit and graduate osteopathic medical students who are committed to serving in areas throughout Idaho, the region and beyond.
3. Provide osteopathic clinical service.
4. Develop postgraduate training programs in collaboration with other institutions.
5. Contribute to the fund of osteopathic medical knowledge through educational, scientific and clinical research and other scholarly activities.
6. Prepare osteopathic medical students for achievement in successful graduation, COMLEX-USA licensure exams, and graduate medical education placement.

## MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

The Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine's Annual Security Report is published each year to provide annual crime statistics, as well as information regarding safety and security-related services offered by the college. This report is designed to provide students, staff, faculty and visitors with personal safety information, and to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

This report covers the Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine main campus in Meridian, Idaho. Whether your business here is as a medical student, faculty member, staff member, or visitor, we are working hard to make this campus a place in which you can comfortably live, work and learn.



Thomas J. Mohr, MS, DO, FACOI, FAOGME  
Dean and Chief Academic Officer



# MESSAGE FROM CAMPUS SECURITY

## ICOM Security Team Mission Statement

*The Mission of ICOM Campus Security is to create a safe and secure learning and working environment while providing outstanding customer service to students, employees, and visitors to the college. This mission will be accomplished through teamwork and collaborative problem solving, utilizing best-practices in the campus security field.*

ICOM Campus Security is committed to your safety and well-being. We pride ourselves in serving the ICOM community through professionalism, respect, integrity, dedication, and excellence.

All members of ICOM Campus Security are highly experienced, retired law enforcement officers dedicated to the mission of the college. ICOM Campus Security has a strong working relationship with the Meridian Police Department, along with other emergency response agencies in the community. The safety of the ICOM community is our number one priority. We want you to know that campus security is here to assist and support you in your pursuit of a high quality osteopathic medical education.



Gary L. Compton  
Director of Campus Security



## Introduction to the Clery Act

In 1990, Congress enacted the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 (Title II of Public Law 101-542), which amended the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA). This act required all postsecondary institutions participating in HEA's Title IV student financial assistance programs, to disclose campus crime statistics and security information. The act was amended in 1992, 1998, 2000 and 2008. The 1998 amendments renamed the law, "The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act", in memory of a student who was slain in her dorm room in 1986. It is generally referred to as the Clery Act and is in section 485(f) of the HEA. On March 7, 2013, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) (Public Law 113-14) was signed into law. VAWA includes amendments to the Clery Act. These changes require institutions to disclose statistics, policies and programs related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, among other changes. Specifically, these changes added, or modified requirements related to:

- Disclosure of statistics of the number of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking incidents;
- Disclosure of statistics of the new categories of Hate Crimes;
- Implementation by institutions and disclosure of programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, including
  - Primary prevention and awareness programs for incoming students and employees; and
  - Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and employees;
- Disclosure of procedures victims should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, has occurred; and
- Implementation by institutions and disclosure of procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, including
  - Descriptions of each disciplinary proceeding used by the institution, the standard of evidence used during each disciplinary proceeding, possible sanctions imposed following the results of disciplinary proceedings, and the range of protective measures that the institution may offer a victim;
  - Provisions to ensure that proceedings will be prompt, fair and impartial;

- Provisions that state that proceedings will be conducted by officials who receive annual training; and
- Ensuring equal opportunities for the accuser and accused to have others present during proceedings, including an advisor of their choice.

## Emergency Contact Numbers

NAME	TELEPHONE	ALTERNATE NUMBER
<b>Emergency Dispatch (Police, Fire, EMS)</b>	<b>9-1-1</b>	<b>208-377-6790 (non-emergency number)</b>
<b>ICOM Campus Security</b>	<b>208-795-4311</b>	<b>4311 (from building phone)</b>

### Campus Law Enforcement Authority

ICOM Campus Security is comprised of experienced, retired law enforcement officers with responsibility for the safety and security of ICOM students, employees and property. Campus Security Officers act as agents for the College and have the authority to ask persons for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business on the ICOM campus. ICOM Campus Security is not a law enforcement agency and the security officers do not have law enforcement authority.

ICOM Campus Security Officers have citizen arrest powers granted all private citizens through Idaho State Code. Criminal incidents are referred to the Meridian Police Department, who have law enforcement jurisdiction on and adjacent to the ICOM campus. While the College has no written Memorandum of Understanding with the Meridian Police Department, ICOM Campus Security maintains a highly professional working relationship with this agency. Strong partnerships between ICOM and the Meridian Police Department, Meridian Fire Department, and Ada County Paramedics, strengthens the safety and security of the ICOM Campus.

ICOM Campus Security Officers are armed and receive regular firearms training. Semi-annually, they must complete and pass the same certification course required of retired local police officers. Campus Security trains regularly to respond to the potential of an armed intruder or active shooter in the building or on the campus.

Crime victims are strongly encouraged to immediately report criminal activity to the appropriate police agencies and ICOM Campus Security. Prompt reporting will assure timely warning notices of campus crime and assist in full disclosure of crime statistics. Witnesses to crimes are encouraged to report incidents to Campus Security and the appropriate law enforcement agency when the victim is unable or unwilling to report it themselves.

ICOM Campus Security considers personal safety, along with property protection a priority; any incident report or safety concern is reviewed and acted upon accordingly. Criminal incident reports generated by ICOM Campus Security will be referred to the Meridian Police Department for investigation, unless the victim does not wish to file a formal report with law enforcement.

Students and employees are required to comply with directives of Campus Security, law enforcement agencies, and any other ICOM officials; students are required to present valid ID upon request.

### Crime Reporting

Students or employees who find themselves victim of a crime which occurred on the ICOM Campus, should report it immediately to the on-duty Campus Security Officer either in person, or by calling 208-795-4311. In the event of an emergency, or if the crime is still in progress, the calls should first be placed to 9-1-1. Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles, inside buildings or around the campus community should be reported. Campus Security can also provide reporting advice concerning crimes or incidents which occur off campus.

While Clery Act crimes may be reported to any ICOM Campus Security Authority, those reporting crimes are encouraged to make reports directly with the Director of Campus Security or any Campus Security Officer.

### Campus Security Authorities

A Campus Security Authority (CSA) is an individual, who by virtue of their university responsibilities and under the Clery Act, is designated to receive and report criminal

incidents to the ICOM Campus Security so that they may be included and published in the university's Annual Security Report. They have completed training in appropriately reporting crimes, victim relations and support, and related school policies.

All ICOM Campus Security Officers are CSAs, but other ICOM employees designated as CSAs include: the ICOM President and Dean, the Assistant Dean of Student Services, the Director of Student Affairs, the Student Affairs Coordinator, Learning Specialists, the Title IX Coordinator, the administrative assistants to the President, the Dean, and the Chief Financial Officer/Title IX Coordinator, the Front Desk receptionist, and all faculty advisors.

The function of a Campus Security Authority is to report to the official office designated by the institution to collect crime report information, such as the campus police or security department, those allegations of Clery Act crimes that he or she receives. (In the case of the Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine, CSAs should report these incidents to ICOM Campus Security.) CSAs are responsible for reporting allegations of Clery Act crimes that are reported to them in their capacity as a CSA. This means that CSAs are not responsible for investigating or reporting incidents that they overhear students talking about in a hallway conversation; that a classmate or student mentions during an in-class discussion; that a victim mentions during a speech, workshop, or any other form of group presentation; or that the CSA otherwise learns about in an indirect manner.

A Campus Security Authority is not responsible for determining authoritatively whether a crime took place—that is the function of law enforcement personnel. A Campus Security Authority should not try to apprehend the alleged perpetrator of the crime. That too is the responsibility of law enforcement.

It is also not a CSA's responsibility to attempt to convince a victim to contact law enforcement if the victim chooses not to do so. Those individuals identified as Campus Security Authorities for the Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine are required to complete annual compliance training to ensure they are familiar with their responsibilities as CSAs.

The Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine provides an online reporting form which a CSA may use to report Clery reportable crimes which come to their attention. This form can be found at the following link: <https://www.idahocom.org/clery-act>

In the event of a crime which just occurred on campus, the incident should be reported directly to the on-duty ICOM Campus Security Officer.

The Director of Campus Security has the responsibility to screen the reports and to ensure they are routed to the appropriate parties (local law enforcement, Title IX Coordinator, HR Director) for further investigation and follow-up.

The Director of Campus Security is responsible for the coordination and oversight of the Campus Security Authorities at the college. These duties include:

- Ensuring each CSA understands their responsibilities and complete their required annual CSA training through Human Resources
- Make certain CSA crime reports are completed and forwarded to Campus Security on a timely basis
- Maintaining documentation of crime reports submitted to Campus Security

### Confidential Reporting

Victims or witnesses wishing to report a crime on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the Annual Security Report can submit an anonymous report form to the ICOM Campus Security at the following link: <https://www.idahocom.org/clery-act>

### Pastoral and Professional Counselors

ICOM does not employ pastoral or professional counselors to provide counseling services. ICOM has contracted with a third-party counseling organization to provide these services for students. In addition, Idaho State University's Counseling Clinic provides a low cost service for ICOM students. Many college students experience stressors associated with all aspects of their lives, i.e. academics, familial, relational, etc. The counseling clinic is available to help provide the needed support as student's navigate their lives alongside their educational journey. Counseling for employees is available through the college's Employee Assistance Program.

Counselors are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform individuals they are counseling of their ability to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. An anonymous report can be filed online at: <https://www.idahocom.org/clery-act>

## Security and Access to Campus Facilities

ICOM is committed to the safety and well-being of students, employees, and visitors. ICOM is a closed campus with a single point of entry for visitors during business hours. The ICOM campus is not open to the general public without specific business with an employee or student. The building is staffed by Campus Security from 7:00am - 11:30 pm (7:30 am - 11:30 pm weekends). Campus Security is normally located in the reception area at the front entrance unless foot patrols are being conducted in the interior or exterior of the building. The on-duty Campus Security Officer can be reached by calling 208-795-4311.

ICOM students and employees are issued identification badges during orientation and are required to wear the badges for access to the building. The badges will not allow entry beyond access hours.

Guests to ICOM are required to check-in at the reception desk using the electronic kiosk. Their photographs are taken, and they are issued temporary identification which they are required to display. An electronic log is created which records their names as well as the person they are visiting. Visitors are to be escorted by ICOM students or employees at all times.

During orientation and throughout the year, students and new employees are reminded not to allow unauthorized persons into the building, and to report anyone they do not recognize to Campus Security.

During an extended closure, such as for Winter Break, only authorized personnel will be granted access to campus property and facilities. Campus Security Officers carry keys to all ICOM areas and are available during business hours to access rooms for authorized entry.

The ICOM Director of Facilities has the responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the ICOM building. Building maintenance is performed either by the Director or their subordinate. Private contractors provide additional services such as snow removal from the sidewalks and driveways, and landscaping maintenance.

Any ICOM student or employee can report an unsafe condition inside or outside to the Director of Facilities or any Campus Security Officer. This can be done via telephone, email, electronic problem report or in person.

The ICOM Director of IT has the responsibility for ensuring that building swipe-card access, via student and employee identification cards, operates properly. Students or employees whose identification cards are lost or stolen are required to report the loss to the Director of IT within 24 hours to prevent access to the building by unauthorized individuals. Maintenance of the video surveillance system and of the Alertus Mass Notification System is conducted by a company contracted by ICOM.

### Personal Safety and Security

During student and new employee orientation, students and employees receive training related to building rules, safety and security recommendations, fire alarm evacuation, assembly areas, areas of rescue assistance, building evacuation and building lockdown procedures, and active shooter response guidelines.

The following web-based training through “Collabornation,” ICOM’s online training portal, is made available for new students: *A Student Guide to Campus Safety*. (Colleges and universities devote much time and effort to creating safe learning and living environments for students and staff. Students have an important role to play. This course outlines the safety precautions students should know and apply, whether they are on or off campus).

### Responsibility for Own Safety

Students and employees are ultimately responsible for their own safety and the safety of the campus, as Campus Security and law enforcement can’t be everywhere. The best security features of a building can be defeated by the failure to follow building access guidelines. Holding the door for someone who you do not know and is not wearing

ICOM identification is one example of building security being compromised. Anything or anyone who appears out of place on campus should be reported to Campus Security.

### Safety Escorts

ICOM students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to contact the on-duty Campus Security Officer if they would like a safety escort to their vehicle. During winter months this is even more important due to the shortened daylight hours. The on-duty Security Officer can be reached at the Security Desk, or by calling 208-795-4311.

### Emergency Telephones in Parking Lots

ICOM maintains three Blue Pole Emergency Telephones within the campus parking lots; one is located on the north side of the building, one is located on the east side, and an additional emergency telephone is located in the parking annex located at E. Central Drive and N. Locust Grove Roads. In addition, Idaho State University maintains two Blue Pole Emergency Telephones, one on the west side of the ICOM building and one in front of the main ISU entrance. Pushing the red button on the pole places a 9-1-1 call directly to the 9-1-1 Operator. The location of the phone is displayed with dispatch and the external speaker allows the caller to speak directly with the dispatcher. The Blue Pole Emergency Telephones are tested monthly to insure proper operation.

### Security Cameras

ICOM is equipped with numerous, high-quality digital video cameras which are located throughout the interior and exterior of the building, as well as the parking areas. The cameras record continuously, and footage can be readily retrieved and provided to local law enforcement if requested.

### Vehicle Assistance

ICOM Campus Security maintains a 12-volt portable charging system and are available to assist with jump-starting a vehicle with a low or dead battery. The team has access to an air compressor which may allow a tire to be inflated long enough to drive the vehicle to one of the local tire shops for repair. Due to the potential for damaging the vehicle door locking mechanism, Campus Security Officers are not permitted to unlock ICOM member vehicles that have had their keys locked inside. They can, however, assist by providing a list of locksmiths in the area.

## Fire Extinguishers

Fire extinguishers are located throughout the building and are tested monthly. Each building occupant should learn the location and operation of fire extinguishers in their work area. Employees and students are authorized and have the responsibility to use the extinguishers in an actual emergency. The Meridian Fire Department conducts an inspection of the premises annually.

## Automated External Defibrillators

Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs) are located on each floor near Elevator #1, as well as in the auditorium hallway. The AEDs are inspected monthly. CPR and AED training are provided to select members of the ICOM staff.

## First Aid Kits

First aid kits are stored in the following areas of the building and supplies are available for students and employees. Please notify the on-duty Campus Security Officer or employee assigned to this area if you need assistance.

- Security/Reception Desk
- Student Services workroom on the first floor
- OSCE area on the second floor
- Employee workroom on the third floor

## Crime Prevention

Throughout the year, Campus Security provides messaging to students and employees via email and the bi-weekly newsletter related to crime prevention and personal safety. These include:

- School Bus Safety-explaining the specific requirements of Idaho Code concerning passing or overtaking a school bus with it's stop arm extended
- Personal Safety-recommendations for personal safety, e.g., beware of your surroundings, keep in well populated areas, walk with a purpose, etc.
- Burglary Prevention-tips to reduce the odds of being a victim of a residential or vehicle burglary

- Winter Driving-a refresher on winter driving techniques, importance of vehicle maintenance, and road report resources for those traveling during the holidays
- Holiday Safety-safe shopping tips for the holiday season
- Spring Break Safety-safely enjoying all that Idaho's outdoors has to offer

In addition, ICOM sponsors self defense classes several times per year, allowing students and employees the opportunity to practice hands-on techniques learned in the class.

### Annual Security Report

The Annual Security Report (ASR), which is required by the Clery Act, is compiled by the Director of Campus Security, the designated Clery Compliance Coordinator for the college. The ASR normally reflects Clery-reportable crime statistics which occurred during the preceding three years. As ICOM's inaugural class of students matriculated in 2018, there are no crime statistics for previous years.

In the spring of each year, the ICOM Director of Campus Security submits a request to the Meridian Police Department to provide statistics for any Clery-reportable crimes which occurred within the ICOM campus geography area. This includes public property adjacent to the campus, as well as areas of Idaho State University-Meridian Health Science Center that are utilized by ICOM students. The statistics used for the Annual Security Report are taken from these records, as well as from the ICOM Campus Security Daily Crime Log.

The Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine Annual Security Report (ASR) will be published in September of every calendar year. The report will be posted to the ICOM website at the following link: <https://www.idahocom.org/clery-act>

The ASR will be distributed via email to currently enrolled students and employees no later than October 1st of each calendar year. The notification will include notice of the report's availability, and a list of brief descriptions of the information contained within the report. ICOM will provide a paper copy of the Annual Security Report upon request. The request does not need to be made in writing, and there is not charge to individuals for a copy of the report.

Access to the report will also be provided to any prospective student or prospective employee upon request.

## Campus Clery Geography

For the purposes of collecting statistics for submission to the Department of Education and inclusion in an institution's Annual Security Report, Clery Geography includes buildings and property that are part of the institution's campus (including a subset of on-campus student housing facilities), the institution's non-campus buildings or property, and public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

*The Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine has no student housing, either on or off campus, and does not own or control any non-campus buildings or property.*

The campus of the Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine is located at 1401 E. Central Drive in Meridian, Idaho. It is a small campus, less than 1/8-mile square, bordered by E. Central Drive on the north, S. Locust Grove Road on the east, Interstate 84 on the south, and Idaho State University-Meridian Medical Science Center at 1311 E. Central Drive and the West Ada School District Offices at 1303 E. Central Drive on the west. Through a written agreement with ISU-Meridian, ICOM students utilize the Treasure Valley Anatomy and Physiology Laboratory (TVAPL) adjacent the ICOM building on the ISU-Meridian campus; all other ICOM classes are held within the ICOM building. Because of the close proximity, ICOM includes this portion of the ISU-Meridian campus in its on-campus geographic area.

Designated employee parking for the campus is located on the north and south sides of the ICOM building, with student/general parking located on the north and east side. A total of 255 parking spaces are available adjacent to the building. The east side parking area is available for use by West Ada School District employees, when necessary. ICOM also owns a satellite parking area located at the southeast corner of E. Central Drive and S. Locust Grove Road, which provides an additional 192 spaces of student/general parking. Visitor spaces are located on the south side of the building. In total, there are 10 designated disabled parking spaces on the campus. Most students attending ICOM travel to and from the school via personal automobile, motorcycle, or bicycle.



ICOM Campus Geography

Public property included in the Clery geographic area for ICOM, includes that portion of E. Central Drive and accompanying sidewalks on either side of the street from the crosswalk directly west of the shared West Ada School District/ICOM driveway entrance, to the intersection with S. Locust Grove Road; the sidewalks on the west side of S. Locust Grove Road from the ICOM parking area property frontage north of the intersection with E. Central Drive to the north end of the overpass bridge crossing I-84 south of the E. Central Drive intersection. Also included is the West Ada School District parking lot directly north of the ICOM building, as well as the shared driveway between ICOM and the Idaho State University-Meridian Medical Science Center, and the sidewalk on the east side of ISU Meridian from said driveway between the properties to the west entrance of ISU Meridian.

#### No Monitoring of Student Organizations

At some institutions of higher education, local law enforcement monitors criminal activity at locations utilized by recognized student organizations, (such as fraternity and sorority houses) and reports this to the school. ICOM has no student organizations with non-campus locations and has no agreement with local law enforcement to monitor criminal activity, on or off campus, of any recognized ICOM student organization.

#### Alerting the Campus Community

ICOM utilizes the Alertus Mass Notification System. The ICOM community can register for Alertus by downloading the Alertus Recipient app from the Apple or Google store. During new student and new employee orientation, individuals are provided an opportunity to register their personal electronic devices, such as cell phones and tablets, into the ICOM Alertus system. The Alertus system will broadcast alerts and communiques to all registered individuals. These alerts will appear on personal devices, electronic displays in the ICOM building, and also on the Alertus beacons located inside and outside of the building. Emergency Notifications can also be broadcast inside the building via the ICOM DuKane paging system.

## Emergency Notifications and Timely Warnings

The Clery Act requires campuses to issue two types of alerts to members of their campus communities when certain conditions are present: Emergency Notifications and Timely Warnings. Emergency Notifications will be broadcast whenever there is a confirmation of a significant emergency or other dangerous situation involving an immediate or impending threat to the health or safety of the campus community. Timely Warnings must be broadcast to the campus community whenever a Clery Act crime occurs within the defined Clery geography of the campus and the crime represents a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. The conditions, processes and procedures ICOM uses for each type of alert are detailed below.

### Emergency Notifications

ICOM may issue emergency notifications for any significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on the campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and employees. This could include such incidents as gas leaks, hazardous materials spills, or hazardous weather warnings.

In considering the issuance of an Emergency Notification, ICOM will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgement of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

ICOM personnel authorized to issue Emergency Notifications include the President, the Dean, the Executive Director for Operations, the Director of Facilities, the Director of Campus Security, or any member of Campus Security.

Those reporting a significant emergency or dangerous situation on or near campus should notify ICOM Campus Security by calling 208-795-4311 (4311 on a campus phone) and also notify 9-1-1 Emergency Dispatch.

The on-duty ICOM Campus Security Officer has primary responsibility for confirming the existence of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on or near campus property. If the Campus Security Officer is unavailable, any individual previously listed

may issued the Emergency Notification. Notification shall be initiated upon confirmation that a dangerous situation or emergency exists, or threatens the ICOM community.

If a situation is believed to present a significant emergency or dangerous situation to the larger community outside of the ICOM campus, the on-duty Campus Security Officer, or their designee, will make notification by calling the 9-1-1 Emergency Dispatch Center if local authorities have not already been notified.

### Timely Warning

ICOM will issue a Timely Warning if a Clery Act crime is reported and is considered by the college to represent an ongoing threat to students and/or employees. The decision to broadcast a Timely Warning is determined on a case-by-case basis, and will take into consideration: the nature of the crime, the continuing danger to the campus community, and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts. If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and/or employees occurring on campus, ICOM will follow its Emergency Notification procedures. Because the ICOM campus is relatively small, Timely Warnings will be provided in a manner likely to reach all members of the campus community.

ICOM may elect to issue an alert for other crimes, or crimes that occur outside of our campus property as determined on a case-by-case basis. In making the decision to issue a timely warning, consideration will be given concerning the nature of the crime, the continuing danger to the campus community, and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts. ICOM may, in appropriate circumstances, include personally identifiable information (PII) in a timely warning. Although personally identifiable information is generally protected from disclosure under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), such information may be released in a Timely Warning.

ICOM personnel authorized to issue Timely Warnings include the President, the Dean, the Executive Director for Operations, the Director of Facilities, the Director of Campus Security, or any member of Campus Security. The Director of Communications should be consulted, when practicable, in drafting the message to the ICOM community.

In addition, when time allows, ICOM will also provide information to students and employees via email, Twitter, Facebook, and local news media.

## ICOM Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The Clery Act requires every Title IV institution, without exception, to have and disclose emergency response and evacuation procedures that would be used in response to a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus.

The emergency response and evacuation requirements are intended to ensure that the college has sufficiently prepared for an emergency situation on campus, that procedures are tested regularly to identify and improve any weaknesses, and that the college has the means in place to give prompt notification to the campus community and other individuals, such as parents and guardians, in the event of an emergency.

Under the Clery Act, the college is required to immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on the campus that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees. An “immediate” threat as used here includes an imminent or impending threat, such as a fire currently raging in the building.

Some examples of significant emergencies or dangerous situations are:

- Outbreak of meningitis, norovirus or other serious illness;
- Approaching tornado, hurricane or other extreme weather conditions;
- Earthquake;
- Gas leak;
- Terrorist incident;
- Armed intruder;
- Bomb threat;
- Civil unrest or rioting;
- Explosion; and
- Nearby chemical or hazardous waste spill;

ICOM Campus Security has developed an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) which describes recommended actions for many of the potential emergency situations which could occur at the campus to include: Fire Alarm/Evacuation, Building Evacuation, Inclement Weather, Hazardous Materials Release, Suspicious Activity, Bomb Threat, Suspicious Package, Lockdown, Active Shooter, and Hostage Situation.

The EAP contains emergency contact numbers for the college, as well as for other emergency response agencies in the area.

The Emergency Action Plan is regularly reviewed and updated with new material. The EAP is available from the ICOM Safety and Security webpage: <https://www.idahocom.org/safety-and-security>

ICOM will test various aspects of the college's emergency response and evacuation procedures several times per year. The tests may or may not be announced ahead of time, providing the opportunity to objectively test the response procedures.

The Director of Campus Security will publicize the school's emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year. Each test will be documented for future reference. This will include a description of the test, the date and time the test was conducted, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

The annual program will include both drills and exercises. A drill is an activity that tests a single procedural operation (e.g., a test of initiating a cell phone alert system or a test of campus security personnel conducting a campus lockdown). An exercise is a test involving coordination of efforts (e.g., a test of the coordination of first responders, including police, firefighters and emergency medical technicians). In addition to other testing, fire alarm drills will be conducted bi-annually.

The drills and exercise plan will contain follow-through activities designed to review the test, such as conducting interviews or surveys to obtain feedback from participants. The follow-through activities will:

- Be designed for assessment of emergency plans and capabilities. The test should have measurable goals, such as, “everyone involved in the emergency response and notification procedures will understand his or her role and responsibility.”
- Be designed for evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities. The assessment will allow ICOM Operations to determine if the test met its intended goals. For example, “The evacuation process accounted for/ did not account for the diverse needs of all members of the campus community.”

In August of each year, the Director of Campus Security will disseminate, via email to students and employees, a copy of the ICOM Emergency Action Plan along with a slide presentation highlighting building evacuation, lockdown, fire alarm, and active shooter response guidelines. Training on these topics is also provided to incoming students and new employees.

### Crime Statistics: Classifying and Counting Clery Act Crimes

The Clery Act requires institutions to disclose statistics for reported crimes based on the following details:

- Where the crimes occurred,
- To whom the crimes were reported,
- The types of crimes that were reported, and
- The year in which the crimes were reported.

Educational institutions must disclose statistics for reported Clery Act crimes that occur (1) on campus, (2) on public property within or immediately adjacent to the campus, and (3) in or on non-campus buildings or property that your institution owns or controls. Crimes that didn’t occur within the ICOM Clery Act geography are not included in the Clery Act statistics, even if ICOM students or employees are involved.

The entire campus of the Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine is located within the law enforcement jurisdiction of the Meridian Police Department.

### Categories of Clery Act Crimes

The Clery Act requires educational institutions to include four general categories of crime statistics:

- **Criminal Offenses:** Criminal Homicide, including Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, and Manslaughter by Negligence; Sexual Assault, including Rape, Fondling, Incest and Statutory Rape; Robbery; Aggravated Assault; Burglary; Motor Vehicle Theft; and Arson.
- **Hate Crimes:** Any of the above-mentioned offenses, and any incidents of Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, or Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property that were motivated by bias;
- **Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses:** Any incidents of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking. (Note that Sexual Assault is also a VAWA Offense but is included in the Criminal Offenses category for Clery Act reporting purposes); and
- **Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action:** for Weapons-carrying, possessing, etc. Law Violations, Drug Abuse Violations and Liquor Law Violations.

Statistics must be disclosed separately for each of these four general categories. This means that when an incident meets definitions in more than one of these categories, it must be reported in each category.

## The Daily Crime Log

The ICOM Director of Campus Security maintains a Daily Crime Log to record all criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents that are reported to Campus Security. Another member of Campus Security is designated as an alternate in the event the director is unavailable to record an incident in the Daily Crime Log.

Crime log entries include all crimes reported to the campus police or security department for the required geographic locations, not just Clery Act crimes.

The crime log includes specific information about criminal incidents, not crime statistics.

The log is designed to provide crime information on a more timely basis than the annual statistical disclosures. A crime must be entered into the log within two business days of when it was reported to ICOM Campus Security. This includes crimes that are reported directly to ICOM Campus Security, as well as crimes that are initially reported to another Campus Security Authority or to a local law enforcement agency, which subsequently reports them to Campus Security.

The Daily Crime Log is required to provide the following information:

- The date the crime was reported
- The date and time the crime occurred
- The nature of the crime
- The general location of the crime
- The disposition of the complaint, if known

An electronic link to the current Daily Crime Log can be reached from the ICOM website Safety and Security page at the following URL: <https://www.idahocom.org/clery-act>

Upon request, a print copy of the Daily Crime Log can be made available for inspection at the Campus Security Desk near the main entrance to ICOM.

### [Additional Resources:](#)

#### Crime Mapping Tool

ICOM students and employees who reside in Ada County can conduct a search through the Ada County Crime Mapping tool which provides information on the general location of a variety of crimes which have been reported during the preceding three months.

<https://gis.adacounty.id.gov/apps/crimemapper/>

Students and employees living outside of Ada County, should check with their local law enforcement agency to learn about crime trends in their neighborhoods.

## Idaho State Police Uniform Crime Reporting Program

The Idaho State Police Uniform Crime Reporting Program serves as the state repository for the collection of crime statistics. The program's primary objective is to compile reliable information for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management. The repository lists reported crimes statewide but can also be searched for specific counties and cities.

<https://nibrs.isp.idaho.gov/CrimeInIdaho>

## Policies - Use and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages/Underage Drinking

### 8.4 of the Academic Handbook - Alcohol and Drugs

*“Alcoholic beverages may not be served or consumed on the campus and the illegal use or abuse of drugs or alcohol will not be tolerated whether on or off campus.*

*Consistent with its mission, ICOM will utilize educational strategies as the primary approach to substance abuse. However, any violation of local, state, or federal laws will be subject to prosecution to the fullest extent of the law and school policy. Students who violate this policy are subject to disciplinary action up to and including suspension or dismissal.”*

ICOM has a zero-tolerance policy towards the use, sale, and distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs. Prescription drugs are considered "controlled substances," and fall under the purview of illicit drugs when used by individuals other than to whom they have been legitimately prescribed.

ICOM maintains a strong commitment to its employees and students to provide a safe, drug-free, alcohol-free workplace and to establish programs promoting high standards of safety and health.

Reporting to work or class under the influence of controlled substances, alcohol, or other intoxicating substances is prohibited. "Under the influence" is defined, without

limitation, as (i) being impaired or intoxicated by alcohol or controlled substances, smelling of alcohol or controlled substances (ii) appearing disheveled or unkempt, slurring one's speech, being argumentative, or (iii) being incapable of performing his/her job satisfactorily.

Further, the employee or student must be able to perform in a condition that presents a favorable public image for the college and contributes to a climate of safety and well-being for the employee, faculty, staff, students, and the public.

*\*The ICOM Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program is under development. A link with the program details will be provided in the future.*

## Disciplinary Proceedings Disclosure to Victim and Accused

The Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by such institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

ICOM will provide both the accused and the accuser with simultaneous written notification of any result of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. In these cases, it is not necessary for a victim to make a written request.

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

The Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking as those terms are defined for the purposes of the Clery Act.

### Definitions:

**Dating violence** is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of

such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition:

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

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

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

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

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

**Sexual Assault** is defined as an offense that meets the definition of Rape, Fondling, Incest or Statutory Rape as used in the FBI's UCR program and included in Appendix A of 34 CFR Part 668.

## Educational Programs and Campaigns

During new student and employee orientation, they are required to complete a number of courses through "Collaboration," ICOM's online training portal.

The following course provides training in bystander intervention and sexual assault risk reduction:

### **A Student Guide to Sexual Violence Prevention and Response**

This course will help students understand what they can do to prevent sexual violence, as well as how they can respond to survivors of sexual violence. Students will also examine the definition of bystander intervention, as well as explore how to define and identify consent.

**The following “Collaboration” courses are also available and recommended for new students and employees.**

### **A Student Guide to Campus Safety**

Colleges and universities devote much time and effort to creating safe learning and living environments for students and staff. Students have an important role to play. This course outlines the safety precautions students should know and apply, whether they are on or off campus.

### **A Student Guide to the Clery Act**

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, commonly known as the Clery Act, is a federal law that requires colleges and universities to track and disclose information about crimes that occur on or near campus. This course is designed to help students understand how the Clery Act impacts them and their school.

### **A Student Guide to Title IX**

Title IX is a federal civil rights law that prohibits sexual discrimination in educational institutions that receive federal funding. Under Title IX, discrimination on the basis of sex can include sexual harassment or sexual violence, such as rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, and sexual coercion. This course helps students to identify their rights under Title IX, and describe their school’s responsibilities under the law.

### **A Student Guide to Sexual Violence and the Law**

According to the US Department of Justice, an average of one in four undergraduate women experience sexual assault by the time they finish college. A series of federal laws

empower colleges and universities to take action against sexual violence on campus. This course offers students a brief look at the Title IX, the Clery Act, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), and the Campus Violence Elimination Act.

*\*Additional ICOM Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking are under development.*

## Bystander Intervention

Bystander intervention is defined as safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Bystander intervention includes:

- Recognizing situations of potential harm;
- Understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence (this might include fraternity or sports cultures at some institutions);
- Overcoming barriers to intervening;
- Identifying safe and effective intervention options; and
- Taking action to intervene.

## Why Bystander Intervention Matters

(From the National Sexual Violence Resource Center)

Preventing sexual harassment is everybody's responsibility. An engaged bystander is someone who lives up to that responsibility by intervening before, during, or after a situation when they see or hear behaviors that threaten, harass, or otherwise encourage sexual violence. The behaviors that make up sexual violence exist on a spectrum. While some behaviors – such as sexist jokes, inappropriate sexual comments, innuendos, catcalling, or vulgar gestures – aren't illegal, this does not make them any less threatening or harmful to the person experiencing them. These situations also take place across a range of locations and settings – often in public spaces, workplaces, schools, communities, and online. All of us must embrace our voices to demonstrate that these behaviors will not be tolerated.

## How to Be a Good Bystander

It may not be safe or effective to directly confront the harasser in every case, but there are a range of ways bystanders can be involved before, during, or after a situation when they see or hear behaviors that promote sexual violence. Below are some intervention tips and strategies:

**Disrupt the situation.** Every situation is different, and there is no one way to respond. When you witness a person being harassed, threatened, or followed by someone, you can try to distract the harasser or insert yourself into their interaction to help the targeted person get out of the situation. For example, if you see someone on the street being verbally harassed, you can interrupt the harasser and ask them for directions. You can also intervene by pretending to know the person being harassed and starting a conversation with them as an opportunity to come between them and the harasser.

**Don't act alone.** Get support from people around you by calling on others to help. The more people who come together to interrupt a situation, the more you reinforce the idea that the behavior is not acceptable in your community. This can be as simple as saying, "Let's say something to them so they stop." If you do not feel safe, you may consider contacting the police.

**Confront the harasser.** Whether or not you know the harasser, you can intervene by telling them in a respectful, direct, and honest way that their words or actions are not okay. For example, when you hear someone make comments that blame victims for being assaulted, or make light of sexual violence, you can tell them:

- You need to stop.
- That's so inappropriate.
- What you just said made me feel uncomfortable. Here's why...
- Do you realize how problematic that is?
- We need to talk about what you just said.
- Why would you say that?

**Set the expectation to speak up and step in.** Talking openly and responding directly to inappropriate behaviors will have a snowball effect and encourage others to respond. It shows you recognize the comment or behavior is unacceptable and shows others it will not be tolerated. For example, if you are in a group setting and you hear someone make inappropriate comments, you can say:

- Are you hearing what I am hearing?

- I can't be the only one who thinks this is not OK.
- I don't see how XYZ is relevant or appropriate to this discussion.
- I know you're a better person than that.

**Understand how your privilege positions you to speak up.** Your age, race, gender, etc. may make it safer for you to speak up and be vocal about harassment – especially when you are not the target or representative of the target group.

**Focus on the needs and experience of the target and ensure they receive the support the need.**

- Let them know that what has happened to them isn't their fault.
- Affirm that they didn't do anything wrong.
- Express your support for the individual. – I saw what they just did. Are you OK? – I heard what that person said to you. I am so sorry.

**Bystander Intervention by ICOM Employees and Students:** ICOM expects all community members to take reasonable and prudent actions to prevent or stop a crime. Taking action may include direct intervention, calling law enforcement, or seeking assistance from a person in authority. Community members who choose to exercise this positive moral obligation will be supported by the college and protected from retaliation.

## Risk Reduction

**Risk reduction** is defined as options designed to:

- Decrease perpetration and bystander inaction;
- Increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety; and
- Help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

### Risk Reduction Tips

Risk reduction tips can often take a victim-blaming tone, even unintentionally. With no intention to victim-blame, and with recognition that only those who commit sexual violence are responsible for those actions, these suggestions may nevertheless help you to reduce your risk of experiencing a nonconsensual sexual act.

- If you have limits, make them known as early as possible.

- Tell a sexual aggressor “NO!” clearly and firmly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor.
- Find someone nearby and ask for help.
- Take care of your friends and ask that they take care of you. A real friend will challenge you if you are about to make a mistake. Respect them when they do.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, you owe sexual respect to your potential partner. These suggestions may help you to reduce your risk for being accused of sexual misconduct:

- Clearly communicate your intentions to your sexual partner and give them a chance to clearly relate their intentions to you.
- Understand and respect personal boundaries.

## State of Idaho Criminal Code Definitions

### Domestic Violence

18-918. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. (1) For the purpose of this section:

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

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

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

(b) A conviction of felony domestic battery is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for a term not to exceed ten (10) years or by a fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or by both fine and imprisonment.

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

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

## Sexual Assault

18-924. SEXUAL BATTERY. (1) Sexual battery is any willful physical contact, over or under the clothing, with the intimate parts of any person, when the physical contact is done without consent and with the intent to degrade, humiliate or demean the person touched or with the intent of arousing, appealing to or gratifying the lust, passion or sexual desires of the actor or any other person. For purposes of this section, "intimate parts" means the genital area, groin, inner thighs, buttocks or breasts.

(2) Sexual battery is a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by up to one (1) year in jail, or a fine of up to two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or both.

History:

[18-924, added 2018, ch. 322, sec. 1, p. 751.]

18-6101. RAPE DEFINED. Rape is defined as the penetration, however slight, of the oral, anal or vaginal opening with a penis accomplished under any one (1) of the following circumstances:

(1) Where the victim is under the age of sixteen (16) years and the perpetrator is eighteen (18) years of age or older.

(2) Where the victim is sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years of age and the perpetrator is three (3) or more years older than the victim.

(3) Where the victim is incapable, through any unsoundness of mind, due to any cause including, but not limited to, mental illness, mental disability or developmental disability, whether temporary or permanent, of giving legal consent.

(4) Where the victim resists but the resistance is overcome by force or violence.

(5) Where the victim is prevented from resistance by the infliction, attempted infliction, or threatened infliction of bodily harm, accompanied by apparent power of execution; or is unable to resist due to any intoxicating, narcotic, or anesthetic substance.

(6) Where the victim is prevented from resistance due to an objectively reasonable belief that resistance would be futile or that resistance would result in force or violence beyond that necessary to accomplish the prohibited contact.

(7) Where the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act. As used in this section, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one (1) of the following conditions:

(a) Was unconscious or asleep;

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

(8) Where the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act is the victim's spouse, and the belief is induced by artifice, pretense or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce such belief.

(9) Where the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone other than the accused, and the belief is induced by artifice, pretense or concealment practiced by the accused, with the intent to induce such belief.

(10) Where the victim submits under the belief, instilled by the actor, that if the victim does not submit, the actor will cause physical harm to some person in the future; or cause damage to property; or engage in other conduct constituting a crime; or accuse any person of a crime or cause criminal charges to be instituted against the victim; or expose a secret or publicize an asserted fact, whether true or false, tending to subject any person to hatred, contempt or ridicule.

The provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall not affect the age requirements in any other provision of law, unless otherwise provided in any such law. Further, for the purposes of subsection (2) of this section, in determining whether the perpetrator is three (3) years or more older than the victim, the difference in age shall be measured from the date of birth of the perpetrator to the date of birth of the victim.

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

History:

[18-6101, added 1972, ch. 336, sec. 1, p. 961; am. 1977, ch. 208, sec. 1, p. 573; am. 1994, ch. 83, sec. 1, p. 197; am. 1994, ch. 135, sec. 1, p. 307; am. 2000, ch. 218, sec. 1, p. 606; am. 2003, ch. 280, sec. 1, p. 756; am. 2010, ch. 235, sec. 7, p. 547; am. 2010, ch. 352, sec. 1, p. 920; am. 2011, ch. 27, sec. 1, p. 67; am. 2016, ch. 296, sec. 1, p. 828.]

## Stalking

18-7905. STALKING IN THE FIRST DEGREE. (1) A person commits the crime of stalking in the first degree if the person violates section [18-7906](#), Idaho Code, and:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) [Chapter 9, title 18](#);

(ii) [Chapter 15, title 18](#);

(iii) [Chapter 61, title 18](#);

(iv) Section [18-4014](#) (administering poison with intent to kill);

(v) Section [18-4015](#) (assault with intent to murder);

(vi) Section [18-4501](#) (kidnapping);

(vii) Section [18-5501](#) (poisoning);

(viii) Section [18-6608](#) (forcible sexual penetration by use of foreign object);

(ix) Section [18-7902](#) (malicious harassment); or

(x) Section [18-8103](#) (act of terrorism).

(2) In this section, "course of conduct" and "victim" have the meanings given in section [18-7906](#) (2), Idaho Code.

(3) For the purpose of this section, a "substantially conforming foreign criminal violation" exists when a person has pled guilty to or has been found guilty of a violation of any federal law or law of another state, or any valid county, city, or town ordinance of

another state substantially conforming to the provisions of this section or section [18-7906](#), Idaho Code. The determination of whether a foreign criminal violation is substantially conforming is a question of law to be determined by the court.

(4) Stalking in the first degree is a felony punishable by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or imprisonment in the state prison for not less than one (1) year nor more than five (5) years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History:

[18-7905, added 2004, ch. 337, sec. 3, p. 1008.]

18-7906. STALKING IN THE SECOND DEGREE. (1) A person commits the crime of stalking in the second degree if the person knowingly and maliciously:

- (a) Engages in a course of conduct that seriously alarms, annoys or harasses the victim and is such as would cause a reasonable person substantial emotional distress; or
- (b) Engages in a course of conduct such as would cause a reasonable person to be in fear of death or physical injury, or in fear of the death or physical injury of a family or household member.

(2) As used in this section:

- (a) "Course of conduct" means repeated acts of nonconsensual contact involving the victim or a family or household member of the victim, provided however, that constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of this definition.
- (b) "Family or household member" means:
  - (i) A spouse or former spouse of the victim, a person who has a child in common with the victim regardless of whether they have been married, a person with whom the victim is cohabiting whether or not they have married or have held themselves out to be husband or wife, and persons related to the victim by blood, adoption or marriage; or
  - (ii) A person with whom the victim is or has been in a dating relationship, as defined in section [39-6303](#), Idaho Code; or
  - (iii) A person living in the same residence as the victim.
- (c) "Nonconsensual contact" means any contact with the victim that is initiated or continued without the victim's consent, that is beyond the scope of the consent provided by the victim, or that is in disregard of the victim's expressed desire that the contact be avoided or discontinued. "Nonconsensual contact" includes, but is not limited to:

- (i) Following the victim or maintaining surveillance, including by electronic means, on the victim;
  - (ii) Contacting the victim in a public place or on private property;
  - (iii) Appearing at the workplace or residence of the victim;
  - (iv) Entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased or occupied by the victim;
  - (v) Contacting the victim by telephone or causing the victim's telephone to ring repeatedly or continuously regardless of whether a conversation ensues;
  - (vi) Sending mail or electronic communications to the victim; or
  - (vii) Placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased or occupied by the victim.
- (d) "Victim" means a person who is the target of a course of conduct.

(3) Stalking in the second degree is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one (1) year or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History:

[18-7906, added 2004, ch. 337, sec. 4, p. 1009.]

The State of Idaho does not have a specific criminal code titled **Dating Violence**, but other criminal codes such as those prohibiting assault and battery, stalking, and others can be applied in a dating violence situation.

### Consent

While Idaho Statute does not specifically define the word "consent", Idaho Code 18-1601 provides a description of "non-consent" in the larger context while defining the crime of rape (previous page).

### Procedures That Victims Should Follow

Call 9-1-1. If you are in immediate danger. Help will come to you, wherever you are if possible.

- Contact the local law enforcement agency where the crime occurred
- If you are anywhere in Ada County, call emergency dispatch at 208-377-6790
- If you are on ICOM's campus, contact Campus Security: 208-795-4311. Campus Security can assist you with notifying law enforcement.

***The decision to notify law enforcement is entirely the decision of the victim. ICOM Campus Security will respect the wishes of the victim.***

### **Evidence Preservation**

Evidence of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking should be preserved as soon as possible, even if you are unsure about reporting to the college or filing criminal charges. Preservation of evidence is essential for both law enforcement and campus disciplinary investigations.

Write down, or have a friend write down, everything you can remember about the incident, including a physical description of the assailant. You should attempt to do this even if you are unsure about reporting the incident in the future.

### **Forensic Evidence**

If you choose to report the assault and pursue legal options, a prompt forensic examination can be crucial.

### **Steps to Preserve Forensic Evidence**

- Avoid drinking, bathing, showering, brushing your teeth, using mouthwash, or combing your hair.
- Do not change clothes. If you have already changed your clothes, place your clothing and other items (sheets, blankets) in a brown paper bag (a plastic bag may destroy evidence).
- Go to a hospital emergency department which has the capability to provide a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE or "rape kit") and medical care for victims of sexual assault and intimate partner violence. A Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE), a healthcare provider trained to provide comprehensive care for a victim, can collect forensic evidence. The victim does not have to agree to a forensic exam to receive treatment but doing so may provide a stronger case against the perpetrator if they decide to report the crime now or in the future. Medical care and victim assistance is also available at hospital emergency rooms. Several in the Treasure Valley include:
  - **St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center** with locations in Boise, Eagle, and Nampa (208-367-2121) <https://www.saintalphonsus.org/location/saint-alphonsus-regional-medical-center>

- **St. Luke's Medical Center** with locations in Meridian, Boise, Eagle, and Nampa (208-706-5000) <https://www.stlukesonline.org/communities-and-locations/facilities/hospitals-and-medical-centers/st-lukes-meridian-medical-center>
- If a victim has experienced interpersonal violence in Ada County (which encompasses Boise, Garden City, Meridian, Kuna, Eagle, and Star), they can report the situation to law enforcement officials at **Faces of Hope Victim Center**. The Center provides forensic exams, follow-up medical care, law enforcement reporting, crisis counseling, criminal case orientation, empowerment classes, support groups, protection order assistance, safety planning and self-defense classes. The **Faces of Hope Victim Center**, is at 417 S. 6th Street in downtown Boise, Phone: **208-577-4400**. Web: <https://www.facesofhopevictimcenter.org/>
- In Canyon County, The **Family Justice Center** provides similar services. It is located at 1305 3rd St South in Nampa, ID. Phone **208-475-5700** <https://www.cityofnampa.us/190/Family-Justice-Center>
- If you suspect that you are the victim of a drug-facilitated sexual assault, ask the hospital or clinic where you receive medical care to take a urine sample.

### **Physical Evidence**

Physical evidence should be preserved even if you choose not to go to the hospital for a forensic exam. Save all of the clothing you were wearing at the time of the assault. Put each item in a separate paper bag (do not use plastic bags). Save all bedding (blankets, sheets) and put each in a separate paper bag. Take photographs of any visible physical injuries (bruising, scratches) for use as evidence. If you report to law enforcement, they will want to take their own photos as evidence.

### **Electronic Evidence**

Evidence such as texts, emails, Facebook posts, chats, pictures, videos or other forms of electronic communication can be helpful in a college or criminal investigation.

Download, save to a .pdf, take screen shots, or use other methods to preserve electronic evidence.

### **Protection Orders**

In Idaho, a protection order is a civil provision with criminal penalties. It can be used to restrict or prohibit contact between a victim of abuse and the wrongdoer (Idaho Code

39-6301). A protection order is a document issued by a civil court that orders the person who is abusing or stalking a victim to stop doing so. If the person violates this order, they will be criminally punished by the court.

- An abuse victim can apply for a protection order even if criminal charges have not been filed against the person harassing them, or if they have already obtained a Temporary Protection Order as part of a criminal proceeding.
- A family or household member can file for a protection order.
- A parent not claiming to be in immediate danger of abuse can obtain a protection order in their own name as petitioner for their child.
- Protection orders can temporarily change custody orders issued.
  - It is important to know that these orders are temporary under a divorce decree.
  - When deciding whether to issue a protection order in custody issues, courts will apply the “best interest of the child” test. The Court will also need a showing by a bulk of the evidence of an immediate and present danger of violence.
- Protection orders can last for any period of time, from 14 days to five years. You can get a protection order in one day by applying at the local courthouse and giving a sworn statement detailing the abuse. There is no fee for filing for a protection order.

For additional information, visit the Idaho Legal Aid website: <https://www.idaholegalaid.org/node/1259/what-civil-protection-order>

**Faces of Hope Victim Center (Ada County)** and **The Family Justice Center (Canyon County)** can also assist abuse victims in filing the appropriate paperwork with the court to obtain a protection order.

<https://www.facesofhopevictimcenter.org/>

<https://www.cityofnampa.us/190/Family-Justice-Center>

Violations of protection orders are strictly enforced by law enforcement. Victims should contact the law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction where the violation occurred to

report the incident. If a violation occurred on the ICOM Campus, the victim should notify ICOM Campus Security who will notify the Meridian Police Department.

## Procedures ICOM will Follow in the Case of Clery / VAWA Crimes

The Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine will provide transparency as it relates to disclosing Clery-reportable crimes which occur within the campus geographic area, while maintaining the protection of a victim's personally identifying information.

Personally identifying information is defined in Section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 as individually identifying information for or about an individual, including information likely to disclose the location of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, regardless of whether the information is encoded, encrypted, hashed or otherwise protected, including:

- A first and last name;
- A home or other physical address; contact information (including a postal, e-mail or Internet protocol address, or telephone or facsimile number);
- A social security number,
- Driver's license number,
- Passport number or student identification number; and
- Any other information, including date of birth, racial or ethnic background, or religious affiliation that would serve to identify any individual.

The Campus Security Authority crime report needs to include sufficient detail such as dates and locations and, where appropriate, personally identifying information, including name and contact information if available. This is important for law enforcement purposes to ensure that all crimes are counted and to avoid double counting crimes. The Clery Act statistics that are included in the Annual Security Report will not include any personally identifying information about the individuals involved in the crimes reflected in the statistics. In addition, no personally identifying information will be disclosed in the Daily Crime Log.

The Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine will provide written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal

assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community.

ICOM will provide written notification to victims about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, transportation and working situations or protective measures, regardless whether the incident occurred on or off campus. The institution will make such accommodations or provide such protective measures if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement.

*\*The following policies and procedures are under development:*

*A clear statement of policy that addresses the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking and that*

- *Describes each type of disciplinary proceeding used by the institution; the steps, anticipated timelines, and decision-making process for each type of disciplinary proceeding; how to file a disciplinary complaint; and how the institution determines which type of proceeding to use based on the circumstances of an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking;*
- *Describes the standard of evidence that will be used during any institutional disciplinary proceeding arising from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking;*
- *Lists all the possible sanctions that the institution may impose following the results of any institutional disciplinary proceeding for an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking;*
- *Describes the range of protective measures that the institution may offer to the victim following an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking;*
- *Provides that the proceedings will include a prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result;*
- *Be conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victims and promotes accountability;*

- *Provide the accuser and the accused with the same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice;*
- *Not limit the choice of advisor or presence for either the accuser or the accused in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding; however, the institution may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties; and*
- *Require simultaneous notification, in writing, to both the accuser and the accused of:*
  - *The result of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking;*
  - *The institution's procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the result of the institutional disciplinary proceeding, if such procedures are available; any change to the result; and*
  - *When such results become final.*
  - *A statement that, when a student or employee reports to the institution that the student or employee has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the institution will provide the student or employee a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options.*

## Notification Regarding Registered Sex Offenders

The "Sexual Offender Registration Notification and Community Right-to-Know Act" was established in 1998 by the Idaho State Legislature with the intent to make information about offenders who had committed sexual offenses available to the public. With this information, citizens could guard their children with heightened awareness and partner with law enforcement to aid in monitoring these offenders.

There are three classifications of sex offenders in Idaho:

1. An adult who is charged with one or more of the following felony charges (See Idaho State Code 18-8304):

- Assault or Battery with the attempt to commit rape, infamous crime against nature, or lewd and lascivious conduct with a minor
- Sexual abuse of a child under 16 years of age
- Ritualized abuse of a child
- Sexual exploitation of a child
- Possession of sexually exploitative material for other than commercial purpose
- Lewd conduct with a minor
- Sexual battery of a minor child sixteen or seventeen years of age
- Enticing a child over the internet
- Murder committed in perpetration of rape
- Indecent exposure (other than misdemeanor)
- First degree kidnapping committed for the purposes of sexual gratification or arousal
- Second degree kidnapping where the victim is an unrelated minor child
- Rape
- Sexual contact with a prisoner
- Incest
- Crime against nature
- Forcible sexual penetration by use of a foreign object
- Second conviction of video voyeurism

2. Violent Sexual Predator

- Charged with one or more of the above listed felonies and found by the Sexual Offender Classification Board to be a high risk or likely to re-offend.

3. Juvenile Sex Offender

- Juveniles who have been convicted as an adult of one or more of the above listed felonies.

The Ada County, ID Sheriff's Office maintains a **Sex Offender Registry** as a public service tool. Individuals listed on this registry have been convicted of a sexual offense

that requires them to meet a number of mandates including annual registration with law enforcement. This registry is designed to increase community safety and awareness. This registry allows anyone to see all registered sex offenders living within a one-mile radius of any address within Ada County. Information about a particular sex offender registered in Ada County can be searched by name as well.

The Ada County Sheriff's Office encourages Ada County residents to take advantage of the free email notification. When a sex offender registers with the Ada County ID Sheriff's Office, the subscribed user will be alerted if the offender's address is:

1. In Ada County, and
2. Within one mile of the address entered on the subscription

[http://www.communitynotification.com/cap\\_office\\_disclaimer.php?office=55045](http://www.communitynotification.com/cap_office_disclaimer.php?office=55045)

1. In Canyon County

[http://www.sheriffalerts.com/cap\\_office\\_disclaimer.php?office=54806](http://www.sheriffalerts.com/cap_office_disclaimer.php?office=54806)

## Missing Student Notification Procedures

Because the Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine does not have student housing, the college is not required to comply with the Department of Education's missing student notification regulations. The Department's missing student regulations relate only to students who reside in on-campus housing.

ICOM's Student Services Section does have protocols in place that they will initiate if it is believed that a student is missing, and they are unable to contact them.

## Fire Safety Log and Annual Fire Report

A Fire Safety Log and Annual Fire Report is not included in this document as ICOM does not have student housing.

## ICOM Crime Statistics: Clery Data

The following crime statistics are for selected crimes that have been reported to appropriate and corresponding police agencies or to Campus Security Authorities based on our Clery geography. The statistics reported for the sub-categories on liquor laws, drug laws, and weapons offenses represented the number of people arrested or referred

to campus judicial authorities for respective violations, not the number of offenses documented.

### Criminal Offenses Reporting Table

2016 through 2018 (ICOM was not open to students until 2018, so there is no data to report for the years of 2016-2017)

Criminal Offenses (Reported by Hierarchy)	On-Campus Property			On-Campus Student Housing (N/A)			Non-Campus Property			Public Property			Unfounded Crimes		
	16	17	18	16	17	18	16	17	18	16	17	18	16	17	18
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0
Rape	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0
Fondling	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0
Incest	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0
Statutory Rape	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0
Robbery	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0
Aggravated Assault	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0
Burglary	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0

<b>Arson</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>0</b>												
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### Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses

2016 through 2018 (ICOM was not open to students until 2018, so there is no data to report for the years of 2016-2017)

<b>Year</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>												
<b>Domestic Violence</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>0</b>												
<b>Dating Violence</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>0</b>												
<b>Stalking</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>0</b>												

### Alerts and Referrals for Disciplinary Actions

2016 through 2018 (ICOM was not open to students until 2018, so there is no data to report for the years of 2016-2017)

#### ARRESTS

<b>Year</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>												
<b>Weapons Violations</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>0</b>												
<b>Drug-Related Violations</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>0</b>												
<b>Liquor Violations</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>0</b>												

#### REFERRALS

<b>Year</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>												
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<b>Weapons Violations</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>0</b>												
<b>Drug-Related Violations</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>0</b>												
<b>Liquor Violations</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>0</b>												

## Hate Crimes

2016 through 2018 (ICOM was not open to students until 2018, so there is no data to report for the years of 2016-2017)

<b>Year</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>												
<b>Hate Crimes</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>0</b>												

## Unfounded Crimes

2016 through 2018 (ICOM was not open to students until 2018, so there is no data to report for the years of 2016-2017)

<b>Year</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>												
<b>Unfounded Crimes</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>0</b>												

## Appendix A (Decision-Making Timeline for Facility Outages)

The following chart represents potential utilities or building infrastructure outages and the estimated impact to operations over a five-day period.

Category	Operational Hours After Emergency Begins	Day 1							Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5		
		1	2	3	4	5-8	9-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	61-72	73-84	85-96
POWER	Idaho Power - Commercial Power Failure	Orange	Red											
WATER	Loss of Potable Water	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
	Water Pressure Low	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange								
	Water Contamination	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
	Total Loss of Water Supply	Orange	Red											
	Failure of Sewage System	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red						
FUEL	Loss of Natural Gas	Green												
HVAC	Air Conditioning Failure	Yellow												
	Heating Failure	Yellow												
	Major Air Handler Failure	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	Red
IT	Internet Connection Failure	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange						
	Wireless Internet Failure	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange						

**Green:** Indicates that all student, staff and visitor services can continue without any discernible impact or change.

**Yellow:** Indicates that some student, staff or visitor services may be reduced or suspended. It is likely that classes may be affected.

**Orange:** Critical decision points - obtain needed resources and/or implement effective conservation measures and contingencies to sustain essential services OR implement partial or total evacuation if indicated.

**Red:** All students, employees, and visitors will be denied admission to the school. Partial or total evacuation in progress - academic contingency plans will be put into place.

**NOTE: All scenarios assume other conditions and student census are normal. Multiple scenarios or cascade failures may significantly escalate the operational impacts & require immediate decisions.**