

Stanford University



2014 SAFETY, SECURITY, AND FIRE REPORT

Requests for Safety, Security and Fire Report Data

Daily Crime and Fire Logs

The daily crime log for the most recent 60-day period is available for the public to view at the Stanford University Department of Public Safety (SUDPS), 711 Serra Street, Stanford, CA 94305, upon request and during normal business hours. Portions of the log that are older than 60 days are available within two business days. The daily fire log for the most recent 60-day period is available during regular business hours at the Stanford University Fire Marshal's Office, in Building B of the Environmental Safety Facility, 480 Oak Road, Stanford, CA 94305.

Branch and Overseas Campus Crime and Fire Statistics

Crime and fire statistics reported in this publication are for the main Stanford University campus. Crime statistics for Stanford branch campuses are available at stanford.edu/groups/SUDPS/safety-report.shtml.

Obtain a Copy of the Safety, Security, and Fire Report

You may request a paper copy of the Stanford Safety, Security & Fire Report through any of the following means:

- **In person** at the Police & Fire Facility at 711 Serra Street, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- **By mail** to 711 Serra Street, Stanford, CA 94305.
- **By email** to publicsafety@lists.stanford.edu.
- **By phone** at [650-723-9633](tel:650-723-9633).



Stanford University Department of Public Safety
711 Serra Street
Stanford, CA 94305

Phone: [650-723-9633](tel:650-723-9633)

24-Hour non-emergency line: [650-329-2413](tel:650-329-2413)

Stanford University reserves the right to update the information contained in this report as necessary. The most current version of this report is at web.stanford.edu/group/SUDPS/forms.shtml.

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A Message from Chief Laura Wilson

I want to thank you for taking the time to read this annual report and encourage you to become involved with the safety of the Stanford community. The Stanford University Department of Public Safety exists to provide a safe, secure environment that respects and encourages freedom of expression, the safe movement of people, and the protection of life and property while upholding the United States Constitution and federal, state, and local laws and ordinances.

The members of the Stanford University Department of Public Safety are committed to providing high quality public safety services with a strong emphasis on customer service.

To Accomplish this goal

- We pledge to honor the spirit and letter of the laws we are charged to uphold.
- We will dedicate our full attention to our duties in order to promote a safe environment while earning and maintaining the public's trust.
- We will endeavor to continually enhance our professional skills and knowledge.
- We will hold each other accountable for demonstrating professional and ethical behavior.
- We will actively identify and pursue opportunities to improve our department and the way we serve the campus community.

The hallmark of our service is constant dedication to the principles of **honesty, integrity, fairness, courage, and courtesy.**

Please let us know how we can best serve you.

Overview and Jurisdiction

The Stanford University Department of Public Safety (SUDPS) provides safety, security, law enforcement, crime prevention, and emergency response services on Stanford's main campus (in unincorporated Santa Clara County) 24 hours a day, seven days a week. SUDPS employees include sworn personnel holding the ranks of Deputy, Sergeant, Lieutenant, Captain, and Chief, as well as non-sworn personnel including Civilian Supervisors, Community Service Officers, Public Safety Officers, Special Events Patrol, and Administrative Support staff.

SUDPS personnel provide public safety services during large scale sporting and political events; assist campus emergency preparedness efforts; and provide training and presentations on a variety of topics including crime prevention, active threat response, personal security, and behavioral threat assessments.

The law enforcement division works closely and cooperatively with federal, state, and local agencies on issues of mutual concern by sharing information and resources, as needed. Any arrests or prosecution efforts stemming from activities occurring on campus are submitted to the Office of the Santa Clara County District Attorney, which possesses the legal authority to prosecute violations of the law.

Professional Standards: Our Commitment to the Stanford Community

SUDPS is committed to providing exceptional service, and as part of our ongoing effort to serve you well, we encourage you to contact us with comments or concerns. If you have been dissatisfied with any aspect of our service, we would appreciate your feedback. To provide information regarding exceptional or disappointing service from SUDPS personnel, please contact us:

- **In person** at the Police & Fire Facility at 711 Serra Street, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- **By mail** to 711 Serra Street, Stanford, CA 94305.
- **By email** to publicsafety@lists.stanford.edu.
- **By phone** at [650-723-9633](tel:650-723-9633).

We will investigate service complaints and/or alleged misconduct by employees in a timely manner with fairness, neutrality, and impartiality. In the spirit of community partnership, we encourage mediation to resolve complaints. The Chief of Police will review all completed investigations and determine appropriate corrective measures. Complainants who file a formal complaint will be notified of the outcome in writing.



Sworn Personnel



Stanford Deputy Sheriffs derive their peace officer powers through a written memorandum of understanding (MOU) between Stanford University and the Sheriff of Santa Clara County. While on duty, Stanford deputies have full law enforcement powers to make arrests, enforce all applicable federal, state, and local laws, and provide any other law enforcement services pursuant to California Penal Code §830.6. Cases involving the death of a human being, attempted homicide, and kidnapping and/or the taking of hostages will be jointly investigated by the Stanford Department of Public Safety and the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office, except in those instances when the Sheriff Office elects to take full responsibility for the investigation.

SUDPS also coordinates regularly with other local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies including the Palo Alto Police Department, the California Highway Patrol, the FBI, and the Secret Service. Other than the MOU between Stanford and the Sheriff of Santa Clara County, there are no written agreements between Stanford University and other local, state and federal agencies regarding the investigations of crimes; the entity with jurisdiction where an alleged crime occurred has responsibility for the investigation.

The training received by Stanford Deputies meets California Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) guidelines that include a 24-week police academy, followed by a supervised in-field training program and continuous in-service, specialty, and advanced training designed to foster personal and professional growth.

Non-Sworn Personnel

The following civilian positions support the safety mission of the department but have no law enforcement authority.



Civilian Supervisors are full-time personnel who supervise non-sworn personnel, including Community Service Officers, Public Safety Officers, and Special Events Patrol.



Special Events Patrol (SEP's) are hourly, part-time personnel whose duties include security, crowd management, and traffic control during special events and emergencies. **Student Special Events Patrol (SSEP's)** are Stanford student employees who perform similar duties as SEP's, in addition to special projects.



Community Service Officers (CSO's) and **Public Safety Officers (PSO's)** are full-time personnel who patrol the University by foot, bicycle, or motor vehicle to provide a safe and secure campus environment by performing security, parking enforcement, and traffic control.



Civilian Staff provide administrative services, including assisting walk-in clients at the station, finance and human resources administration, project management and coordination, logistical support, community outreach, recruitment and hiring, and a variety of other support functions.

The function of a Campus Security Authority (CSA) is to report to the official or office designated by the institution to collect crime report information any allegations of Clery Act crimes that he or she concludes were made in good faith.¹ The person designated to collect Clery information at Stanford is:

Clery Compliance Coordinator

Annette Spicuzza (interim)
cleryinfo@stanford.edu
650-723-8417

Campus Security Authority Defined

A Campus Security Authority (CSA) is defined as: (1) A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution. (2) Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department under paragraph (1) of this definition, such as an individual who is responsible for monitoring entrances into institutional property. (3) Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses. (4) An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. If such an official is a pastoral or professional counselor, the official is not considered a campus security authority when acting as a pastoral or professional counselor.²

The following list denotes the positions at Stanford which are thought to meet the definition of a CSA. This list is intended to be comprehensive, but certain positions may not be specifically listed. If you believe your job duties meet the definition of CSA, please contact cleryinfo@stanford.edu. See page 9 for a list of positions which are exempt from reporting.

- Law enforcement and security officers, including contract security
- Resident Deans
- Resident Fellows
- Residence Assistants and Community Assistants
- Athletic Coaches
- Title IX staff
- Office of Community Standards staff
- Study Abroad Administrators
- The Bridge and other peer counselors
- Department of Athletics Red Coat staff
- The Director of Vaden Health Center
- The fraternity and sorority life advising team
- Community Center Directors
- Student Activities & Leadership Staff
- The Haas Center staff
- Dean of Students
- The Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse Education & Response (SARA) staff
- Graduate Life Office staff
- Student Services Officers
- 5-SURE safety escorts

¹ See pages 53-54, 58 for Clery-reportable crimes.

² CFR 668.46(a)

CSA Responsibilities

Any CSA who becomes aware of a Clery-reportable crime³ must report the incident to the Clery Compliance Coordinator.⁴ Federal law does not mandate the time frame within which Clery-reportable crimes must be reported to the Clery Compliance Coordinator; however, in order to ensure that the University complies with the Timely Warning provision of the Clery Act (see pages 14-15), the University strongly encourages CSA's to report Clery-reportable crimes to the Clery Compliance Coordinator as soon as practicably possible after learning of the crime. The preferred way of notifying the Clery Compliance coordinator is by phone. Alternatively, CSA's may report Clery-reportable crimes to the Clery Compliance Coordinator in person or via email.

The following information must be reported to the Clery Compliance Coordinator:

- The details of the incident(s) - sufficient to properly classify the type of crime
- The location of the incident
- The date and time the incident occurred
- The date and time the CSA was advised of the crime

CSA's are not expected, required, nor encouraged to share information that identifies the victim or alleged perpetrator with the Clery Compliance Coordinator. CSA's do not share legally-protected, confidential information with the SUDPS Clery Compliance Coordinator, without the permission of the involved parties, unless state or federal law mandates such notification (such as mandated child abuse reporting laws).

In the event an incident involves an ongoing or imminent threat to the community that might require a Timely Warning or Emergency Notification to be distributed, CSA's are encouraged to call **9-1-1** or **9-9-1-1** immediately.

³ A list of Clery-reportable crimes is on pages 53-54, 58.

⁴ Under Clery, a crime is "reported" when it is brought to the attention of a campus security authority or local law enforcement personnel by a victim, witness, other third party or even the offender. It doesn't matter whether or not the individuals involved in the crime, or reporting the crime, are associated with the institution. If a campus security authority receives the crime information and believes it was provided in good faith, he or she should document it as a crime report. In "good faith" means there is a reasonable basis for believing that the information is not simply rumor or hearsay. That is, there is little or no reason to doubt the validity of the information. What must be disclosed, therefore, are statistics from reports of alleged criminal incidents. It is not necessary for the crime to have been investigated by the police or a campus security authority, nor must a finding of guilt or responsibility be made to disclose the statistic. 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's also not a CSA's responsibility to try and convince a victim to contact law enforcement if the victim chooses not to do so.



Linda A. Cicero / Stanford News Service

Persons Exempt From Reporting Clery-Reportable Crimes

The Clery Act specifically excludes the following persons from Clery reporting requirements when the person is operating in the course and scope of their license:

Pastoral Counselor- a person who is associated with a religious order or denomination and is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling within the scope of their position as a pastoral counselor.

Professional Counselor- a person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

The University has also designated the **Ombuds** as a position which is exempt from Clery reporting obligations.

Pastoral and professional counselors who learn about Clery-reportable crimes in the performance of their official duties are not required to report these crimes to the Clery Compliance Coordinator for inclusion in the annual security report or for the purposes of a Timely Warning, nor are the counselors instructed to encourage such reporting. Administrative Guide Policy 1.7.3 encourages persons being counseled to report crimes to the Clery Compliance Coordinator on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual crime statistics.



Stanford University Archives

Members of the Stanford community are encouraged to immediately and accurately report any criminal offense, suspected criminal activity, or other emergency directly to the Stanford Department of Public Safety or the jurisdiction where the crime occurred. SUDPS will investigate reports in a timely manner, conduct thorough and impartial investigations and submit cases to the District Attorney for prosecution, when appropriate. For information related to the reporting of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, see pages 35-38.

In the event of a major incident or disaster affecting all or much of the campus, a central Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staffed by university personnel will coordinate the institutional response to the crisis. Department Operations Centers (DOC's) – located in the administrative headquarters of Deans, Vice Provosts, and Vice Presidents – will manage the response at the local level. DOC's transmit emergency impact reports to the EOC and forward emergency information and instructions to their constituents. For more information about Stanford's Emergency Operations plan, go to web.stanford.edu/dept/EHS/prod/general/erprep/plans/index.html. For information about how to respond to specific emergencies, see the SU Emergency Response Guidelines at web.stanford.edu/dept/EHS/prod/general/erprep/EmerGuide/EmerGuide_Oct_2011.html.

For Immediate Police, Fire, or Medical Response

Dial 9-1-1 from any non-university phone or cell phone. *Calling 9-1-1 from a pay phone is free.*

Dial 9-9-1-1 from any Stanford University phone.

Press the red button to activate a blue 911 emergency tower and connect directly with a police dispatcher. Activating a tower will also activate a blue strobe light on the top of the tower to alert others, including response personnel, of your location.

There are 149 blue emergency towers located throughout the Stanford campus. The towers located on the pool decks of the aquatic centers also contain an Automatic External Defibrillator (AED). All calls will be responded to and investigated by a Deputy or other patrol personnel.

Provide the dispatcher with a description of the incident type, location, time of occurrence, any injuries, weapons involved, the suspect (e.g., gender, height, other distinguishing features, attire), associated vehicles (e.g., license plate, make, color), and the direction of travel.

Blue tower emergency phone



How to Report a Crime to a Dispatcher

Start with the **what** and **where**: "My bike was stolen from outside building 23."

Then get to the **who**:

-Gender, height, hair color/style, eye color, and other features:

"I saw a male with white hair in a flat top."

-Clothing (from top down) and any distinguishing characteristics:

"He was wearing a blue shirt with a heart on the sleeve, black pants, and wasn't wearing any shoes."

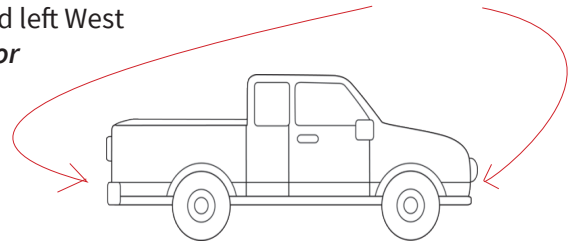
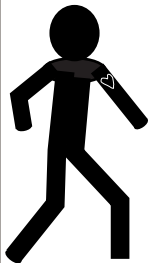
-Mode & direction of travel, such as car color, make/model, and most importantly- **license plate**.

"He put my bike in the back of a white truck and left West on Main Street. The license plate is V876ASD." **or**

"He went westbound on Main in a Ford F-150.

It was white and had a black bed-liner" **or**

"He is westbound on Main on a red mountain bike with black wheels."



Non-Emergency Incident Reporting Options

For a non-emergency response on campus, dial (650) 723-9633 during normal business hours or (650) 329-2413 during evening hours, weekends, and holidays.

Institutional Responses to Hazardous Materials and Other Emergencies

Refer to the University Administrative Guide for institutional response and resource information concerning hazardous material spills and other non-criminal emergencies occurring on campus:

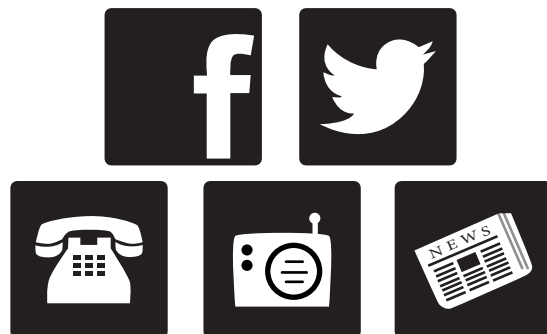
adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-7/subchapter-1/policy-7-1-1

adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-7/subchapter-2/policy-7-2-1



As required by federal law (20 USC §1092 (f)), the University will immediately issue an Emergency Notification to the University community (or a subset of the community) upon confirmation by a first responder⁵ of any significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus. Multiple methods may be used to send an Emergency Notification and the methods may change as the situation progresses. The following methods may be utilized to send an Emergency Notification:

- **AlertSU mass notification system** via voicemail, email, and/or text message
- **AlertSU outdoor warning system** composed of 7 sirens positioned throughout the main campus that emit alert tones and verbal instructions
- **Stanford Emergency website** emergency.stanford.edu and the information hotline [650-725-5555](tel:650-725-5555)
- **SUDPS website** police.stanford.edu
- **Radio station KZSU 90.1 FM**
- **Campus & local newspapers**
- **Twitter** @Stanford
- **Department Operations Centers (DOC's) and Department email lists**



Unless the event is limited to a defined area of campus, Emergency Notifications will be sent to all students, faculty, and staff in the Stanford community. An AlertSU message will be sent unless issuance of the notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The content of the message will vary depending on the situation but will typically include the incident time, location, type, and recommended actions for safety.

Follow the directions of AlertSU messages unless doing so will place you in greater danger. AlertSU warnings are intended to assist you in making informed decisions about your personal safety. When you become aware of a warning, take action and make sure others around you are also aware of the potential danger.

⁵ First responders may include staff from SUDPS, Palo Alto Fire Department, EH&S, or other professional emergency and first responders.

If the telephone notification system is activated, an automated voice message will be sent to the telephone number that Stanford faculty, staff, and students have registered in the Stanford directory (via [StanfordYou](#) or [Axess](#)).



If the SMS (text) and email notification system is activated, the message will be sent to Stanford email accounts or other accounts as indicated by the settings in one's personal profile entered into [StanfordYou](#) or [Axess](#).

If the siren alert system is activated, a tone will be emitted from one or all of the seven emergency towers located on campus. That tone indicates that there is an emergency; listen for further instructions.



Keep Your Information Current

It is important to periodically review and update your contact information to ensure that you receive critical safety messages. When needed, students can make changes at axess.stanford.edu and staff can make changes at stanfordyou.stanford.edu.

Individuals Authorized to Initiate & Send Campus-Wide Emergency Notifications

Persons authorized to initiate the sending of an Emergency Notification to the entire campus or a subset of the campus include: the University President and the Provost (or designee), the General Counsel, the Chief of Police (or on-scene SUDPS Incident Commander or designee), the Associate Vice-Provost for Environmental Health & Safety, the Vice President for Public Affairs, the University Emergency Manager, the Director of the Stanford News Service, the Associate Director of Stanford News Service, and the Executive Director of IT Services. Members of SUDPS, ITS, University Communications, and EH&S are authorized to send approved messages. Individual Department Operations Centers are authorized to send messages to their respective communities about localized emergencies.

Pre-Planning for Emergency Communications

After an emergency – such as an earthquake – local telephone lines may have reduced capacity. Do not make calls immediately after an emergency, unless it is to report a life-safety situation, so that lines remain available for emergency services.

One way to stay in contact with your relatives after an emergency is to call an out-of-area telephone contact. Ask the out-of-area contact to call your relatives and friends for you so they will be aware that you are safe. Concerned parents, relatives, and friends can also call the information hotline numbers listed below for more information about emergencies in the Stanford area.

- The Stanford out-of-area information hotline can be reached at **1-844-ALERTSU (1-844-253-7878)** or **01-602-241-6769** (*from abroad*).
- The Stanford Hospital Emergency Information Hotline can be reached at **650-498-8888**.

As required by federal law (20 USC §1092(f)), the University will issue a Timely Warning to the entire University community when a Clery-reportable crime⁶ occurs on campus or in an area surrounding the campus when the Chief of Police or her designee or other senior level University official determines that the situation represents a serious or continuing threat to other students and employees. The decision to issue a Timely Warning will be made on a case-by-case basis. Persons authorized to initiate and send Timely Warnings are listed on page 13.

The level of detail included in the Timely Warning will vary depending on the type of crime. The name(s) of a victim(s) will not be published in the Timely Warning. Efforts will be made to craft Timely Warnings so as to not intentionally reveal the identity of the victim, including the victim of a sexual assault. Certain information may be excluded from a Timely Warning if, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, the information would compromise law enforcement's efforts to assist a victim or contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The purpose of a Timely Warning is to notify the community about certain specified crimes so that community members may take appropriate precautionary measures to avoid being victims of similar crimes. As required by law, Timely Warnings will include general precautionary measures persons may implement to avoid harm. Individuals must assess their respective situations and decide if the precautionary measures are valid for their given situation. Timely Warnings will most often be distributed via email; however, additional messaging methods may be employed.⁷

The decision to issue a Timely Warning for sex offenses involving persons who are acquaintances will be made on a case-by-case basis. Factors which will be considered when making this decision include: the level of force and violence used to commit the crime, the potential use of a drug to commit the crime, and the existence of multiple crimes of a similar nature occurring in close proximity, either in time or location. The Stanford Chief of Police and the Title IX Coordinator (or their designees) are responsible for determining if a Timely Warning will be issued for non-stranger sexual assaults. Consultation with other University staff persons may occur on a need-to-know basis.

When faced with an emergency, it is important to take action to provide for one's own safety. As a general rule, it is a best practice to follow the instructions of police, fire, and medical first responders, AlertSU messages, and knowledgeable University officials, unless you know that doing so will place you in imminent danger. Be familiar with the Emergency Guide for situations that call for your immediate action. See the complete guide at

web.stanford.edu/dept/EHS/prod/general/erprep/.



Linda A. Cicero

Sergeants and deputies coordinate their response at a recent stadium exercise.

⁶ A list of Clery-reportable crimes is listed on pages 52-53, 57.

⁷ Timely Warnings may also be distributed via the Emergency Notification methods listed on page 12.

Mass Notifications: Emergency Notification or Timely Warning?

	Emergency Notification	Timely Warning
Recipients	The entire campus or a subset	The entire campus
Triggering incident	Any situation thought to impose an immediate threat to the safety and security of the campus community	Clery-reportable crimes believed to present an ongoing threat to the community
Timeline for sending a message	As soon as first-responders confirm significant emergency or dangerous situation	As soon as pertinent information is available

Frequently Asked Questions

Why do I get messages at 3 A.M.?

Federal legislation requires the University to send Emergency Notifications *immediately* and Timely Warnings *promptly*, when pertinent information becomes available. The intent is for members of the community to take appropriate measures for their safety. Crimes and other emergencies occur at all hours, and the required messages will closely follow.

Can I choose to get emails only?

You cannot choose a particular delivery method as your preference. The method(s) by which the notifications are distributed depends upon the nature of the emergency or criminal activity. The University Official who authorizes the message will select the delivery method(s) appropriate for the content of the message and the immediacy of any suggested safety precautions.

Can I opt out of receiving messages?

Students are required to maintain contact information in Axxess. Students may opt out of receiving text messages. Faculty and staff are required to maintain their work phone number, Stanford-provided email, and any university-reimbursed or provided cell phone information in their StanfordYou account. *We encourage students, faculty, and staff to not opt out of receiving text messages, as this will increase the likelihood of reaching you with important information during an emergency.*

For additional FAQ's, visit web.stanford.edu/group/SUDPS/Alertsufaq.shtml

Personal Accountability

Students, faculty, and staff are responsible for their individual safety and the security of their property. Acting collectively, with others in mind, helps promote safety and security for the entire campus. SUDPS offers a range of crime prevention programs; see page 23 for more information. Additionally, EH&S provides resources for preparedness and responding to a variety of emergencies. For more information, go to ehs.stanford.edu.

Weapons on Campus

All weapons are prohibited on the Stanford Campus. Except for sworn law enforcement officials, it is a felony to bring or possess ANY firearm on any California school campus (§626.9 PC). It is also a felony to possess any air gun, including pellet and BB guns that utilize air, CO₂, or spring pressure to propel a metallic projectile; knives with a blade length of over 2.5 inches, dirks, daggers, and ice picks are also illegal (§626.10 PC). Individuals with Carry Concealed Weapon (CCW) permits may not carry a weapon on campus without written permission from the Stanford Chief of Police. SUDPS does not normally store weapons for convenience, but the department will attempt to facilitate the temporary safekeeping of weapons until permanent arrangements can be made.



Facility Maintenance

All members of the campus community are encouraged to promptly report facilities and equipment issues to Buildings and Grounds Maintenance at [650-723-2281](tel:650-723-2281) for an immediate response. To request a security assessment or the attention of nightly security patrols, contact SUDPS at [650-723-9633](tel:650-723-9633).

Sex Offender Registry

California law requires sex offenders who are employed, volunteer, are a resident of, or enrolled as a student at an institution of higher education, to register with the campus police. To search the database of registered sex offenders in California by name or geography, check the Megan's Law website at meganslaw.ca.gov.

Violence on campus and in the workplace

Stanford University will not tolerate violence or threats of violence on campus or in connection with University events.

Employees who violate this policy (or who bring false charges) will be subject to corrective action, up to and including termination. Persons who violate the law are subject to arrest.

Students who violate this policy could be in violation of the Fundamental Standard* and subject to disciplinary action ranging from a formal warning and community service to expulsion. Additionally, students who violate the law are subject to arrest.

AdminGuide 2.2.11

*The Fundamental Standard has set the standard of conduct for students at Stanford since it was articulated in 1896 by David Starr Jordan, Stanford's first president: *Students at Stanford are expected to show both within and without the University such respect for order, morality, personal honor and the rights of others as is demanded of good citizens. Failure to do this will be sufficient cause for removal from the University.*

Responding to an Active Threat (such as an Active Shooter)

If an active threat is nearby ► *Escape if it is safe to do so.*

If escape is not an option:

- Lock and barricade doors.
- Turn off lights (to make the area appear unoccupied).
- Close blinds and/or block windows.
- Silence cell phones (turn off vibration as well) but do not turn them completely off. Turn off radios and computer monitors.
- Keep other occupants calm, quiet, and out of sight.
- Seek cover and barricade yourself (with others, if possible) by placing as much material as possible between you and the threat
- As soon as it is safe to do so, notify law enforcement by calling **9-1-1** or **9-9-1-1** from a campus phone.
- Do not approach emergency responders, let them come to you. Raise both your hands over your head. Otherwise, emergency responders may not know the difference between you and the threat.
- Remain under cover until the threat has passed or you've been advised by law enforcement that you can exit.
- Do not sound the fire alarms unless there is a fire. Evacuation during an active threat event could place people in harm's way.
- Fight back as a last resort. Attack aggressively and in coordination with others, if possible. Throw objects or improvise other weapons (fire extinguisher, office equipment, etc.).

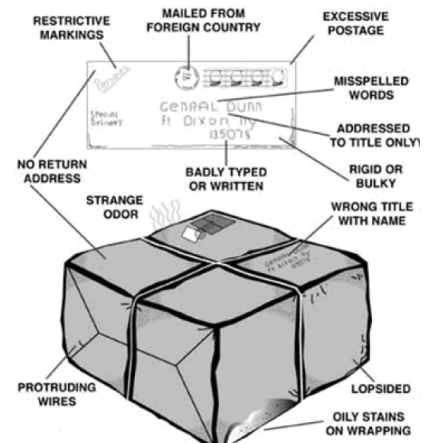
Responding to a Bomb Threat

If you receive a telephone bomb threat ► *Try to stay calm and gather information from the caller.*

- Write down the apparent gender, age, and unique speech attributes of the caller.
- Note if anything be heard in the background.
- If they do not tell you, ask the caller where the device is located and when it is set to detonate.
- Call **9-1-1** or **9-9-1-1** immediately and provide the details.

If you receive a suspicious package ► *Call 9-1-1 or 9-9-1-1 immediately.*

- Advise others to move away from the area. If advised by the police to evacuate, report to your EAP.



Emergencies and disasters can happen at any moment, and they usually occur without warning. Individuals should familiarize themselves with the Stanford University Department Emergency Planning Guidelines and other preparedness resources available on the Environmental Health and Safety website at stanford.edu/dept/EHS/prod/resources/index.html.

At Stanford, Department Emergency Plans are written by individual departments, and these plans provide fundamental support to the general Campus Emergency Plan. During a major emergency or disaster, the University Emergency Management Team (EMT) will rely on effective communication between University officials and campus departments.

Emergency Evacuation plans and maps are posted in main entries, staircase landings, elevator landings, and lobbies within every building on campus. Additional plans/maps are posted inside student bedrooms. The evacuation plan provides a floor plan identifying the locations of all exits, fire extinguishers, fire alarm pull stations, emergency assembly points, and a list of instructions for response to a fire or an earthquake.

Tests and Drills

Stanford assesses its emergency response plans and systems each year through scheduled drills and exercises. Activities and exercises designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities are conducted both at the department and institutional levels. In 2013, Stanford Environmental Health and Safety conducted the annual test of the AlertSU mass notification system, including the outdoor siren, text message, and email systems; emergency procedures and evacuation plans were publicized in conjunction with this test. The Stanford University Fire Marshal's Office conducts evacuation drills quarterly for Student Housing, monthly for campus daycare centers, and annually for Hoover Tower.

Evacuation Procedures - General

Upon activation of the fire alarm system, all persons shall immediately evacuate the building and meet at the predetermined **Emergency Assembly Point (EAP)**. At large outdoor venues, such as Frost Amphitheater and Stanford Stadium, proceed towards the nearest exit and follow any verbal directions provided by safety personnel or event management staff. While evacuating, remain vigilant for dangerous or criminal activity, and report such observations to the police, as soon as possible.

Familiarize yourself with the evacuation procedures for any building; locate the nearest exit and fire extinguishers.



Linda A. Cicero

Fire and General Evacuation Procedures

- ▶ **Report a fire or smoke** - even if the fire has been extinguished
 - Use fire alarm pull boxes (horn will sound and strobe will flash) AND
 - Call **9-1-1** on a cell phone, or **9-9-1-1** from a university phone.

- ▶ **If it is not safe to evacuate**
 - Close the door to the corridor and seal up cracks with wet towels .
 - Go to the window and open it a few inches.
 - Hang out a bed sheet or other large item to signal for help.

- ▶ **Report to the Emergency Assembly Point (EAP) for your building**
 - Upon arrival, check in with your Resident Advisor (for student housing) or a building manager or response team leader. Also report any missing individuals. Faculty are responsible for accounting for individuals attending their classes.
 - Stanford EAP's are denoted by a symbol of a blue triangle enclosed in a white circle. Every building on campus has at least one assigned EAP.
 - A map of all campus EAP's can be found at ehs.stanford.edu/general/erprep/eap

- ▶ **Evacuate** - Leave the building as soon as you hear the sound of an alarm in a campus building (drills are not an exception).

- ▶ **Choose a safe exit**
 - **Before opening a door**, check for warmth with the back of your hand:
 - **If warm**, leave the door closed, stuff towels or clothes in the cracks, and open a window.
 - **If not warm**, open the door slowly (CAUTION: the doorknob may be hot) and be prepared to close it quickly, if necessary.
 - Close doors as you leave to confine the fire.
 - If you see or smell smoke in a hall or stairway, use another exit.
 - Never use elevators; always use the stairs.

- ▶ **Help others evacuate**
 - Knock on doors, and check bathrooms as you leave.
 - Offer assistance to individuals with physical disabilities.

- ▶ **Be alert of suspicious persons or activity** - Immediately report any vandalism or tampering with an alarm.



Behavioral Threat Assessment

The University's Administrative Guide sets forth expectations for the behavior of faculty and staff in the *Code of Conduct* (Administrative Guide 1.1.1). The Fundamental Standard sets forth behavioral expectations for students. Additionally, the *Violence in the Workplace* policy further defines behaviors not sanctioned by the University (Administrative Guide 2.2.11). The Threat Assessment Team uses these policies in conjunction with professional training and experience to evaluate behaviors that have been brought to the attention of the team.

Behaviors do not have to violate the law or university policies to be worrisome. Violence may be preceded by behaviors that indicate an increasingly negative emotional state. The following behaviors have been associated with a heightened risk for violence or self-harm⁸ and should prompt a community member to call 9-1-1 or 9-9-1-1 and/or a member of the Threat Assessment Team. These lists are not meant to be comprehensive.

Concerning Behavior ► Notify a Supervisor

- Consistent interpersonal conflict
- Irritability or moodiness
- An inability or unwillingness to abide by policies or rules
- Increase in alcohol or drug use
- Social isolation and unexplained absenteeism
- Anger, intimidation, and bullying, especially without personal accountability or remorse
- Inappropriate reasoning, impaired judgment

Alarming Behavior ► Notify a Supervisor or Member of the Threat Assessment Team

- Verbally abusive of peers; disruptive or bizarre behavior
- Defiant of authority and believes rules do not or should not apply to them
- Sense of victimization or paranoia
- Change in appearance, declining hygiene
- Sending disturbing messages (e.g., texts, emails, letters)
- Coursework content that is disturbing
- Statements supporting the use of violence to resolve issues or a general obsession with violence or guns
- Distancing oneself from family, friends, or peers (suddenly or gradually)
- Vandalism of property out of revenge
- Stalking

Imminently Dangerous ► Call 9-1-1 or 9-9-1-1

- Statements (written or verbalized) about harming oneself or others, especially if specific plans are mentioned
- Acquisition of weapons in the context of concerning or alarming behaviors listed above

⁸ These behaviors have been adapted from a variety of sources including:

Deisinger, G., et al. *The Handbook for Campus Threat Assessment Teams*. Stoneham: Applied Risk Management, LLC, 2008. Print.
 Work Trauma Services, Inc. *Warning Signs*. Web. 2012. <<http://wtsglobal.com/warning-signs>>
 Curiale Hirschfeld Kramer LLP. "Managing Within the Law Workshop for Stanford University." Santa Monica. 2012. Print.

The University Threat Assessment Team

The University's Threat Assessment Team is comprised of faculty and professional staff members who meet regularly to review best practices and current trends and to consult about matters of immediate concern. The Threat Assessment Team is committed to maintaining an environment where people feel safe to carry out the University's mission. Education, communication, collaboration, coordination of resources, and early intervention are the cornerstones of Stanford's violence prevention efforts.

The University will not tolerate violence or threats of violence anywhere on campus or in connection with University-sponsored events. Persons who become aware of situations which pose an imminent threat to the safety of the community or one of its members, including self-harm, should call **9-1-1** or **9-9-1-1** immediately. Persons who become aware of situations which might pose a threat to the safety of the community or one of its members, including self-harm, are encouraged to consult with a member of the Threat Assessment Team or other appropriate University official in a timely manner.

Team members include representatives from: [Student Affairs](#), [SUDPS](#), [Counseling and Psychological Services \(CAPS\)](#), [Faculty and Staff Help Center](#), [Ombuds](#), [Human Resources \(University, Medical School, SLAC\)](#), [General Counsel](#), [Risk Management](#), and other departments, depending on the situation.

The responsibilities of the Threat Assessment Team are to:

- Proactively develop procedures for response to actual or potential violence.
- Review and decide upon appropriate response strategies for selected cases.
- Review and coordinate training materials and programs.
- Periodic review and updating of workplace violence policy.
- Develop contacts with outside threat assessment professionals.
- Keep current on legal issues related to workplace/academic safety and incident response.
- Stay abreast of developing trends both domestically and internationally.
- Deploy future forecasting models to anticipate developments.

Threat Assessment Training and Outreach

The Threat Assessment Team provided 18 awareness trainings to 726 University staff in 2013. Additionally, 28 QPR (Question, Persuade, and Refer) suicide prevention trainings were provided to 1,017 students and student-staff on campus.

See Something, Say Something

Report crimes, suspicious activity or behavior to the police immediately, including:

- ANY activity or behavior that is threatening persons or property.
- Peeping or prowling.
- Solicitors (prohibited inside student residences, per the Student Housing Residence Agreement).

Lock It or Lose It

- Lock your doors anytime you leave your office, residence, or room.
- Never prop open a locked door.
- Don't allow "piggybacking" (when someone unknown to you tries to enter a locked building behind you).
- Immediately report broken or malfunctioning locks to a building/facility manager.
- Lock your vehicle and secure valuables in the trunk or out of sight.
- Avoid becoming a target of thieves by securing "hot target" items:
 - Secure laptops in a closet or drawer, or secure them to a fixed object with a cable lock. Never leave laptops or other mobile devices unattended.
 - Secure bicycles to a bicycle rack with a U-lock.

Prevent Identity Theft

- Protect your Social Security number and card.
- Inspect your credit report and financial statements regularly, and shred anything with your personal information on it before disposal.
- Never click on links in unsolicited emails.
- Utilize Federal Trade Commission resources at [ftc.gov/bcp/edu/microsites/idtheft/](https://www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/microsites/idtheft/).
- If you are a victim of identity theft, report it to your local law enforcement agency and seek assistance at [identitytheftcouncil.org](https://www.identitytheftcouncil.org).

Online Security

Notify the police immediately if a computer containing any sensitive or confidential information has been lost or stolen. Information and account security for Stanford University systems is also regulated by the *Computer and Network Usage Policy*, Administrative Guide 6.2.1. Report policy violations to the Information Security Office at **650-723-2911** during normal business hours or to the Office of General Counsel after-hours phone line **650-736-7808** outside of business hours.

To help prevent hacking, learn more about best practices, such as strong passwords and security updates, at stanford.edu/group/security/securecomputing.

SUDPS Community Outreach & Education

Contact our front desk staff at [650-723-9633](tel:650-723-9633) to request an appointment or additional information.

Goals for our outreach programs are to:

- ▶ Create a positive dialogue with the community.
- ▶ Maintain open lines of communication to identify and resolve issues in a collaborative manner.
- ▶ Provide materials and programs to educate and increase awareness.
- ▶ Assist residents in reducing opportunities for crime.

In 2013, members of the Stanford Department of Public Safety completed over 894 hours of community safety education at 252 events, reaching over 8,000 attendees. Learn more about our department and services through any of the following events or programs:

Dialogue with a Deputy - Chat informally with a Stanford deputy to learn more about police work and how we serve the Stanford community.

Ride-Along - Jump in the passenger seat and patrol with a deputy, by request, at any time.

Building and Dorm Liaisons - Meet the deputy liaison(s) assigned to your building or on-campus residence.

Community Police Academy - Offered annually in the winter quarter, this nine-week course aims to demystify public safety, build trust, and develop partnerships between the police department and the community it serves.

Custom Program - Schedule a presentation designed to address the unique needs and concerns of your individual group or department. The course is open to all Stanford students, staff, and residents.

Stanford Kids Identification Kits - Record your child's fingerprints, photo, and description on an identification card to assist law enforcement in case they go missing.

Bike Diversion Program - Join our initiative to create a safer bike culture at Stanford. This one-hour presentation on how to ride defensively and in accordance with University policies and state laws is held 2 to 3 times a month.

Resource Fairs and Community Events - Invite SUDPS to your next fair or gathering to provide safety and security information and answer questions.

Safety and Security Awareness Presentations - Learn how to prevent crime, protect your property, enhance your personal safety, and guard against bicycle, mobile device, and identity theft.

Home Security Assessments - Community members in faculty and staff housing may request an assessment by trained SUDPS crime prevention staff. Additionally, those residents may also request vacation checks be conducted at their home while they are away.

Security Vulnerability Assessments - Upon request by building management, a site review can be conducted by trained SUDPS crime prevention staff.

Office Security Education Program (OSEP) - Building or zone managers may request a survey of at-risk personal and University property in workspaces with the intent of raising staff awareness and reducing potential theft.

Stanford Office Property Protection Program (STOPP) - Security tracking plates that are tamper-evident can help deter theft and assist in the recovery of University property, particularly laptops and tablets.

Annually, SUDPS also provides information at the New Student Orientation Parent Resource Fair, Parents Weekend Resource Fair, and a variety of other fairs held throughout the year.

Safe Transportation

Parking & Transportation Services (P&TS) serves University transportation needs including parking; bike registration, lockers, and safety education; the free Marguerite shuttle; and alternative commute options. Visit the office at 340 Bonair Siding, Monday - Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; call **650-723-9362**; or go to transportation.stanford.edu.

Marguerite Shuttles traverse the campus and connect to nearby transit, shopping, dining, and entertainment. All buses are free to the public, wheelchair-accessible, and have bike racks. For shuttle schedule information, call **650-725-5992** or go to transportation.stanford.edu/marguerite/.

5-SURE, Students United for Risk Elimination operates nightly from 9:00 p.m. to 1:45 a.m. during the school year to safely escort students and staff to their campus destinations, by vehicle or golf cart. For an escort, dial **650-725-SURE (7873)** or **5-SURE** from a campus phone. Learn more at alcohol.stanford.edu/5-sure-students-united-risk-elimination.

The Freshman Emergency Ride Home Program provides taxi service back to campus for freshmen who are caught without a ride or are in an emergency situation (within eight miles of campus).

Freshmen must pre-register at transportation.stanford.edu/erh and use Yellow Cab of Palo Alto, account # 300-350. For more information, call **650-321-1234** or **888-512-1234**.



Stanford University Archives



Linda A. Cicero

Everyone shares in the responsibility of protecting the community, University, and its assets.

Operating Hours and Access

Most academic and administrative facilities are open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and closed on weekends and University holidays. Select buildings are open to the public, but most are open only to those with University business and proper credentials for access. Some buildings, labs, and libraries are open extended hours to accommodate evening classes, research, or other special events and programs.

Facility Maintenance

In an effort to minimize hazards on campus property, SUDPS performs Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) security assessments, upon request, in addition nightly security patrols. Trained staff evaluate safety equipment on windows and doors, lighting, and landscaping conditions that can create hazards. Reports generated from assessments and information from patrols are forwarded to the appropriate facilities department for priority response. All members of the campus community are encouraged to promptly report facilities and equipment issues to Buildings and Grounds Maintenance at **650-723-2281** for an immediate response. To request a security assessment or the attention of nightly security patrols, contact SUDPS at **650-723-9633**.

Protection of Property

“Each department is responsible for the inventory and safeguard of all valuable equipment. If equipment is loaned, a record should be kept of each temporary assignment. Portable equipment of value should be kept in locked storage when not in use if this can be arranged. Consideration should be given to bolting or chaining computers, microscopes, and similar equipment to the working surface.”

Learn more at adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-4/policy-2-4-5.

AdminGuide 2.4.5

Student Residences

Student Housing and student residents share the responsibility for the security of student residences, per the Stanford Residence and Dining Enterprises Residence Agreement. View the full text at web.stanford.edu/dept/rde/cgi-bin/drupal/housing/apply/residence-agreement.

Residences are secured 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and accessed with room keys and/or Stanford ID cards. Guests may request entrance through a phone entry system. Residents are strongly encouraged to:

- Keep bedroom and apartment doors locked, at all times.
- Ensure doors lock securely when entering or leaving a residence.
- Do not allow unknown persons into locked student residences or academic facilities.
- Never prop doors open.
- Notify police immediately of any crimes or suspicious activity or behavior.

To ensure security is maintained, malfunctioning or broken lock hardware, doors, and windows, including in buildings with card and/or key access, must be reported as soon as possible to the Housing Front Desk, Housing Supervisor, or Housing Maintenance Hotline at **(650) 725-1602**. Student Housing performs preventative maintenance for their residences and responds to reported issues.





Credit: Linda Cero / Stanford News Service

Missing Student Procedure

If a person has not returned home, failed to appear for work or for an appointment as anticipated, or if there is a belief that something is suspicious about his or her absence, report the situation by dialing **9-1-1** or **9-9-1-1** from a campus phone, or notify a Residence Assistant, Residence Dean, Academic Director, or other University officials. *University officials who become aware of a potentially missing student must report associated information immediately to SUDPS.* **You need not - and should not - wait 24 or more hours to report a missing person.** Anyone can file a missing person report.

Pursuant to California Penal Code §14205(a), a law enforcement agency must take a missing person report without delay. When a report is filed with SUDPS, a complete and thorough investigation surrounding the incident will be conducted by the appropriate jurisdiction.

In compliance with federal law, during the University Registrar's annual online check-in procedure in the Winter Quarter, a student must specify at least one contact to be notified in the event that the police determine that the student is missing. The page is also available in Axxess year-round. This contact information is kept confidential, and only accessible by authorized University officials for disclosure to law enforcement personnel during a missing person investigation. Federal law also requires the University to inform students that an emergency contact will be notified within 24 hours of the person being determined as missing. For non-emancipated minors, a custodial parent or guardian will be notified within 24 hours, in addition to any listed emergency contacts.

Stanford may make additional notifications as necessary, as provided for by FERPA, to resolve a safety emergency, including notifying parents or guardians, even when they were not specifically listed by a student as an emergency contact. Additionally, SUDPS will notify the local jurisdiction in the area where the student went missing, within 24 hours, regardless of whether or not a contact person has been identified by the student.

As stated in Administrative Guide 2.2.8, *Controlled Substances and Alcohol*, it is the policy of Stanford University to maintain a drug-free workplace and campus. It is widely recognized that the misuse and abuse of controlled substances, illegal drugs (collectively called controlled substances⁹) and alcohol are major contributors to serious health problems and social and civic concerns. The health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of controlled substances and alcohol include various physical and mental consequences, including addiction, severe disability, and death. Information concerning the effects of alcohol and specific drugs is available from the Office of Alcohol Policy and Education at [650-725-5947](tel:650-725-5947).

Stanford University does not tolerate reckless drinking — lawful or unlawful — and its consequent harmful behaviors. As stated in the Student Alcohol Policy, members of the Stanford community are expected to abide by all federal, state, and local laws, including those governing alcohol consumption and distribution. Additionally, all members of the Stanford community are expected to make healthy choices concerning their personal use of alcohol, including understanding the physical and behavioral effects of alcohol misuse and preventative measures to ensure their own safety and that of their peers.

The Office of Alcohol Policy and Education (OAPE) oversees, manages, and holds authority for the application of the University’s Student Alcohol Policy (studentaffairs.stanford.edu/alcohol/policy). It coordinates and implements programs and activities for students who do not drink or drink lightly, provides party planning registration and advising, and develops resources and services for students who need help for themselves or others related to alcohol use in accordance with Section 120 A of the Higher Education Opportunity Act.

Authority, Application, and Enforcement

The Stanford Department of Public Safety enforces federal, state, and local laws on the Stanford University campus. Separate from criminal sanctions, dangerous drinking and controlled substance behaviors may be subject to University disciplinary sanctions up to, and including, termination of employment of staff or expulsion of students.

Violations may also be referred to the Office of Community Standards (for individual students) and the Organization Conduct Board (for student groups). The Vice Provost of Student Affairs may also take action in certain circumstances.

Controlled substances & alcohol

Stanford University maintains a drug-free workplace and campus.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, and/or use of controlled substances or the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcoholic beverages is prohibited on the Stanford campus, the workplace, or as part of any of the University’s activities.

[AdminGuide 2.2.8](#)

⁹ Controlled substances are those defined in 21 U.S.C.812 and include, but are not limited to, such substances as marijuana, heroin, cocaine and amphetamines.



Alcohol Violations

Any person **under the influence of alcohol in a public place and unable to exercise care for one's own safety or that of others, or any person who, by reason of being under the influence, interferes with the use of a sidewalk, street, or other public way**, is in violation of California Penal Code §647(f).

It is a violation of California Vehicle Code §23152 for persons **to operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicants** or with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08% or higher.

NOTE: Golf carts are motor vehicles.

It is a violation of California Vehicle Code §23223 **to possess an open container of an alcoholic beverage while in a motor vehicle.**

It is a violation of California Vehicle Code §23225 for an owner or driver of a motor vehicle **to allow an open container of alcohol in the passenger area.**

It is a violation of California Vehicle Code §21200.5 **to ride a bicycle under the influence** of alcohol, drugs, or both.

Persons Under the Age of 21

It is a violation of California Business and Professions Code §25662 for persons under the age of 21 **to possess an alcoholic beverage** in any public place or any place open to the public.

Any person who **furnishes, gives, or sells any alcoholic beverage to someone under the age of 21** is in violation of California Business and Professions Code §25658(a).

Any person under the age of 21 who **attempts to purchase an alcoholic beverage** is in violation of California Business and Professions Code §25658.5.

It is a violation of California Vehicle Code §23136(a) for a person under the age of 21 **to drive a vehicle** when he or she has a BAC of .01% or higher.

Programs

Individual Consultation (OAPE)

Students can meet privately with an alcohol educator to discuss alcohol and drug issues. This may be for personal growth, helping friends or family, class research, or options and referrals for more intensive treatment.

Education Workshops and Seminars (OAPE)

The popular program “Catching the Perfect Social Zone Buzz . . . without Puking” examines alcohol and its cultural role. Explore the question “Why do we drink?” and deconstruct common misperceptions and myths regarding our urge to drink. Students learn about the “Idiot Zone”, “Danger Zone”, and the “Social Zone”. This informative and entertaining program is available to student residences and student groups.

Stanford Alcohol Education Seminar (OAPE)

This seminar is for students concerned about alcohol use and for those concerned about others. The seminar focuses on alcohol and may address other drugs. Students either refer themselves or are referred by a Residence Dean or other faculty or staff member. Students complete the following two-step process for this private seminar.

1. Individual Screening Assessment

An appointment is made for initial screening with an alcohol educator. During the appointment, students discuss their drinking behavior, receive feedback on their drinking patterns, and receive a standardized behavioral assessment (about one hour).

2. Group Seminar

The group seminar brings all screened students together for an interactive discussion about alcohol. We define social and abusive drinking and explore current research in the field. An exercise provides an opportunity in which we discuss motivations for drinking, as well as the negative consequences of alcohol misuse. The seminar is three hours long.

iThrive (Vaden Health Center)

Services include individual counseling and broad-based educational courses and programs designed to educate and empower students to make informed, healthy decisions about lifestyle, wellness, and health behaviors.

The Bridge Peer Counseling Center

At the Bridge Peer Counseling Center, trained peer counselors provide free, anonymous, and confidential counseling to the Stanford community.

By the Numbers - Attendees of Education Courses and Trainings (2013)

Student Staff Alcohol Training	350
Students educated via OAPE programs above	300
First-year students that took the online Alcohol EDU training	1,769
Attendees of The Social Zone presentation for first-year students	1,600

Acts of sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are unacceptable and will not be tolerated at Stanford University (Administrative Guide 1.7.3 and 2.2.11). Under Title IX, sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are severe forms of sexual harassment, which is also prohibited (Administrative Guide 1.7.1). Hereafter, sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking will be referred to as “Prohibited Conduct”.

Stanford Policies

Conduct Expectations

- Stanford Fundamental Standard (students only) - studentaffairs.stanford.edu/communitystandards/integrity/fundamental-standard
- Stanford University Code of Conduct - adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-1/subchapter-1/policy-1-1-1
- Stanford Title IX Policy - titleix.stanford.edu/investigatingrievance-administrative-policy-and-procedures
- Stanford Sexual Misconduct & Sexual Assault Policy - adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-1/subchapter-7/policy-1-7-3
- Stanford Sexual Harassment Policy - adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-1/subchapter-7/policy-1-7-1
- Stanford Consensual Sexual or Romantic Relationships in the Workplace & Educational Setting Policy - adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-1/subchapter-7/policy-1-7-2
- Stanford Violence in the Workplace - adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-2/policy-2-2-11

Disciplinary Processes

- Stanford Alternate Review Process (students) - studentaffairs.stanford.edu/communitystandards/process/alternate-review
- Addressing Conduct and Performance Issues (staff) - adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-1/policy-2-1-16
- Faculty Handbook - Statement on Faculty Discipline (faculty) - facultyhandbook.stanford.edu/ch4.html

Definitions

Federal and state laws and regulations and University policies each provide definitions for sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Sometimes these definitions differ. For a comparison of federal (Clery), state, and University policy definitions, see pages 61-63.

The definitions prescribed by the Clery Act, a federal law, are used by all institutions in the United States to classify and report crimes under the Clery Act. The Violence Against Women Act of 2013 modified the definitions of some of the sexual offenses, including the definition of rape. The definitions that were in effect in 2011 and 2012 are listed on page 53-54. The definitions that were in effect for 2013 and are in effect for 2014 are listed on page 58. It is important to note the definition changes in order to better understand how to interpret the statistical data.

State definitions are used by police and prosecutors to determine if a crime has been committed in California. Stanford generally models its definitions from state law, but there are some differences in that Stanford has shortened some definitions. University policy definitions are used to determine whether there has been the commission of an act of Prohibited Conduct and these definitions control whether University remedies or discipline will be imposed.

What to Do If You Have Experienced a Sexual Assault or Other Prohibited Conduct - The First Three Steps

Address Individual and Community Safety / Seek Medical Attention

A victim's immediate safety and the safety of the community are the highest priorities. If a victim needs immediate medical attention or if there is an imminent threat to the victim or others, call **9-1-1** or **9-9-1-1** from a campus phone.

Seek Support and Explore Options

The University strongly encourages persons who have been subjected to Prohibited Conduct to seek support from professional resources either on or off-campus. For a list of resources, see the "Resources" section beginning on the following page. You can also visit notalone.stanford.edu and wellness.stanford.edu. When determining which resource to consult, be aware that some university staff are obligated to report acts of Prohibited Conduct. There are confidential resources on- and off-campus to help individuals decide upon their next steps.

Collect & Preserve Evidence / Medical-Legal Exam for Sexual Assault

Individuals who have experienced a sexual assault are encouraged to have a medical-legal exam performed by a trained medical professional, as soon as possible, after the assault. The medical professional will address an individual's medical needs related to the assault as well as collect evidence in accordance with established protocols for evidence collection.

In order to preserve evidence, individuals are advised not to shower, wash, wipe, change clothes or brush their teeth prior to the exam, if possible.

Even if an individual is uncertain about whether he or she wants to pursue criminal or other remedies, participating in the exam allows for the collection and preservation of evidence that might be useful should the individual decide he or she wants to pursue some type of action at a later date.

In Santa Clara County, medical-legal exams are performed at the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center (SCVMC) in San Jose. Medical-legal exams will be performed at no cost to a victim of sexual assault. A victim does not need to file a police report in order to obtain a medical-legal exam; however, hospitals are required to notify the police if a person reports having been sexually assaulted or the victim of any crime in which a physical injury has been sustained, so the hospital will notify the police agency that has jurisdictional responsibility where the assault took place.¹⁰ Victims have the option to speak with the police or not. The ability to have a medical-legal exam performed is not dependent upon speaking with the police or filing a police report. If a victim needs assistance traveling to the SCVMC, a University staff person will provide assistance.

For assistance in receiving a medical-legal exam, contact:

Stanford University Confidential Sexual Assault Counselors	650-725-9955
YWCA Rape Crisis Center Hotline	650-493-7273
Department of Public Safety	9-1-1 or 650-723-9633
SCVMC Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Office	408-885-6466
SCVMC Emergency Department	408-885-5000

To collect and preserve evidence of Prohibited Conduct other than sexual assault, photograph injuries; retain emails, text messages, and phone records; and maintain a journal or other means to document incidents.

¹⁰ California Penal Code §11160

Resources

The University is committed to providing information regarding on- and off-campus services and resources to all parties involved. A comprehensive website dedicated to sexual violence awareness, prevention, and support can be found at notalone.stanford.edu. Additionally, wellness.stanford.edu also provides links to on- and off-campus resources.

Confidential Campus Resources

The following resources have the ability to keep a victim's name confidential and anonymous. Reporting an incident of Prohibited Conduct to one of these resources will not lead to a University or police investigation.¹¹

- Stanford University Confidential Sexual Assault Counselors **650-725-9955**
- YWCA Rape Crisis Center Hotline **650-493-7273 or 1-800-572-2782**
- Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) (for students only) **650-732-3682**
- Faculty Staff Help Center (for faculty, staff, and post-docs) **650-723-4577**
- Office for Religious Life **650-723-1762**
- University Ombuds **650-723-3682**
- School of Medicine Ombuds **650-498-5744**

Medical Resources¹²

- Vaden Health Center **650-723-4841**
- Stanford Health Care Emergency Department **650-498-3333**
- Santa Clara Valley Medical Center (medical-legal exam) **408-885-5000**



Linda A. Cicero / Stanford News Service

¹¹ Pursuant to California Penal Code §§ 11165.7, 11166, and 11167, persons who meet the definition of a mandated reporter must report incidents of child abuse and neglect. A person under the age of 18 years of age is considered to be a child.

¹² Pursuant to California Penal Code §11160, medical clinicians are required to notify the police if they observe physical injuries they believe were caused by assaultive conduct, including sexual assault.

Campus Resources:¹³

- SARA Office 650-725-1056
sara.stanford.edu 650-725-9129, saraoffice@stanford.edu
- Title IX Office/Title IX Coordinator 650-497-4955, titleix@stanford.edu
titleix.stanford.edu
- Residential Education/House Staff 650-725-2800
(Residence Deans, Resident Assistants, Peer Health Educators, Residence Fellows)
If there is no answer or if you have an urgent, after-hours issue, contact the campus operator at 650-723-2300 and ask to be connected to the Undergraduate Residence Dean on call.
- Graduate Life Office Deans 650-736-7078
If there is no answer or if you have an urgent, after-hours issue, call the 24-hour pager: 650-723-8222, pager ID 25085
- Office of Community Standards Alternate Review Process (ARP) 650-725-2485
studentaffairs.stanford.edu/communitystandards/help/arp
- Office of the General Counsel 650-723-9611
ogc.stanford.edu
- Sexual Harassment Policy Office 650-724-2120
harass.stanford.edu
- Human Resources 650-725-8356
uhr.stanford.edu

Off-Campus Resources

- YWCA Rape Crisis Center Hotline 650-493-7273, 408-287-3000
or 800-572-2782
- YWCA Silicon Valley Domestic Violence 800-572-2782
- Planned Parenthood Mountain View 650-948-0807
- Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence 408-279-2962
- Community Solutions 877-363-7238
- Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office Sexual Assault Investigations Team 408-792-2516
- Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office Domestic Violence Investigations Team 408-792-2551
- National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-SAFE
- Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network Hotline 1-800-656-HOPE

¹³ These resources are obligated to report Prohibited Conduct to the Title IX Office, when the victim is a student.

Reporting Prohibited Conduct to the Police

Sexual assault, violence in any form, and stalking (as defined by the Penal Code) are crimes. The University encourages an individual who has been subjected to Prohibited Conduct to report the incident to the police department of the jurisdiction where the incident occurred.

The University will assist victims in reporting incidents of Prohibited Conduct to the local law enforcement agency, if the victim chooses to report the matter to the police. A person who has been subjected to Prohibited Conduct is not obligated to report to the police and may choose not to file a report with the police.

The Stanford University Department of Public Safety (SUDPS) is a multi-service agency providing law enforcement, security, safety, crime prevention and emergency services on campus. The department is staffed by sworn peace officers trained to investigate allegations of sexual assault. If you have an emergency, call **9-1-1**, or **9-9-1-1** from a campus telephone. During normal business hours, the department can be reached at **650-723-9633**. After hours, the non-emergency phone number is **650-329-2413**.

If you are uncertain about whether you want to report a sexual assault for purposes of criminal prosecution, you may discuss the process and ask questions over the phone with a SUDPS police officer without providing personally identifying information about the victim or the alleged perpetrator. If the crime occurred in the University's Clery geography, this discussion may result in the crime being counted for purposes of a Clery statistical report but does not constitute the filing of a police report for the purposes of investigation and prosecution.

If a victim would like support in filing a police report of a sexual assault that occurred in a different jurisdiction, SUDPS will assist to the extent possible. Any police investigation of a sexual offense or other criminal offense that occurs within the jurisdiction of the SUDPS will be forwarded to the Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office, which is responsible for prosecution.

Information about the criminal investigations process is on the following page.

Victims' Rights

The California Constitution confers certain rights to victims of crime (Marcy's Law). For a full list of these rights refer to cdcr.ca.gov/Victim_Services/MarSYS_Law.html. Examples of these rights include, but are not limited to:

Fairness and Respect - to be treated with fairness and respect for his or her privacy and dignity, and to be free from intimidation, harassment, and abuse throughout the criminal or juvenile justice process.

Protection from the Defendant - To be reasonably protected from the defendant and persons acting on behalf of the defendant.

Prevention of Disclosure of Confidential Information - To prevent the disclosure of confidential information or records to the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or any other person acting on behalf of the defendant, which could be used to locate or harass the victim or the victim's family or which disclose confidential communications made in the course of medical or counseling treatment, or which are otherwise privileged or confidential by law.

Police / Criminal Investigation

Each investigation will require its own course of action. In general, when a person reports Prohibited Conduct to a police department, an on-duty officer will obtain a preliminary statement from the victim in order to ascertain the type of crime that occurred. In California, if the crime being reported is a sexual assault, the officer must offer the victim the opportunity to have a trained advocate present for the interview.¹⁴

Advocates

Advocates have one sole purpose: to support the victim. The victim may accept or decline having an advocate present for support. At Stanford, the advocate is provided by the YWCA Rape Crisis Department. If a victim requests to have an advocate present, the advocate will be called and will respond to the police department. It can take up to an hour for an advocate to arrive.

If the crime is a sexual assault and the assault occurred within 72-96 hours of the report being made to the police, the officer will offer the victim the opportunity to participate in a medical-legal exam to collect and preserve evidence (see previous section "What To Do If You Have Been Sexually Assaulted"). This exam is performed at a hospital and will be administered by a trained health care professional. SART exams are comprehensive and can take several hours to perform. The medical practitioner will explain each step of the process to the victim. Police officers are not present in the exam room during the exam. The police will drive a victim to and from the hospital for the medical-legal exam.

Due to the length of time required to complete a SART exam, most victims want to go home or to a place that feels safe after the exam. To support the victim's wishes, the in-depth investigatory interview will be scheduled for a later date and time. Some victims choose to provide a more in-depth statement immediately after the SART exam and some prefer to give an in-depth statement before the exam. Police will adjust the interview schedule according to the victim's level of comfort discussing the assault. In order to conduct a thorough and comprehensive investigation, several interviews may need to take place.

At the conclusion of the investigation, reports that occur within the jurisdiction of the SUDPS will be forwarded to the Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office for review. The District Attorney's Office determines if criminal charges will be filed.

¹⁴ There are a number of statutory provisions related to the presence of an advocate to support victims of sexual assault: California Penal Code §264.2 provides a victim with the right to have an advocate and a support person present at any evidentiary, medical or physical exam, or interview conducted by law enforcement authorities or district attorneys. Additionally, §264.2 requires the notification of a local rape crisis center whenever a victim is transported to the hospital for a medical-legal exam.

California Evidence Code § 1035.4 provides confidentiality for communications between the victim and a sexual assault counselor in the course of their relationship in consultation; however, disclosure may be compelled by the court when relevant to a legal proceeding.

Reporting Prohibited Conduct to the University

An individual who has been subjected to Prohibited Conduct may elect to have the matter investigated by the police and/or by the University through the University's internal processes. A criminal investigation is separate from Stanford's own internal investigative processes, and the two distinct processes may proceed simultaneously. University employees who become aware of Prohibited Conduct may have an obligation to report the conduct to the University, as explained on page 38 in the section "Employees Required to Report Prohibited Conduct".

Student-Involved

Reports of Prohibited Conduct involving a student or students should be reported to Stanford's Title IX Coordinator. Students who would like support with this process may contact the SARA Office.

- ▶ Title IX Coordinator Catherine Criswell: [650-497-4955](tel:650-497-4955), titleix@stanford.edu
- ▶ SARA: Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse Education & Response, [650-725-1056](tel:650-725-1056), saraoffice@stanford.edu, studentaffairs.stanford.edu/sara

Faculty, Staff, and Third Parties (no student involvement)

Reports of Prohibited Conduct involving faculty, staff, and third parties in which there is no student involved should be reported to the Stanford Sexual Harassment Policy Office at [650-724-2120](tel:650-724-2120) or harass@stanford.edu.

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Employees Required to Report Prohibited Conduct

Various state and federal laws mandate that certain university employees report certain types of conduct. If you have questions about your legal obligation to report, contact the Office of the General Counsel at ogc.stanford.edu/contact or **650-723-9611**.

Mandatory Reporter for Child Abuse and Neglect

All members of the Stanford community are encouraged to report known or suspected child abuse or neglect. Some members of the Stanford community, due to the nature of their work, are required by law to immediately, or as soon as practically possible, phone the police or child welfare authorities to report any reasonable suspicion of child abuse or neglect and then follow up with a written report within 36 hours of suspecting the abuse or neglect.

Mandated reporters of child abuse include administrators and employees of camps, teachers, clergy, physicians, psychologists, and therapists. Starting on January 1, 2013, people who, in their work for Stanford, have contact with minors on a regular basis, are also a mandated reporters, as are their supervisors, even if the supervisors do not have contact with minors. For a full list of mandated reporters, please see California Penal Code §11165.1. Stanford mandated reporters are encouraged, but not obligated, to inform their supervisor and the Stanford Compliance Helpline about any mandatory reports.

The OGC is available to assist with the written report. However, do not delay making the phone and follow-up written reports according to the schedule required by law in order to consult with counsel.

Mandated reporters have a personal legal obligation to report child abuse or neglect immediately or as soon as practically possible. Notifying someone other than the proper authorities does not satisfy this legal obligation. *Mandated reporters who fail to report reasonable suspicion of child abuse or neglect to the police or child welfare authorities can face criminal prosecution.*

Responsible Employee (Title IX)

Except for University-recognized confidential resources (see Confidential Resources on page 33), University staff (including student staff) with knowledge of unreported concerns relating to Prohibited Conduct are expected to report any allegations involving students to the Title IX Coordinator. Staff who are required to report Prohibited Conduct to the Title IX Office include: (i) supervisors; staff within (ii) Residential Education, (iii) Vice Provost for Student Affairs, (iv) Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education, (v) Vice Provost for Graduate Education; and (vi) staff who have responsibility for working with students in the following capacities: (a) teaching, (b) advising, (c) coaching, or (d) mentoring. Reports should be provided to the Title IX Coordinator at titleix@stanford.edu, **650-497-4955**.

Campus Security Authority (Clery Act)

University staff who meet the definition of a Campus Security Authority (see page 7) must report any incident of Prohibited Conduct to the University's Clery Compliance Coordinator at **650-723-8417** or cleryinfo@stanford.edu. As required by the Clery Act, this information is tabulated for statistical purposes and reported to the Department of Education each year. The statistical data is also included in the University's Annual Safety Report. Such reports are for statistical purposes only and are not considered to be an official report for purposes of initiating a Title IX, student conduct, or criminal investigation. Reports made directly to the Title IX Coordinator or the Sexual Harassment Policy Office will be forwarded to the Clery Compliance Coordinator.

University Response to Reports of Prohibited Conduct - Overview

The first priority is to ensure a victim's immediate safety and the safety of the community. If a victim needs medical attention or if there is an imminent threat to the victim or others, call **9-1-1** or **9-9-1-1** from a campus phone.

Tending to a victim's physical and emotional well-being is the next priority. University staff should encourage a victim to seek support from professional resources either on or off-campus.

When a report of Prohibited Conduct is made to a non-confidential University resource, the University resource will promptly notify either the Title IX Coordinator (when the incident involves a student) or the Sexual Harassment Policy Office (when the incident involves faculty, staff, or third parties, and there are no students directly involved).

The Title IX Coordinator and staff from the Sexual Harassment Policy Office will evaluate the situation and determine if interim safety measures and other accommodations, such as housing, academic, or work assignments, need to be implemented. Consultation with other departments -- such as the Office of the General Counsel and Human Resources -- may occur.

In all instances, consideration will be given to maintaining confidentiality -- when legally permitted -- and to respecting the privacy of persons and information.

The University has an obligation to assess all reports of Prohibited Conduct and redress the effects. Reports of Prohibited Conduct will be formally investigated by the University (subject to the balancing test described in the section titled "Confidentiality of Information"). In general, there are two types of university proceedings which can occur: administrative and disciplinary.

The victim's wishes will be considered when implementing interim safety measures and determining what type of an investigation/proceeding will take place. If the circumstances indicate that there is a threat to others in the community, the University may opt to proceed with a University proceeding even if the victim declines to participate. The University's ability to impose discipline (on-going sanctions) for students may be limited if a victim elects to not participate in the University's disciplinary process. For more information about each of these processes, refer to the "University Investigations and Proceedings" section.

Victims of Prohibited Conduct or those who have been threatened with harm may be entitled to court-ordered protection against the person who committed or threatened harm. Beyond court ordered options, the University might also issue a No Contact or similar directive as an interim measure prior to an investigation or as an ongoing accommodation (see "Interim Safety Measures" section). Following a determination of responsibility, the University may also issue a Stay Away letter prohibiting a person from coming onto Stanford's private property enforced under trespass laws. Refer to the "Court Issued Protective/Restraining Orders & University No Contact/Stay Away Letters" Section for more information.

University Investigations and Proceedings

In addition to any criminal or civil proceedings, the University may hold its own proceedings. A proceeding is a formal investigatory and resolution process conducted by the University, the type of which is determined by the nature of the alleged violation of University policy, that entitles the Impacted Party and the accused (Responding Party) certain rights and responsibilities. Proceedings shall provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution. Proceedings shall be conducted by officials who receive annual training on the University's Title IX policies and related procedures and issues related to sexual violence, including sexual misconduct, sexual assault, relationship (dating and domestic) violence and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process. Specifically, the training covers how to interview individuals subjected to sexual violence, the preponderance of evidence standard, consent and the potential impact of alcohol/drugs, appropriate remedies and sanctions, how to weigh evidence and judge credibility, types of sexual violence, the effects of trauma and awareness of cultural differences.

Student-Related Proceedings

The Title IX Coordinator evaluates reports of alleged Prohibited Conduct and determines if interim safety measures are appropriate and whether to conduct a Title IX investigation. In order for a student to be disciplined (e.g., suspension, expulsion), a student disciplinary hearing must take place. This proceeding, known as the Alternative Review Process (ARP), is managed by the Office of Community Standards in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator. The standard of proof for both the administrative and disciplinary process is preponderance of the evidence. For more information about these proceedings, refer to pages 43-44. In the event the Impacted Party is a student and the Respondent is a faculty or staff member or other person affiliated with the university, the Title IX investigation will be the basis for discipline, a disciplinary proceeding or sanction. Refer to the next section for more information.

Faculty and Staff Proceedings

Any entity conducting an investigation of a University faculty or staff member for Prohibited Conduct that does not involve students should consult with the Sexual Harassment Policy Office. If a student is involved, the investigator must also consult with the Title IX Coordinator.

Investigations of allegations of Prohibited Conduct by staff may be conducted at the local level by a Human Resources professional. In some instances, outside resources may be retained to conduct the investigation. If an employee is a member of a bargaining unit, the disciplinary process established through the collective bargaining process shall be followed. The standard of proof is preponderance of the evidence.

The Faculty discipline process can be found in the Faculty Handbook at facultyhandbook.stanford.edu/. The standard of evidence for faculty proceedings is clear and convincing.



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Interim Safety Measures

Students

In accordance with the institution's Title IX Administrative Policy and Procedures¹⁵, which is the University's Title IX grievance procedure, the University will take steps to prevent the recurrence of Prohibited Conduct (including sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking)¹⁶ through safety measures. Additionally, the University will redress the effects of Prohibited Conduct through appropriate accommodations. To the extent reasonable and feasible, the University will consult with the Impacted Party (complainant) and Respondent (the accused) in determining accommodations and safety measures. Appropriate actions may include:

- Housing reassignments
- No-contact directives
- Removal from the University community
- Review or revision of University policies or practices
- Academic accommodations
- Class reassignments
- Limitation on extracurricular or athletic activities
- Referral to a University disciplinary process
- Assistance managing court-issued protective orders
- Training

Even if the University decides not to confront the Respondent because of the Impacted Party's request for confidentiality, the University may pursue other reasonable steps to limit the effects of the alleged harassment and prevent its recurrence, in light of the Impacted Party's request for confidentiality.

Staff and Faculty

The Sexual Harassment Policy Office will evaluate the need for and recommend interim safety measures when faculty and staff have been subjected to or alleged to have committed Prohibited Conduct. Interim safety measures may include:

- Work accommodations or reassignments
- No-contact directives
- Review or revision of University policies or practices
- Referral to a University disciplinary process
- Assistance with managing a court-issued protective or restraining order
- Training

¹⁵ The full text of the Title IX Administrative Policy and Procedures is available at titleix.stanford.edu/investigationgrievance-administrative-policy-and-procedures

¹⁶ *Ibid.* Additional information in Administrative Guide 1.7.3.

Confidentiality of Information

The University will make reasonable and appropriate efforts to preserve an individual's privacy and protect the confidentiality of information. Because of laws relating to reporting and other state and federal laws, the University cannot guarantee confidentiality to those who report incidents of Prohibited Conduct except where those reports are privileged communications with those in legally protected roles (see the "Confidential Resources" section).

The University has an obligation to evaluate, and sometimes investigate, reports of Prohibited Conduct made to non-confidential resources. If a victim requests confidentiality, the University's ability to respond may be limited, including pursuing discipline against the accused; although, where feasible, the University will take reasonable steps to prevent Prohibited Conduct and limit its effects. It is not always possible to provide confidentiality depending on the seriousness of the allegation and other factors, which will be weighed by the University in conjunction with an individual's request for confidentiality. These factors include circumstances that suggest an increased risk of the accused committing additional acts of sexual violence or other violence, whether the sexual violence was perpetrated with a weapon or with extreme force, the age of the student, and the ability of the University to obtain evidence by other means. The University takes requests for confidentiality seriously, while at the same time considering its responsibility to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all students and the University community.

If a formal investigation is conducted against a student, staff, or faculty member, then the accused will be provided with a summary of the concern and will be given an opportunity to respond. During investigations, the identities of impacted parties and witnesses are generally shared with accused.

Exceptions to maintaining confidentiality are set by law; for example, physicians and nurses who treat any physical injury sustained during a sexual assault are required to report it to law enforcement. Also, physicians, nurses, psychologists, psychiatrists, teachers and social workers must report a sexual assault committed against a person under age 18.

In California, a police officer is required to ask a victim of sexual assault and domestic violence (specifically section 273.5 Penal Code) if he or she wants his or her name to remain confidential (Penal Code 293(a)). If a victim elects to have his or her name remain confidential, the police will not list the victim's name in a crime log or release it to university officials without permission (Penal Code 293(d)). If the District Attorney elects to prosecute a sexual assault, the name of an adult victim may be subject to disclosure.



Title IX Investigation (for incidents involving a student)

The University is required to promptly and equitably respond to all reports of Prohibited Conduct under Title IX, which prohibits discrimination in educational institutions based on sex or gender, including through sexual harassment and sexual assault.

Approximate Duration: 60 calendar days, with the possibility of extension under certain conditions.

Decision-Making Process: The Title IX Coordinator will issue a final Outcome Letter based on the findings of the investigation.

The full text of the Title IX Investigation Procedures is available at
titleix.stanford.edu/investigations-grievance-administrative-policy-and-procedures

Summary of the Title IX Investigation and Review Process:

- When a determination is made to proceed with a Title IX investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will investigate or will assign an investigator or investigators.
- This Title IX investigation procedure will determine findings of fact using the “preponderance of the evidence” standard (i.e. it is more likely than not that the Prohibited Conduct occurred).
- At the outset of an investigation, the investigator will advise the Respondent of the allegations against him or her, in writing, in the form of a Notice of Investigation, and this notice will be provided to the Impacted Party.
- Both the Respondent and the Impacted Party will have an opportunity to respond to the Notice of Investigation in writing and in a meeting with the investigator. Both parties have the right to request that the investigator meet with relevant witnesses and evaluate relevant documentary or other evidence.
- Students may have a support person accompany him or her through the process. A support person may not speak for the student.
- The investigator has broad discretion in determining whether an offered witness or documentary evidence would be relevant or helpful to a determination.
- In the event the investigator is not the Title IX Coordinator, the investigator may provide a written report to the Title IX Coordinator, as appropriate to assist the decision maker or decision makers. In such cases, the Title IX Coordinator will review the report and may request further review from the investigator, or may ask for additional information directly from parties or witnesses.
- The decision-maker is either the Title IX Coordinator or the Title IX Coordinator and an academic member (in cases in which the accused is a faculty member) or an HR representative (in cases in which the accused is a staff member).
- Upon completion of the investigation and review of all materials, the Title IX Coordinator or her designee will issue each party a written Outcome Letter including finding(s) of fact, and if applicable, any actions the University will take to provide accommodations to the Impacted Party, or safety measure(s) for the University community. The letter will also describe whether any systemic remedies are being considered or implemented. Additionally, the letter may include a recommendation that the matter be referred for disciplinary review by another University process, such as the Office of Community Standards (for students) or the Faculty Discipline Process (for faculty). An Outcome Letter will be provided to both parties, although the content of each letter may be modified subject to the limitations of FERPA and other relevant federal or state privacy laws. Where Prohibited Conduct has been found to have occurred by the Respondent, the Outcome Letter will be provided to the Respondent’s supervisor, HR manager, or Dean, as appropriate under the circumstances.
- Both parties to a Title IX investigation may appeal the outcome.

Disciplinary Investigation: Alternative Review Process - Students Only

Approximate Duration: 60 days, with the possibility of extension under certain conditions.

Decision-Making Process: Reviewers will determine a finding of responsibility and impose sanctions accordingly.

The full text of the Alternate Review Process (ARP) procedures is available at studentaffairs.stanford.edu/communitystandards/process/alternate-review.

Summary of the ARP Investigation and Review Process:

- After reviewing the concern, the Investigator will map out the scope of the investigation and the relevant issues (recognizing that as the interviews go forward additional issues or witnesses may be identified).
- The Investigator will speak with the Responding Student, the Impacted Party, and relevant witnesses. The Investigator will write up an account of each interview and give each interviewee an opportunity to review and comment on the Investigator's account of his or her interview.
- The Investigator will also gather relevant pre-existing written documentation. Each party and witness will have an opportunity, but not an obligation, to provide a written statement to the Investigator, including questions for the other party.
- If the Investigator determines that material offered by either party is not relevant to the matter, the offering party may request that the Reviewers make a final determination about whether to consider the offered evidence. All questions submitted by either party, both asked and unasked, with their replies, will be provided to the Reviewers.
- After finalizing interviews and gathering all relevant documents, the Investigator will determine if there is sufficient evidence of misconduct to file formal charges against a student.
- When this standard has been met, the Investigator will prepare a Notice of Charges and an Investigator's Summary Report. All materials will be provided to the Responding Student, Impacted Party and Reviewers.
- Once the Reviewers have reviewed the Investigation File, and, if applicable, spoken with parties and witnesses, they will meet to discuss the case, then issue the Reviewers' Findings of Facts and any finding of responsibility.
- Following a finding of responsibility, the Responding Student will be provided three days to provide a written Sanction Statement, and the Impacted Party will be provided three days to provide a written Impact Statement.
- Except in extenuating circumstances, a Sanction Report will be completed by the Reviewers within seven days.
- An appeal may be filed with the Vice Provost.

Disciplinary and Administrative Proceedings - Faculty and Staff

In cases in which the Impacted Party is not a student, the University will follow the guidelines provided in Administrative Guide 1.7.1, *Sexual Harassment* (adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-1/subchapter-7/policy-1-7-1), 1.7.2, *Consensual Sexual or Romantic Relationships* (adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-1/subchapter-7/policy-1-7-2), and 1.7.3, *Sexual Assault, Sexual Misconduct, Stalking, and Relationship Violence* (adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-1/subchapter-7/policy-1-7-3).

Faculty respondents may also be subject to faculty discipline proceedings in cases of sexual harassment, as stated in section 4.3 of the Faculty Handbook at facultyhandbook.stanford.edu/ch4.html.

Sanctions

Students who are found to be in violation of the Fundamental Standard or the Administrative Guide will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination, expulsion or other appropriate institutional sanctions; affiliates and program participants may be removed from University programs and/or prevented from returning to campus.

As outlined in the Stanford Student Judicial Charter, and further defined in the Stanford Student Conduct Penalty Code, sanctions that can be imposed for students include:

- Formal warning
- Probation
- Deprivation of rights and privileges
- Loss of a university staff position
- Monetary restitution
- Community Service
- Delayed degree conferral
- Suspension
- Conditional suspension
- Expulsion

Faculty may be disciplined as provided in section 4.3 of the Faculty Handbook: facultyhandbook.stanford.edu/ch4.html.

Staff may be subject to employment action up to and including termination.

Retaliation

It is a violation of University policy to retaliate against any person making a complaint of Prohibited Conduct or against any person cooperating in the investigation of (including testifying as a witness to) any allegation of Prohibited Conduct. Retaliation should be reported promptly to the Title IX Coordinator (for cases involving students) or to the Sexual Harassment Policy Office (for cases involving faculty/staff).

Court-Issued Protective/Restraining Orders & University No Contact/Stay Away Letters

For Immediate Help

If you believe you are in imminent danger from harm and need immediate protection, call 9-1-1 (or 9-9-1-1 from a campus phone) and ask the police if you are eligible to receive an Emergency Protective Restraining Order. This action will trigger a formal report with the police, but not to the University.

General Information

Victims of Prohibited Conduct or those who have been threatened with harm may be entitled to court-ordered protection against the person who committed or threatened harm. While protective orders are generally effective, seeking a restraining order can be stressful and the process can sometimes exacerbate an already tense situation. Except in cases of emergency, Stanford community members considering a restraining order may consult with a member of the University Threat Assessment Team to receive help in assessing the threat. For more information about general violence prevention on campus, please see Stanford's Violence Prevention website at web.stanford.edu/group/SUDPS/threat-assessment/about.shtml. For information about relationship violence, go to notalone.stanford.edu.

For Assistance in Assessing Options:

- ▶ Students should contact:
Chris Griffith, Dean of Student Life **650-723-9929**, griffith@stanford.edu

- ▶ Faculty, Staff, and Post Docs should contact:
David Rasch, University Ombuds **650-723-3682**, rasch@stanford.edu
or
Human Resources: University HR **650-725-8356**
 School Of Medicine HR **650-725-5154**
 SLAC **650-926-2358**

The University also has attorneys in the Office of the General Counsel who specialize in Workplace Violence Restraining Orders, Angeline Covey (employees) and Lauren Schoenthaler (students); if such a restraining order should be considered in your circumstance, you may be referred to speak to them or you may ask to confer with them. The University will provide reasonable accommodations as feasible to students, faculty, staff, and post docs who need to be absent from class or work to obtain court orders; advance notice and arrangements for the absence are expected, except in the case of an emergency.

Beyond court-ordered options, the University might also issue its own No Contact or directive describing how parties to an investigation should give each other space during the pendency of the investigation; when the accused person has no connection to the University or following a determination of responsibility, the University may also issue a stay away letter prohibiting a person from coming onto Stanford's private property enforced under trespass laws.

Restraining Order Options¹⁷

A restraining order (also called a “protective order”) is a court order that can protect someone from being physically or sexually abused, threatened, stalked, or harassed. The person getting the restraining order is called the “protected person.” The person the restraining order is against is the “restrained person.” Sometimes, restraining orders include other “protected persons” like family or household members of the protected person.

What does a restraining order do?

In general restraining orders can include:

1. **Personal conduct orders** - These are orders to stop specific acts against everyone named in the restraining order as a “protected person.” Some of the things that the restrained person can be ordered to stop are:
 - Contacting, calling, or sending any messages (including email);
 - Attacking, striking, or battering;
 - Stalking;
 - Threatening;
 - Sexually assaulting;
 - Harassing;
 - Destroying personal property; or
 - Disturbing the peace of the protected people.
2. **Stay-away orders** - These are orders to keep the restrained person a certain distance away (like 50 or 100 yards) from:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protected person or persons; • Where the protected person lives; • His or her place of work; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His or her children’s schools or places of child care; • His or her vehicle; • Other important places where he or she goes.
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3. **Residence exclusion (“kick-out” or “move-out”) orders** - These are orders telling the restrained person to move out from where the protected person lives and to take only clothing and personal belongings until the court hearing. These orders can only be asked for in domestic violence or elder or dependent adult abuse restraining order cases.

Restrained individuals are subject to potential restrictions and consequences, including:

- He or she will not be able to go to certain places or to do certain things.
- He or she might have to move out of his or her home.
- It may affect his or her ability to see his or her children.
- He or she will generally not be able to own a gun. (And he or she will have to turn in, sell or store any guns they have now and not be able to buy a gun while the restraining order is in effect.)
- It may affect his or her immigration status if he or she is trying to get a green card or a visa.
- If the restrained person violates (breaks) the restraining order, he or she may go to jail, or pay a fine, or both.

¹⁷ The information in this section about restraining orders is from The California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/1260.htm

Types of restraining orders

There are 4 kinds of orders:

1. **Domestic Violence Restraining Order**
2. **Elder or Dependent Adult Abuse Restraining Order**
3. **Civil Harassment Restraining Order**
4. **Workplace Violence Restraining Order**

1. Domestic Violence Restraining Order - You can ask for a domestic violence restraining order if:

- Someone has abused you, **AND**
- You have a close relationship with that person (married or registered domestic partners, divorced, separated, dating or used to date, have a child together, or live together or used to live together — but more than roommates), or you are closely related (parent, child, brother, sister, grandmother, grandfather, in-law).

2. Elder or Dependent Adult Abuse Restraining Order - You can ask for an elder or dependent adult abuse restraining order if:

- You are 65 or older, **OR**
- You are between 18 and 64 and have certain mental or physical disabilities that keep you from being able to do normal activities or protect yourself;

AND

- You are a victim of:
 - Physical or financial abuse,
 - Neglect or abandonment,
 - Treatment that has physically or mentally hurt you, or
 - Deprivation by a caregiver of basic things or services you need so you will not suffer physically, mentally, or emotionally.

3. Civil Harassment Restraining Order - You can ask for a civil harassment restraining order if you are being harassed, stalked, abused, or threatened by someone you are not as close to as is required under domestic violence cases, like a roommate, a neighbor, or more distant family members like cousins, aunts or uncles, or nieces or nephews.

4. Workplace Violence Restraining Order - You can ask for a workplace violence restraining order if:

- You are an employer, and
- You ask for a restraining order to protect an employee who has suffered stalking, serious harassment, violence, or a credible (real) threat of violence at the workplace.

An employee CANNOT ask for a Workplace Violence Restraining Order. If the employee wants to protect him or herself, he or she can ask for a Civil Harassment Restraining Order (or a domestic violence restraining order if the abuser is a partner/spouse or former partner/spouse or close family member).

Education Programs

For Students

As stated in Administrative Guide 1.7.3, *Sexual Assault, Sexual Misconduct, Stalking, and Relationship Abuse*, Stanford University provides resources for education about and prevention of Prohibited Conduct. Students, faculty, and staff are urged to take advantage of on-campus prevention and education resources (both University-supported and student-led) and are encouraged to participate actively in prevention and risk-reduction¹⁸ efforts.

The **Stanford Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse Education & Response (SARA)** develops and contributes to a wide range of programs, projects, and events to increase awareness¹⁹ about interpersonal violence and to meet the needs of Stanford students, faculty, and staff. Programs promote healthy sexuality and relationships, dispel myths about sexual and relationship violence, examine gender roles, provide guidance on risk reduction, advise students of available resources, and explore how each of us can become empowered to end sexual and relationship violence.

Programming efforts include a wide range of related topics including:

- Sexual Misconduct and Sexual Assault
- Bystander intervention
- Defining Manhood & Masculinity from an Anti-Violence Perspective.
- Relationship Abuse
- Understanding Sexual Consent
- The Intersections of Gender, Sexuality, & Sexual Assault for Greek Life Organizations.

For more information on these programs, go to studentaffairs.stanford.edu/sara/education.

In 2013, SARA provided outreach education to over 1600 incoming first-year students and 130 sorority women. Additionally, training was provided to 440 Residence Assistants, Row Managers, Peer Health Educators, and Residence Fellows, as well as 125 graduate Community Assistants. See the table on page 50 for additional details. In addition to programming and education, the SARA office will provide services to students who have been sexually assaulted, regardless of the location where the assault occurred.

Beginning in August, 2014, the University will provide a primary prevention²⁰ training called “Think About It” to all incoming undergraduate and graduate students. This training covers the topics of sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, as well as alcohol consumption.

For Staff

In 2013, over 6,500 supervisors and faculty members received sexual harassment training from the Sexual Harassment Policy Office. Compliance with the biennial training requirement is tracked by this office. In addition, approximately 1,200 non-supervisory staff received the training, which also incorporated a module on sexual assault early in the year, with guidance and instruction from SARA. Approximately 2,000 non-supervisory academic staff completed an online course.

Beginning in October 2014, all new employees are expected to complete a new online course "Addressing Sexual Misconduct in the Stanford Community". This course includes information required by the VaWA Reauthorization of 2013 and covers forms of sexual violence and how employees can prevent and report sexual misconduct that occurs in the student community.

¹⁸ Risk reduction is activity or behavior adopted by individuals to lessen their chance of injury or loss from criminal activity.

¹⁹ Awareness programs are developed to inform the campus community about the resources available to prevent violence and promote safety.

²⁰ Primary prevention programs are programming, initiatives, and strategies implemented in an effort to stop dating and domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through positive and healthy behaviors.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs (2013) -list is not comprehensive

Program Name	Date(s)	Attendees	Prohibited Behaviors/ Topics Covered
Sexual Harassment/Assault Response for Students Studying Abroad	7/26/13	Bing Overseas Studies Program Staff	Title IX policies, interpersonal violence, healthy relationships, sexual assault/misconduct/harassment, bystander intervention
Creating a Culture of Communication/ Consent/Respect in your Residence	10/23/13	Residence Fellows, and Residential Education Staff	Title IX policies, interpersonal violence, healthy relationships, sexual assault/misconduct/harassment, bystander intervention
Sexual Assault Response & Reporting Obligations *	11/19/13	Sexual Harassment Policy Office (SHPO)	Title IX policies, sexual assault/misconduct/harassment, Clery reporting
Preventing Sexual/Relationship Violence: Roles & Responsibilities of Student Staff	6/2013	Summer Programs Residential Staff, Summer College Residential Staff	Title IX policies, interpersonal violence, healthy relationships, sexual assault/misconduct/harassment, bystander intervention
Preventing Sexual/Relationship Violence: Roles & Responsibilities of Student Staff	9/5/14 9/12/13	Resident Assistants (Undergraduate Residences)	Title IX policies, interpersonal violence, healthy relationships, sexual assault/misconduct/harassment, bystander intervention
Preventing Sexual/Relationship Violence: Roles & Responsibilities of Student Staff	9/17/13	Row Managers (Undergraduate and Greek Life Residences)	Title IX policies, interpersonal violence, healthy relationships, sexual assault/misconduct/harassment, bystander intervention
Preventing Sexual/Relationship Violence: Roles & Responsibilities of Student Staff	9/13/13	Community Assistants (Graduate Residences)	Title IX policies, interpersonal violence, healthy relationships, sexual assault/misconduct/harassment, bystander intervention
Preventing Sexual/Relationship Violence: Roles & Responsibilities of Student Staff	9/11/13	Peer Health Educators (Undergraduates)	Title IX policies, interpersonal violence, healthy relationships, sexual assault/misconduct/harassment, bystander intervention
The Real World at Stanford	9/20/13	All First-Year Students	Healthy relationships, consent, sexual assault, bystander intervention, supportive resources.
Say Something: Know the Facts, Take a Stand, Help Your Friends	Fall Qtr. 2013	First-Year Students	Title IX policies, interpersonal violence, healthy relationships, sexual assault/misconduct/harassment, bystander intervention
Say Something: The Sister Circle	Fall Qtr. 2013	Women in Sorority Houses	Title IX policies, interpersonal violence, healthy relationships, sexual assault/misconduct/harassment, bystander intervention
Alcohol.Edu	Fall Qtr. 2013	All First-Year Students	Sexual assault prevention and consent education
Harassment Prevention Training	Ongoing	Required for supervisors and faculty [◇]	Sexual Harassment Sexual Assault (added in 2013)
Harassment Prevention Training (non-supervisory staff)	Ongoing	Available to all staff	Sexual Harassment
Harassment Prevention Training for the Academic Workplace	Ongoing	Available to non-faculty teaching positions, researchers	Sexual Harassment

* Presented in coordination with the Office of General Counsel, the Title IX Coordinator, the Sexual Harassment Policy Office, and SUDPS.

◇ In compliance with California law AB-1825

Consent

There are a number of considerations surrounding the issue of consent in the investigation and reporting of sex offenses. In procedures convened by the Office of Community Standards or the Title IX Office, the below definition from the Stanford University Administrative Guide applies. Note that it differs from the California Penal Code language.

Stanford University Administrative Guide	CA Penal Code
<p>"Yes Means Yes": The university defines consent as an affirmative act or statement by each participant that is informed, freely given, and mutually understood. It is the responsibility of each person involved in a sexual activity to ensure that he or she has the affirmative consent of the other or others to engage in the sexual activity. If coercion, intimidation, threats and/or physical force are used, there is no consent. If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated so that the person cannot understand the fact, nature or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent; this includes conditions due to alcohol or drug consumption or being asleep or unconscious. Lack of protest or resistance does not mean consent, nor does silence mean consent. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. The existence of a dating relationship between the persons involved, or the fact of past sexual relations, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent. Whether one has taken advantage of a position of influence over another may be a factor in determining consent.</p>	<p>§261.6 In prosecutions under Section 261 [<i>rape</i>], 262 [<i>spousal rape</i>], 286 [<i>sodomy</i>], 288a [<i>oral copulation</i>] or 289 [<i>penetration by a foreign object</i>], in which consent is an issue, "consent" shall be defined to mean positive cooperation in an act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved.</p> <p>A current or previous dating or marital relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute consent where consent is at issue in a prosecution under Section 261, 262, 286, 288(a) or 289.</p> <p>Nothing in this section shall affect the admissibility of evidence or the burden of proof on the issue of consent.</p>

Bystander Education

The bystander effect is a well known phenomenon in which the increased presence of witnesses or "bystanders" during a crisis actually decreases the likelihood that someone will intervene. This is attributed to the assumption by most individuals that someone else will respond, thus justifying their hesitance or refusal to take action. The key to bystander intervention is the recognition and acceptance that you might be the ONLY one that will act and you should take measures to intervene in the interests of helping someone else, while assessing and taking precautions to protect your own safety and well-being.

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are often the largest group of people involved - outnumbering both the perpetrators and the victims. Bystanders can have a range of involvement in assaults. A person or persons may be aware that a specific assault is happening or will happen, they may see an assault or potential assault in progress, or they may have knowledge that an assault has already occurred. Regardless of how close to the incident they are, bystanders have the power stop assaults and to get help for people who have been victimized. For a guide to bystander intervention, go to student affairs.stanford.edu/sara/education/bystander.

The University is actively participating in the national "It's On Us" campaign, encouraging all students to recognize that everyone has a role in preventing sexual assault. Go to itsonus.org for more information, and watch Stanford Athletes take a stance for prevention at youtube.com/watch?v=LUsqpiE6z8I.

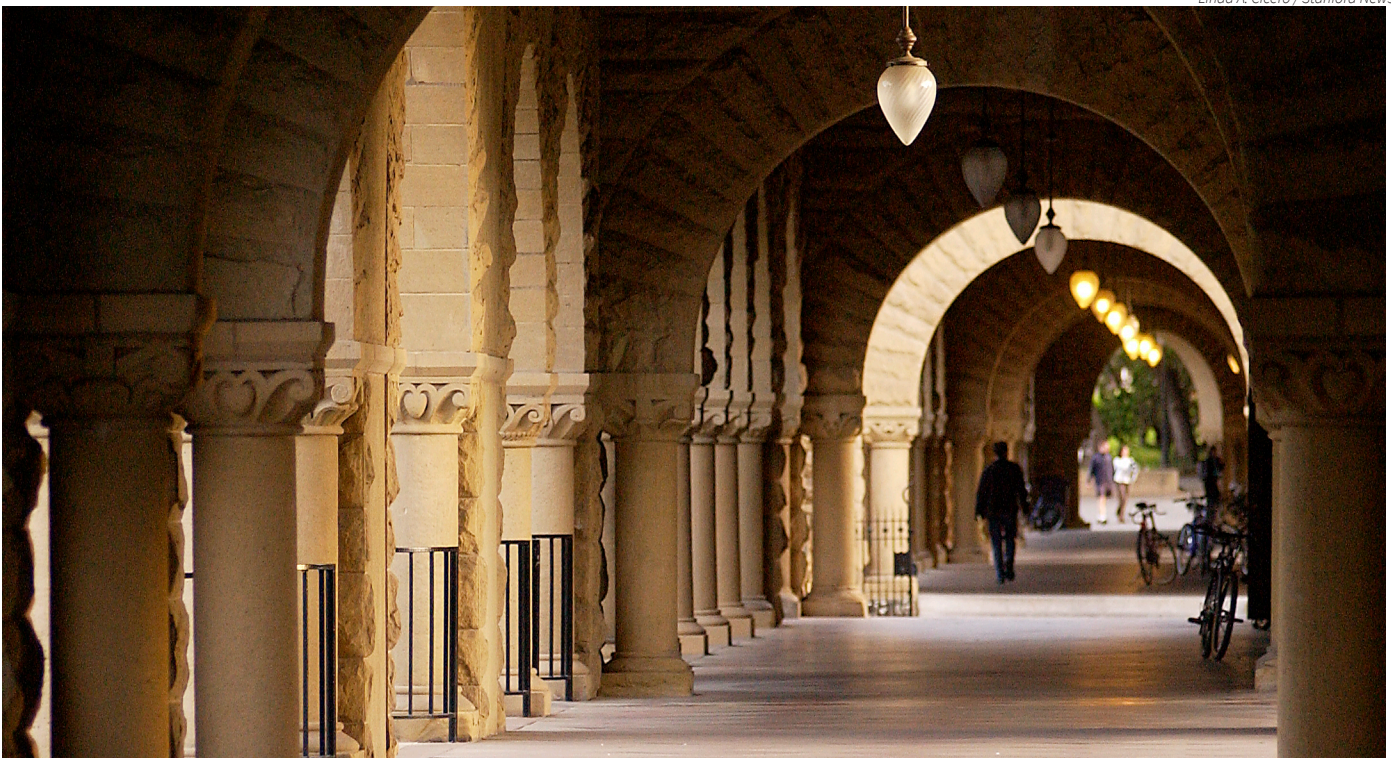
The Jeanne Clery Act and Higher Education Act

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act and the Higher Education Opportunity Act provide that campus communities receive an annual report containing crime statistics, fire incident statistics, and safety policies. The statistical information in this report allows members of the campus community to be informed about criminal activity occurring within and immediately surrounding the geographical boundaries of the campus and any related buildings owned or operated by the University. Additionally, fire incident and safety systems information assists residents in emergency planning. Of equal importance are the safety policies and guidance in this report, which allows individuals to make informed decisions about their personal safety and enhance the safety of the community through their actions.

How Statistics Are Obtained

SUDPS gathers statistical crime data from its own records and from information provided by the Office of the Vice Provost for Student Affairs and other designated Campus Security Authorities (CSA's). Fire incident statistics are obtained from the Stanford University Fire Marshal's Office. Because they have local jurisdiction over some University locations, the Santa Clara County and San Mateo County Sheriff's Office, the Palo Alto Police Department, and other law enforcement agencies are asked to provide Clery-reportable crime statistics for the required geographical areas. University officials at each of the branch campuses, including the overseas programs, gather the required crime statistics from their own records and from local law enforcement agencies. The statistics from branch campuses, including the overseas programs, are then forwarded to SUDPS. As required by federal law, SUDPS reports this information on an annual basis to the United States Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education.

Linda A. Cicero / Stanford News Service



Crime Statistics Definitions for 2011 and 2012

Locations

Campus: “Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and

“Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes.” (34 CFR 668.46(a)) Clery-reported statistics include the academic and research areas, all student / staff residences on campus, Stanford Health Care (formerly Stanford Hospital and Clinics), and the academic reserve open space (“The Dish”).

Dorm: “Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility.” (34 CFR 668.41(a)) Clery-reported statistics are from all student residences, including fraternity, sorority, and other row houses as a subset of the *campus* statistics.

Non-campus: “Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution’s educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.” (34 CFR 668.46(a)) A Stanford example of a non-campus area is the Hopkins Marine Station, located in Pacific Grove, CA.

Public property: “All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.” (34 CFR 668.46(a)) These statistics were provided by the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the property is located and Campus Security Authorities, where applicable.

Crimes

Crime statistics definitions below are from the Federal Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and may differ from the California Penal Code statutes.

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

Murder / Non-negligent Manslaughter: The willful killing of one human being by another.

Forcible sex offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly or against that person’s will. Includes forcible rape²¹ (totaled separately), forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling.

Non-forcible sex offenses: Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse includes :

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

Statutory Rape: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

²¹ See UCR the definition of rape (new for 2013) and California Penal Code statutory language on page 58.

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

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. *(The criminal act need not result in injury to be counted as aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used in the commission of the crime.)*

Burglary: The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.²²

Theft- Motor Vehicles: The theft of a motor vehicle, including automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, golf carts, and mopeds.

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

Hate Crimes: Any of the previously listed crimes and any other crime involving bodily injury, theft, intimidation, assault or destruction/damage/vandalism reported to the police or to a campus security authority in which the victim is intentionally selected because of the actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability of the victim.

Arrest: A person (juveniles included) taken into custody (jail) or a citation issued for violation of liquor, drug, or weapons laws (defined below).

Disciplinary Referral: The referral of any person to any campus official who institutes a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Liquor Laws: The violation of laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages. Driving under the influence and drunkenness violations are excluded.

Drug Laws: Violations of laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, Methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Weapons Laws: The violation of laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, knives, explosives, or other deadly weapons.

²² *Burglaries in individual student rooms: Because residents of rooms in student housing facilities are not considered transient, the Burglary of each room is a separate offense. This means that if an offender unlawfully enters five dorm rooms on one floor of a student housing facility for the purpose of taking something, this incident should count as five Burglaries. Similarly, if a burglar enters five separate bedrooms accessible from a single point of entry, such as a suite, then this single incident should count as five burglaries.*

Crimes Reported to the Police and Campus Security Authorities (2011-2012)

Statistics on this page were gathered using the definitions in effect in 2011-2012, prior to the reauthorization of the Higher Education Opportunity Act and Violence Against Women Act of 2013.

Crime	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total*
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2011	0	1	0	1	2
	2012	0	1	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault	2011	2	2	0	0	2
	2012	4	8	2	0	10
Burglary	2011	60	92	8	1	101
	2012	67	91	11	0	102
Theft- Motor Vehicles and Golf Carts	2011	0	19	1	0	20
	2012	0	12	3	0	15
Arson	2011	0	5	0	0	5
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2011	2	4	0	0	4
	2012	5	11	8	0	19
Stalking	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	1	0	0	1

NOTES

*The "Total" column for each crime is the sum of the On-Campus, Non-Campus, and Public Property categories. Student Residence is a subset of the On-Campus category. A crime occurring in a student dorm would be counted once in the Student Residence category and once in the On-Campus category. Every effort is made to appropriately count each crime only once in this report.

In situations in which more than one crime is committed, the hierarchy rule of the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting system requires only that the most serious offense be recorded for a single incident. As an exception to this rule, a sexual assault will always be recorded into the institution's annual statistics in addition to any other crimes associated within the same single incident.

Domestic violence and stalking were voluntarily included in 2011 and 2012 statistics using the California Penal Code statutes. Definitions can be found on pages 61-63.

Crime statistics are requested annually from all jurisdictions in which Stanford University maintains property, whether it is owned, rented, or leased for educational purposes.

Forcible Sex Offenses (2011-2012)

Crime	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
<i>Forcible Rape</i>	2011	2	5	1	0	6
	2012	11	16	0	0	16
<i>Forcible Fondling</i>	2011	3	3	0	0	3
	2012	6	7	0	0	7
<i>Other Forcible Offenses</i>	2011	3	3	0	0	3
	2012	3	3	0	0	3
<i>Total Forcible Sex Offenses</i>	2011	8	11	1	0	12
	2012	20	26	0	0	26

Non-Forcible Sex Offenses (2011-2012)

Crime	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
<i>Incest</i>	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Statutory Rape</i>	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Non-Forcible Sex Offenses</i>	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0

Arrests (2011-2012)

Crime	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
<i>Liquor Law</i>	2011	0	40	0	0	40
	2012	0	52	0	0	52
<i>Drug Violations</i>	2011	0	17	2	1	20
	2012	0	6	0	0	6
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2011	0	2	0	0	2
	2012	0	2	0	0	2

Disciplinary Actions (2011-2012)

Violation	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
<i>Liquor Law</i> ⁰	2011	1	1	0	0	1
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Drug Violation</i> [‡]	2011	3	3	0	0	3
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes (2011-2012)

2011 - There was one incident of hate-related simple assault, characterized by racial bias.

2012 - There were no hate crimes reported in 2012.

⁰ If both an arrest and disciplinary referral are made, only the arrest is counted.

[‡] Residential Deans refer students who have come to their attention for exhibiting concerning behaviors associated with the misuse of alcohol or drugs to the Office of Alcohol Policy and Education for alcohol awareness training and education. In 2011, 72 students were referred to OAPE for intoxication, 59 of whom were underage. In 2012, 66 students were referred to OAPE, 59 of whom were underage. The most common referral to OAPE is intoxication, which is not a Clery-reportable crime.



Crime Statistics Definitions - Changes in 2014 for reporting of 2013 Statistics

This Safety, Security, and Fire Report includes crime statistics from updated categories and definitions provided by the re-authorizations of the *Violence Against Women Act* and the *Higher Education Opportunity Act*. Data collected for calendar year 2013 will be based upon the new definitions, which are as follows:

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Sex Offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person without the consent²³ of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. These offenses are:

Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by the sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.²⁴

Fondling: The touching of private body parts²⁵ of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

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

Statutory rape: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. In California, the statutory age of consent is eighteen.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; where 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; Dating Violence is not limited to sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of California, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of California.

Hate Crimes: The victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of the Clery Act, the categories of bias that may serve as the basis for a determination that a crime is a hate crime would include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.²⁶

²³ See page 51 for additional information on consent.

²⁴ The definition of rape in effect for 2011-2012 was gender-specific and was limited to non-consensual intercourse between a man and a woman. The 2013 definition of rape encompasses all of the offenses previously categorized as "forcible sex offenses", with the exception of "forcible fondling", which is now categorized as "fondling". See also the California Penal Code statutory language on page 62.

²⁵ Private body parts are generally considered to be the genitals, breasts, and buttocks.

²⁶ The previous definition did not include national origin and gender identity.

Crimes Reported to the Police and Campus Security Authorities (2013)

Statistics recorded using revised Clery definitions contained in the reauthorizations of the Higher Education Opportunity Act and Violence Against Women Act in 2013, as outlined on page 58.

Crime	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
<i>Murder / Non-negligent manslaughter</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Negligent manslaughter</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Robbery</i>	2013	0	2	0	0	2
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	2013	3*	3*	0	0	3*
<i>Burglary</i>	2013	36	94*	2*	0	96*
<i>Theft- Motor Vehicles and Golf Carts</i>	2013	0	17	2	0	19
<i>Domestic Violence</i>	2013	2	8*	2*	0	10*
<i>Dating Violence</i>	2013	2	2	0	0	2
<i>Stalking</i>	2013	2	6	0	0	6
<i>Arson</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes (2013)

There were no hate crimes reported.

NOTES

* See page 79 for additional information on updated statistics.

Student Residences is a subset of the On-Campus category. A crime occurring in a student dorm would be counted once in the Student Residence category and once in the On-Campus category. The column totaling each crime is the sum of the On-Campus, Non-Campus, and Public Property categories. Every effort is made to count each crime only once in this report.

Sex Offenses (2013)

	Crime	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
Forcible	<i>Rape (including sodomy, sexual assault w/object, oral copulation)</i>	2013	13*	16*	0	0	16*
	<i>Fondling</i>	2013	8	10	0*	0	10
Non-Forcible	<i>Incest</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Statutory Rape</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Total Sex Offenses</i>	2013	21	26	0	0	26*

Arrests (2013)

Crime	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
<i>Liquor Law^Δ</i>	2013	0	89*	0	0	89*
<i>Drug Violations</i>	2013	0	9*	0*	0	9*
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2013	2	4	0	0	4

Disciplinary Actions (2013)

Violation	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
<i>Liquor Law[◦]</i>	2013	3	7	0	0	7
<i>Drug Violation</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0

* See page 79 for additional information on updated statistics.

Δ If both an arrest and disciplinary referral are made, only the arrest is counted.

◦ Residential Deans refer students who have come to their attention for exhibiting concerning behaviors associated with the misuse of alcohol or drugs to the Office of Alcohol Policy and Education for alcohol awareness training and education. In addition to the 88 liquor law arrests in 2013, 7 students were referred to OAPE for possible discipline, and 4 were underage. The most common referral to OAPE is intoxication, which is not a Clery-reportable crime.

2014 Clery Crime Definitions and the Penal Code - A Comparison

Crime definitions provided by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act and the Violence Against Women Act are based upon the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting guidelines. These definitions, as interpreted by the federal legislature, can differ from the California Penal Code statute that is enforced by local agencies. The following table demonstrates some of these distinctive elements.

Sexual assault is a broad term that includes a number of sex offenses. The Clery Act defines sexual assault as a forcible or non-forcible sex-offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape. The term *sexual assault* is not specifically defined in the California Penal Code.

Clery Act / VaWA	CA Penal Code
Murder is the willful killing of one human being by another.	§187(a) - Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being, or a fetus, with malice forethought.
Negligent manslaughter is the killing of another person through gross negligence.	§192 - Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice. §192(b) Involuntary - in the commission of an unlawful act, not amounting to a felony; or in a commission of a lawful act which might produce death, in an unlawful manner, or without due caution and circumspection.
Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; where the existence of such a relationship is determined based on a consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship; Dating Violence is not limited to sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of California, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of California.	§273.5(a) - Any person who willfully inflicts corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon a victim described in subdivision (b) is guilty of a felony [...]. (b) Subdivision (a) shall apply if the victim is or was one or more of the following: (1) The offender's spouse or former spouse. (2) The offender's cohabitant or former cohabitant. (3) The offender's fiancé or fiancée, or someone with whom the offender has, or previously had, an engagement or dating relationship. §13700(b) - "Domestic violence" means abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or person with whom the suspect has had a child or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship. For purposes of this subdivision, "cohabitant" means two unrelated adult persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of relationship. Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to, (1) sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters, (2) sharing of income or expenses, (3) joint use or ownership of property, (4) whether the parties hold themselves out as husband and wife, (5) the continuity of the relationship, and (6) the length of the relationship.

Clery Act / VaWA	CA Penal Code
<p>Rape is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by the sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.</p>	<p>§261(a) - Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person not the spouse of the perpetrator, under any of the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Where a person is incapable, because of mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act. [...] (2) Where it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another. (3) Where a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused. (4) Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. [...] (5) Where the person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with the intent to induce the belief. (6) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or another person, and there is reasonable belief that the perpetrator will execute the threat. [...] (7) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. [...] <p>§263 - The essential guilt of rape consists in the outrage to the person and feelings of the victim of the rape. Any sexual penetration, no matter how slight, is sufficient to complete the crime.</p> <p>§286(a) - Sodomy is sexual conduct consisting of contact between the penis of one person and the anus of another person. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime of sodomy.</p> <p>§288a - Oral copulation is the act of copulating the mouth of one person with the sexual organ or anus of another person.</p> <p>§289(a)(1)(A) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person [...]</p> <p>(k)(2)"Foreign object, substance, instrument, or device" shall include any part of the body, except a sexual organ.</p> <p>(k)(3) "Unknown object" shall include any foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, or any part of the body, including a penis, when it is not known whether penetration was by a penis or by a foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, or by any other part of the body.</p>

Note: In California, charges of rape, sodomy, and penetration with a foreign object are prosecuted as distinct offenses. Although it is not stated definitively, §261(a) requires penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina with a penis.

Clery Act / VaWA	CA Penal Code
<p>Fondling is the touching of private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.</p>	<p>§243.4(b) - Any person who touches an intimate part of another person who is institutionalized for medical treatment and who is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and if the touching is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery [...].</p> <p>§243.4(e)(1) - Any person who touches an intimate part of another person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and is for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of misdemeanor sexual battery [...].</p>
<p>Incest is non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.</p>	<p>§285 - Persons being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void, who intermarry with each other, or who being 14 years of age or older, commit fornication or adultery with each other, are punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.</p>
<p>Statutory rape is non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.</p>	<p>§261.5(a) - Unlawful intercourse is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with someone who is not the spouse of the perpetrator, if the person is a minor. For the purposes of this section, a "minor" is a person under the age of 18 years and an "adult" is a person who is at least 18 years of age.</p>
<p>Burglary (structure) is the unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft.</p>	<p>§459 - Every person who enters any house, room, apartment, tenement, shop, warehouse, store, [...] vehicle as defined by the Vehicle Code, [...] with the intent to commit a grand or petit larceny or any felony is guilty of a burglary.</p>
<p>Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, house, public building, vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another.</p>	<p>§451 - A person is guilty of arson when he or she willfully and maliciously sets fire to or burns or causes to be burned or who aids, counsels, or procures the burning of, any structure, forest land, or property.</p>
<p>A hate crime is any crime involving bodily injury, theft, intimidation, assault or destruction/damage/vandalism reported to the police or a campus security authority in which the victim is intentionally selected because of the actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability of the victim.</p>	<p>§422.55(a) - "Hate crime" means a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics of the victim:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Disability. (2) Gender. (3) Nationality. (4) Race or ethnicity. (5) Religion. (6) Sexual Orientation. (7) Association with a person or group with one or more of these perceived or actual characteristics.
<p>Stalking is engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.</p>	<p>646.9(a) - Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family is guilty of the crime of stalking...</p>

Stanford University is subject to numerous codes and standards which regulate the design, construction, and use of buildings with the intent of preventing fires and protecting life and property. Governing jurisdictions include the cities of Palo Alto, Menlo Park, Redwood City, Newark, and Pacific Grove, the counties of San Mateo and Santa Clara, as well as the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD). The primary goals of the Stanford University Fire Marshal's Office (SUFMO) are to:

- Support Stanford's core mission of teaching, learning, and researching by effecting institutional compliance with fire codes and regulations.
- Work strategically with external agencies to achieve equitable interpretation and application of codes to minimize undue constraints on operational efficiency.
- Ensure a high level of fire protection for the Stanford community.

SUFMO Outreach Programs

SUFMO's 21 employees serve the main campus, the School of Medicine, and the Hopkins Marine Station. The Fire Extinguisher Technicians provide fire extinguisher services for the University and the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory.

- **Fire extinguisher training** is available quarterly, free of charge, to all faculty, staff, and students. Additionally, SUFMO provides Resident and Community Assistants with extinguisher training annually, and provides bi-annual training for residential, dining, custodial, and facilities staff.
- **Student housing evacuation drills** are scheduled during each academic quarter.
- **Building evacuation drills** are scheduled monthly with the six on-campus children's day care centers, and an annual drill is scheduled for the Hoover Tower high rise.

All campus buildings are encouraged to conduct evacuation drills annually.

Most fire safety training is offered during the fall quarter. Fire safety training is also incorporated into student event Party Planning Workshops coordinated by the Student Activities and Leadership office. Individual departments are encouraged to request training from the Fire Marshal's Office to address faculty and staff regarding fire safety practices in the workplace.

Contact Stanford's Fire Marshal

Joseph Leung

(650) 723-0609

480 Oak Road
Stanford, CA 94305

Always Call 9-1-1 to report a fire to the fire department, even if it has already been extinguished.

Smoke-free environment



Stanford University prohibits smoking in classrooms and offices, all enclosed buildings and facilities, covered walkways, University vehicles, during indoor or outdoor athletic events, during other University sponsored or designated indoor or outdoor events, and outdoor areas designated by signage posted as “smoking prohibited” areas.

In University residences, prohibited areas include all interior common areas, individual rooms and apartments, covered walkways, stairwells, balconies, outdoor areas where smoke may drift into buildings, and during organized indoor and outdoor events near the residences.

AdminGuide 2.2.6

Prohibited Items:



Candles, torches, hookahs, incense, and any other open flame devices are strictly prohibited in and around the residences because of the risk they pose to life and property.



Appliances with open heating elements, such as hot plates and toasters, are not allowed in student rooms.* Cooking is only permitted in designated kitchens and kitchenettes. Never leave anything on the stove unattended, especially oil!

**Except for electric heaters provided by Student Housing.*



Halogen lamps are strictly prohibited in University housing because of fire hazard concerns and high energy usage.



Barbecue grills of any kind, propane cylinders, charcoal, or starter fluids are not allowed inside residences, on balconies or decks, or in stairwells.



Holiday trees and decorations must be treated with a flame-retardant solution or process approved by the State Fire Marshal. Call SUFMO Fire Protection Services at **650-725-2129** for more information. Holiday fire safety information can be found at ehs.stanford.edu/general/fire/index.html

Additional SU Housing fire safety policies can be found in the **Residence Agreement:** studenthousing.stanford.edu/apply/residence-agreement.



A fire sprinkler system retrofit in the Hulme Midrise will be fully installed by the end of the summer, 2014.

Fire Sprinkler Retrofit in Science and Research Buildings

The University recognizes the value of and need to protect our science and research buildings and contents. Through the strong advocacy of the University Fire Marshal to promote the installation of automatic sprinkler systems, currently 99% of the overall science and research building floor spaces have sprinklers. The Mechanical Engineering Building (452 Escondido Mall) was retrofitted with sprinklers in June of 2014.

Fire Alarm System Replacements and New Installations

In the past year, fire alarm systems were installed in four new Student Housing facilities, and one in the existing McFarland midrise. In addition, four existing fire alarm systems were upgraded to meet current code requirements. In the next year, a minimum of four new fire alarm systems will be installed in new Student Housing facilities.

Fire Sprinkler Retrofit in Graduate Dorms

Stanford has made a commitment to install automatic fire sprinkler systems in graduate housing facilities. Two highrise and four midrise buildings are not yet fully equipped. Stanford plans to complete the sprinkler installation in these facilities in the future. Currently, a sprinkler system is being installed in the McFarland midrise.

Statistics compiled in compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act

Incident Date	Quad-Building	Location	Fire Dept. Narrative	Sprinkler Alarm Activated	Damage Dollar Estimate	Number of Injuries	Deaths related to Fire
1/5/2011	05-200A	436 Mayfield Ave. Florence Moore-Gavilan Wing	Room 214 Burned Books/Paper	No	Less than \$1000	0	0
2/3/2011	11-270	550 San Juan St. Synergy House	Laundry Room Fire	No	\$3000	0	0
5/12/2011	05-450	1035 Campus Dr. Kappa Sigma	Second Floor Balcony Fire	Yes	Less than \$1000	0	0
5/18/2011	02-070C	610 Bowdoin Ln. Munger Bldg 3	Cooking Fire	No	Less than \$1000	0	0
11/25/2011	05-200F	436 Mayfield Ave. Florence Moore-Mirlo Wing	Corridor Paper Fire	No	Less than \$1000	0	0
1/10/2012	06-500K	618 Escondido Rd. Stern Dining	Dumpster Fire at Kitchen Loading Dock	No	Less than \$1000	0	0
2/17/2012	05-750B	236 Santa Teresa St. Governor's Corner-Adams House	Kitchen Fire	No	Less than \$1000	0	0
2/26/2012	05-750B	236 Santa Teresa St. Governor's Corner-Adams House	Kitchen Fire	Yes	\$3,000	0	0
3/9/2012	11-240	620 Mayfield Haus Mitteleuropa	Dorm Room Fire	No	Less than \$1000	0	0
5/5/2012	05-740A	590 Los Arboles Ave Middle Earth Dining	Kitchen Fire	Yes	\$7,000	0	0
5/6/2012	05-200C	436 Mayfield Ave. Florence Moore-Faisan Hall	Kitchen Fire	No	Less than \$1000	0	0
5/13/2012	06-400K	658 Escondido Rd. Wilbur Dining	Dumpster Fire at Kitchen Loading Dock	No	Less than \$1000	0	0
5/30/2012	10-042	42 Olmstead Rd. Escondido Village	Kitchen Fire	No	Less than \$1000	0	0

Incident Date	Quad-Building	Location	Fire Dept. Narrative	Sprinkler Alarm Activated	Damage Dollar Estimate	Number of Injuries	Deaths related to Fire
7/14/2012	10-460	51 Dudley Ln. Studio 4	Dorm/Kitchen Fire	Yes	\$5,000	0	0
10/18/2012	10-126	126 Blackwelder Ct. Blackwelder Midrise	Dumpster Fire	No	Less than \$1000	0	0
2/3/2013	10-580	736 Escondido Rd. Studio 1	Kitchen Fire	No	Less than \$1000	0	0
2/17/2013	10-076	76 Barnes Ct.	Kitchen Fire	No	Less than \$1000	0	0
2/26/2013	10-470	44 Olmstead Rd.	Kitchen Fire	No	Less than \$1000	0	0
6/3/2013	10-119	119 Quillen Ct.	Kitchen Fire	No	Less than \$1000	0	0
9/20/2013	02-070D	555 Salvatierra Way	Kitchen Fire	No	Less than \$1000	0	0
9/26/2013	10-215	215 Ayrshire Farm Ln.	Kitchen Fire	No	Less than \$1000	0	0



Stanford University Archives

		Fire Alarm Smoke Detection	Fire Alarm Manual Pull Stations	Fire Sprinkler System	Kitchen Hood Fire Suppression	Smoke Alarms	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans	Evacuation Drills per Calendar Year
Munger Bldg 1	566 Arguello Way	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Munger Bldg 2	895 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Munger Bldg 3	610 Bowdoin Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Munger Bldg 4	555 Salvatierra	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Munger Bldg 5	554 Salvatierra	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Mars	553 Mayfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Lathrop / Muwekma-Tah-Ruk	543 Lasuen Mall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Storey House	544 Lasuen Mall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Sigma Chi Omega	550 Lasuen Mall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4
Colombae House	549 Lasuen Mall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Sigma Nu	557 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Lagunita	326 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Roble Hall	374 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Florence Moore Hall	436 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Theta Delta Chi	675 Lomita Drive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
680 Lomita	680 Lomita Drive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1047 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Kappa Sigma	1035 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Jerry House	658 Lomita Court	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Kappa Alpha	664 Lomita Court	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Enchanted Broccoli Forest	1115 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Narnia	1135 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Moore South (BOB)	566 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Moore North (Casa Italiana)	562 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Xanadu	558 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Treat House	554 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Murray	566 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Yost House	574 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Griffin House	251 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Jenkins House	251 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3

		Fire Alarm Smoke Detection	Fire Alarm Manual Pull Stations	Fire Sprinkler System	Kitchen Hood Fire Suppression	Smoke Alarms	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans	Evacuation Drills per Calendar Year
Anderson House	251 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Marx House	251 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Potter House	236 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Adams House	236 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Robinson House	236 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Schiff House	236 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
R. Lyman Grad Bldg 1	121 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
R. Lyman Grad Bldg 3	121 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Branner Hall	655 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4
Toyon Hall	455 Arguello Way	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Crothers Memorial	621 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Crothers Hall	609 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Wilbur Hall	658 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Stern Hall	618 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Kimball Hall	673 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Castano	685 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Lantana	750 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Schwab Residential Center	680 Serra Street	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Escondido Village I, Unit 1	1 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 2	2 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 3	3 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 4	4 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 5	5 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 6	6 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 7	7 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 8	8 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 9	9 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 10	10 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0

		Fire Alarm Smoke Detection	Fire Alarm Manual Pull Stations	Fire Sprinkler System	Kitchen Hood Fire Suppression	Smoke Alarms	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans	Evacuation Drills per Calendar Year
Escondido Village I, Unit 11	11 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 12	12 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 13	13 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 14	14 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 15	15 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 16	16 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 17	17 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 18	18 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 19	19 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 20	20 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 21	21 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 22	22 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 23	23 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 24	24 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 25	25 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 26	26 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 27	27 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 28	28 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 29	29 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 30	30 Angell Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 31	31 Angell Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 32	32 Angell Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 33	33 Angell Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 34	34 Angell Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 35	35 Angell Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 36	36 Angell Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 37	37 Angell Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 38	38 Angell Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 39	39 Angell Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 40	40 Angell Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0

		Fire Alarm Smoke Detection	Fire Alarm Manual Pull Stations	Fire Sprinkler System	Kitchen Hood Fire Suppression	Smoke Alarms	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans	Evacuation Drills per Calendar Year
Escondido Village I, Unit 41	380 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 42	362 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 49	49 Dudley Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 50	50 Dudley Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 51	51 Dudley Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 52	52 Dudley Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 53	53 Dudley Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 54	54 Dudley Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 55	55 Dudley Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 56	56 Dudley Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 57	57 Dudley Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 58	58 Dudley Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 59	59 Dudley Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 60	60 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 61	61 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 62	62 Abrams Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido II Abrams Midrise	63 Abrams Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Escondido Village II, Unit 64	64 Abrams Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 65	65 Abrams Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 66	66 Abrams Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 67	67 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 68	68 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 69	69 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 70	70 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 71	71 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 72	72 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 70	73 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Barnes Midrise	74 Barnes Court	Y	Y	10%	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Escondido Village II, Unit 75	75 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 76	76 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 77	77 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 78	78 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0

		Fire Alarm Smoke Detection	Fire Alarm Manual Pull Stations	Fire Sprinkler System	Kitchen Hood Fire Suppression	Smoke Alarms	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans	Evacuation Drills per Calendar Year
Escondido Village II, Unit 79	79 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 80	80 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 81	81 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 82	82 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 83	83 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 84	84 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 85	85 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 86	86 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Hulme Midrise	87 Hulme Court	Y	Y	10%	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Escondido Village II, Unit 88	88 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 89	89 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 90	90 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 91	91 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 92	92 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 93	93 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 94	94 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 95	95 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 96	96 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 97	97 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 98	98 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 99	99 Hoskins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 100	100 Hoskins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 101	101 Hoskins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Hoskins Midrise	102 Hoskins Court	Y	Y	10%	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Escondido Village III, Unit 103	103 Hoskins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 104	104 Hoskins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 105	105 Hoskins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 106	106 Hoskins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 107	107 McFarland Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 108	108 McFarland Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0

		Fire Alarm Smoke Detection	Fire Alarm Manual Pull Stations	Fire Sprinkler System	Kitchen Hood Fire Suppression	Smoke Alarms	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans	Evacuation Drills per Calendar Year
Escondido Village III, McFarland Midrise	109 McFarland Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Escondido Village III, Unit 110	110 McFarland Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 111	111 McFarland Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 112	112 Jenkins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 113	113 Jenkins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 114	114 Jenkins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 115	115 Jenkins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 116	116 Jenkins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 117	117 Jenkins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 118	118 Jenkins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Quillen Highrise	119 Quillen Court	Y	Y	10%	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Escondido Village IV, Unit 120	120 Quillen Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 121	121 Quillen Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 122	122 Blackwelder Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 123	123 Blackwelder Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 124	124 Blackwelder Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 125	125 Blackwelder Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Blackwelder Highrise	126 Blackwelder Court	Y	Y	10%	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Escondido Village V, Unit 127	127 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 128	128 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 129	129 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 130	130 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 131	131 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	
Escondido Village V, Unit 132	132 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 133	133 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 134	134 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 135	135 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 136	136 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 137	137 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0

		Fire Alarm Smoke Detection	Fire Alarm Manual Pull Stations	Fire Sprinkler System	Kitchen Hood Fire Suppression	Smoke Alarms	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans	Evacuation Drills per Calendar Year
Escondido Village V, Unit 138	138 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 139	139 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 140	140 Ayrshire Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 141	141 Ayrshire Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 142	142 Ayrshire Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 143	143 Ayrshire Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 144	144 Ayrshire Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Mirrielees Highrise	730 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 201	201 Rosse Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Rains Houses - Bldg 202	202 Running Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Rains Houses - Bldg 206	206 Rosse Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 207	207 Running Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 208	208 Rosse Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 209	209 Running Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 212	212 Pine Hill Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 213	213 Pine Hill Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 214	214 Pine Hill Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 215	215 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 216	216 Rosse Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 217	217 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 218	218 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 220	220 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 221	221 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 222	222 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 223	223 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 224	224 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 225	225 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 226	226 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 227	227 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 228	228 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 229	229 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4

		Fire Alarm Smoke Detection	Fire Alarm Manual Pull Stations	Fire Sprinkler System	Kitchen Hood Fire Suppression	Smoke Alarms	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans	Evacuation Drills per Calendar Year
Rains Houses - Bldg 232	232 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 233	233 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 234	234 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 235	235 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 236	236 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 237	237 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 238	238 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Studio III	37 Angell Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Studio IV	51 Dudley Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Studio VI	334 Olmsted Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Studio V	344 Olmsted Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Studio II	729 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Studio I	736 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Kappa Alpha Theta	585 Cowell Lane	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Zeta Alpha Pi	710 Bowdoin St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Delta Delta Delta	702 Bowdoin St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Pi Beta Phi	517 Cowell Lane	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Terra	539 Cowell Lane	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Chi Theta Chi	576 Alvarado Row	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Hammaraskjold House	592 Alvarado Row	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Slavianski Dom	650 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Grove Lasuen	572 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Phi Sig	1018 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Grove Mayfield	584 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Kairos	586 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Phi Kappa Psi	592 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
La Maison Francaise	610 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Haus Mitteleuropa	620 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Durand House	634 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Cooksey (Synergy)	550 San Juan St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Roth House	713 Santa Ynez St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
717 Dolores	717 Dolores St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3

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Reported statistics in the following categories have been updated:

Rape: Three incidents were not previously counted because the original reports lacked location information. The Department of Public Safety obtained new information regarding these three rapes to classify them as on-campus crimes that occurred in the student residences. This increased the total number of forcible sex offenses to 26.

Fondling: One previously counted fondling was eliminated from the on-campus category because further review determined that the contact did not meet the criteria required by the crime definition (see page 58). Additionally, one incident was incorrectly categorized as non-campus; that incident is now counted in the on-campus category.

Aggravated Assault: Recently obtained information provided additional details about the severity of the injuries sustained by a victim, changing the classification. The crime occurred on-campus and in a student residence, raising the total in both categories to three.

Burglary: Upon further review, two incidents originally categorized as non-campus have been changed to the on-campus category, bringing that total to 94. However, additional review of neighboring law enforcement agency reports produced two non-campus burglaries, preserving the original non-campus number of two.

Liquor Law Arrests: Further review of cases yielded one additional on-campus arrest, bringing the total to 89.

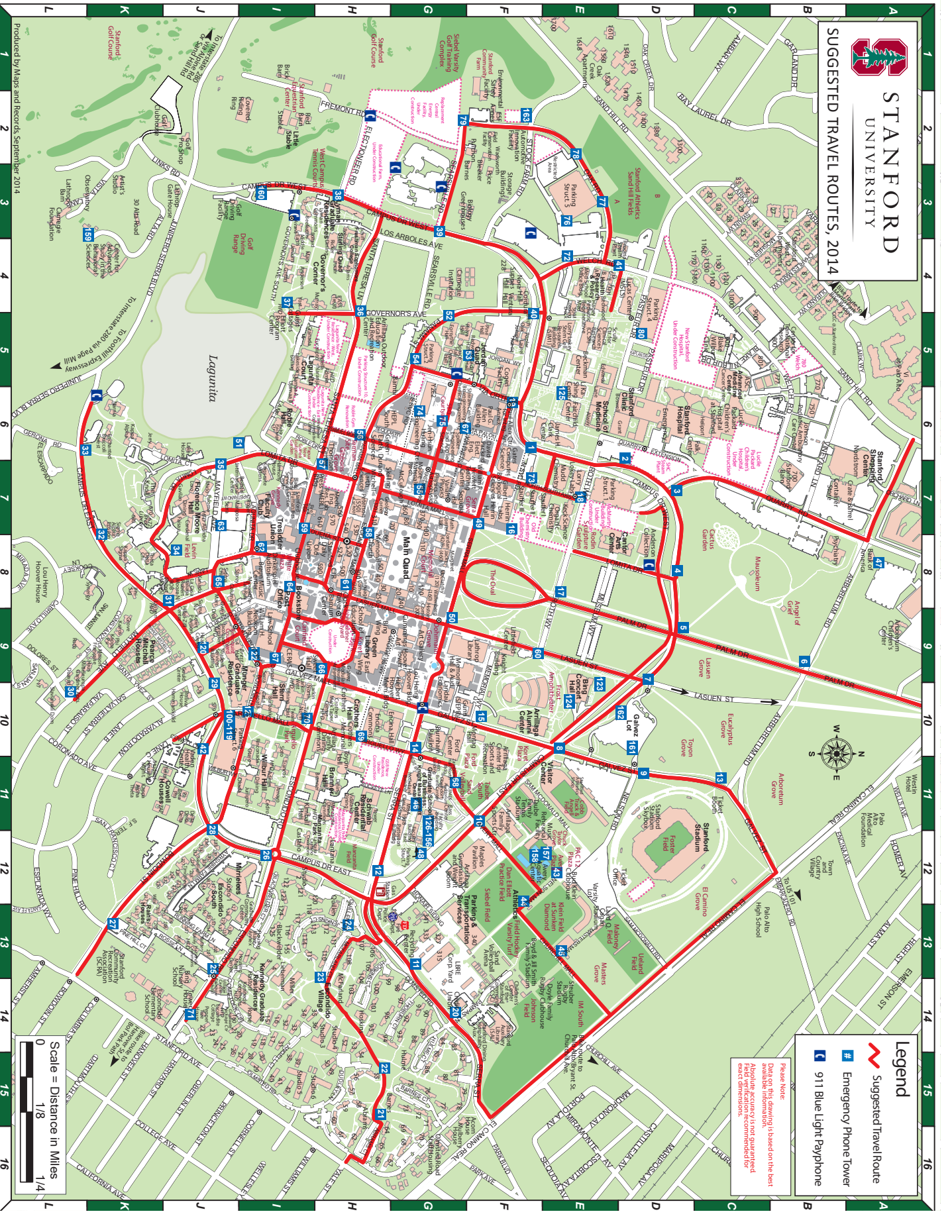
Drug Violation Arrests: Further review of cases yielded one additional on-campus arrest, bringing the total to seven. Additionally, it was determined through further review of the two non-campus cases that both meet the criteria for the on-campus category.

Domestic Violence: One incident was not previously counted because the original report lacked location information. The Department of Public Safety recently obtained additional information to categorize the incident as on-campus, raising that count to eight. Upon further review, four of the six incidents originally reported in the non-campus category did not meet the criteria required by the definition (see page 58) and have been subtracted from the category.



STANFORD UNIVERSITY

SUGGESTED TRAVEL ROUTES, 2014



Legend

- Suggested Travel Route
- Emergency Phone Tower
- 911 Blue Light Payphone

Please Note:
 Data on this drawing is based on the best available information.
 Absolute accuracy is not guaranteed.
 Field verification is recommended for exact dimensions.

Scale = Distance in Miles

0 1/8 1/4

Produced by Maps and Records, September 2014