

Stanford University



STANFORD IN MADRID

2015 Safety, Security, and Fire Report

STANFORD IN MADRID, SPAIN

October 1, 2015

This report has been compiled in compliance with the US federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act and the Higher Education Opportunity Act.

Safety on the Stanford in Madrid campus is a natural source of concern for students, parents and University employees. Education - the business of Stanford University - can take place only in an environment in which each student and employee feels safe and secure. Stanford recognizes this and employs a number of security measures to protect the members of its community. The local police force, and the students and employees themselves all share in the responsibility of making the Stanford in Madrid program a safe place to study, work and live.

Contact Information:

Stanford Program in Madrid
Instituto Internacional,
Calle de Miguel Angel 8
28010 Madrid, Spain
(91) 319-19-95

Local Law Enforcement Agency

Dirección General de la Policía
c/ Miguel Ángel, 5
28010 Madrid, Spain
(91) 322-34-00

Requests for Safety, Security & Fire Report Data

Stanford In Madrid program is under the jurisdiction of the Policía Municipal. The closest Police Station is located at calle Rafael Calvo 33. The phone number is (91) 322 32 68. Local authorities and the staff of Stanford in Madrid program supply all statistics at the close of this document.

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 police.stanford.edu.

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:

- ▶ Contact SUDPS to request by mail at
711 Serra Street, Stanford, CA 94305, or call **+1 650-723-9633**
(Mon-Fri, 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.)
- ▶ Email publicsafety@lists.stanford.edu
- ▶ Visit police.stanford.edu.



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

Phone: **+1 650-723-9633**
24-Hour non-emergency line: **+1 650-329-2413**

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.

Version 1.1

9/30/15

Revisions: Updated footnote 1 and page references for clery crime lists.



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 hallmarks of our service are a constant dedication to the principles of **honesty, integrity, fairness, courage,** and **courtesy.**

Please let us know how we can best serve you.

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
cleryinfo@stanford.edu
+1 650-723-8417

“Campus Security Authority” Defined

As defined by the Clery Act, a federal law codified at 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f), a Campus Security Authority (CSA) is: (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.

If you have questions about whether your position or job duties meet the definition of a CSA, please contact the University’s Clery Compliance Coordinator.

Stanford University CSA’s

Campus Security Authorities have legal obligations under state and federal laws. The actions required of CSA’s are explained on the following pages.

The following list denotes the positions or organizations at Stanford that have been identified as meeting the federal definition of a Campus Security Authority. The following list is intended to be comprehensive, but certain positions may not have been specifically listed. See page 10 for a list of positions which are exempt from reporting requirements.

- Law enforcement and security officers, including contract security and access control monitors
- The Vice Provost of Residential and Dining Enterprises
- The Vice Provost for Student Affairs
- The Dean of Students

¹ See pages 28-28, 33-34 for Clery-reportable crimes.

- The Director of Vaden Health Center
- Resident Deans
- Resident Fellows
- Residence Assistants and Community Assistants
- Athletic Coaches
- Title IX professional staff
- Office of Community Standards staff
- Study Abroad Directors
- Department of Athletics Red Coat staff
- Fraternity and sorority life professional staff
- Community Center Directors
- Student Activities & Leadership professional Staff
- The Haas Center professional staff
- The Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse (SARA) Education & Response professional staff
- Graduate Life Office professional staff
- 5-SURE safety escorts

CSA Responsibilities

Campus Security Authorities have responsibilities under both federal and state laws. The most significant differences between the federal and state requirements is the time frame within which CSA's must report crimes and the entity to which a crime must be reported. The following sections provide greater detail about these legal obligations. If your job function meets the definition of a CSA, you need to be aware of these legal obligations. See pages 8-9 for additional information.

State Law – California Education Code Sections 67380 and 67383

California Education Code sections 67380 and 67383 require CSA's to ***immediately***, or as soon as practically possible, notify local law enforcement when they become aware of any violent crime, sexual assault, hate crime or any attempt to commit one of these crimes.

In-progress crimes should be reported to 1-1-2.

*To report a violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime that is not in progress, call **+1 650-222-5147**.*

The Stanford University Department of Public Safety will receive crime reports from CSA's — regardless of the location where the crime occurred — and forward the information to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

This institutional procedure does not prohibit an individual, including the victim, from notifying local law enforcement on their own about these or any crimes.

Federal Law – Clery Act (20 U.S.C. Section 1092(f))

Any CSA who becomes aware of a Clery-reportable crime² must report the incident to the Clery Compliance Coordinator.³ Unlike the state law that requires CSA's to report specified crimes to the local law enforcement agency as soon as possible, the federal Clery Act 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 12), the University strongly encourages CSA's to report Clery-reportable crimes to the Clery Compliance Coordinator as soon as practically possible after learning of the crime. REMEMBER: State law requires CSA's to immediately, or as soon as practicably possible report sexual assaults, violent crimes, hate crimes, and any attempt of these, to the Clery Compliance Hotline at **+1 650-222-5147**.

Under federal law, 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 do not share legally-protected, confidential information with the 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 should call the program director as soon as possible, after calling the authorities.

Complying with Education Code Sections 67380 and 67383 - Frequently Asked Questions

Who must report?

All university Campus Security Authorities. See pages 6-7 for the definition of a CSA and a list of representative positions.

Which crimes must be reported immediately?

The crimes which must be reported are sex offenses, other violent crimes, any hate crime, or any attempt of these.

² A list of Clery-reportable crimes can be found on page 28-29, 33-34.

³ 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 does not 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 to say that 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 neither responsible for determining authoritatively whether a crime took place, nor should he or she try to apprehend the alleged perpetrator of the crime—those are the functions of law enforcement personnel. It is also not a CSA's responsibility to convince a victim to contact law enforcement if the victim chooses not to do so.

When must crimes be reported?

Education Code sections 67380 and 67383 require a CSA to **immediately**, or as soon as practically possible, report the specified crimes to local law enforcement.

What information must be reported?

The details of the incident (sufficient to classify the type of the crime), the location, and the date and time of occurrence are what must be reported to law enforcement.

Should a CSA provide the names of the victim and perpetrator when making a report?

The victim must be asked if he or she consents to being identified. When a victim consents to being identified, the CSA shall provide the name of the victim and the name of the alleged perpetrator, if known. If the victim does not want to share his or her identity with law enforcement, then the name of the alleged perpetrator is not to be provided. If there is a concern for the immediate safety of the community, a CSA may provide the name of an alleged perpetrator to law enforcement even when a victim declines to be identified. Consult with Stanford's Office of the General Counsel at **+1 650-723-6611**, if you have questions about this unique circumstance.

How to report?

For crimes in progress, call 1-1-2.

For other reports made for the purposes of complying with Education Code sections 67380 and 67383, call the SUDPS non-emergency, Clery Compliance Hotline: **+1 650-222-5147**. The person who answers the phone will ask a series of specific questions to assist with proper compliance reporting. Even if a crime did not occur at Stanford, SUDPS will accept the information and will forward the information to the agency having jurisdictional responsibility.

May I report anonymously?

It is not uncommon for multiple sources, including CSA's, to report the same incident to the Clery Compliance Coordinator. To minimize the potential for counting an incident more than once and to ensure crimes and locations are properly categorized, the university requires CSA's and other persons wishing to make a Clery report for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics to provide their name and contact information so that the Clery Compliance Coordinator can follow up, if needed. A victim may request confidentiality when making a report.

What happens with the information provided to DPS?

Reports made to the non-emergency compliance hotline are primarily for notification purposes so that law enforcement is aware of possible criminal activity. SUDPS will notify the law enforcement agency having jurisdictional responsibility for investigating criminal activity where an incident is reported to have occurred, based upon information received through this reporting mechanism. In most cases, police departments will not initiate a criminal investigation based on third-hand information. Further, in order to conduct a criminal investigation, agencies will typically want to obtain a statement made directly by a victim. Therefore, a victim who wants an incident investigated by a police agency for purposes of criminal prosecution should notify the agency directly and file a police report.

If I report a sexual assault to Stanford DPS using the Clery Compliance Hotline, must I also report to Title IX?

Yes. SUDPS will contact the Stanford Title IX Office to provide information about reports received through the Clery Compliance Hotline, including the name of the victim and the alleged assailant, if the victim has consented to being identified. Nevertheless, an individual CSA reporting a sexual assault or other prohibited conduct should also contact Stanford's Title IX office to ensure all proper notifications have been made. The state and federal laws (the Clery Act and Title IX) have differing reporting requirements and response obligations.

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.

Stanford also has a **Confidential Support Team** of professionals specifically trained in sexual assault response. University **Ombuds** have also been designated as 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, anonymous basis (no names will be requested) for inclusion in the annual crime statistics.

Reporting Crime

All students, faculty, staff, and visitors are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents to the local police in a timely manner. Anytime you need immediate police, fire, or medical response, dial **112**.

Call **1-1-2** if you experience, hear, or observe any of the following:

- ▶ A whistle, scream or call for help.
- ▶ Any crime that is occurring or has occurred.
- ▶ A strange car repeatedly driving up and down the street.
- ▶ If you see someone suspicious entering your neighbor's room or home, or entering an office or lab with no apparent legitimate business purpose. Also seeing someone acting suspiciously in a parking area or at a bike rack near your home, dorm, or work.

Members of the Stanford community are encouraged to immediately and accurately report any criminal offense, suspected criminal activity, or other emergency directly to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction where the crime occurred.

Emergencies (for all EU countries)	112
National Police	091
Guarda Civil	062
Director Pedro Perez <i>pperezle@stanford.edu</i>	(34) 679-41-04-45
Program Administrator, Alycia Rivard <i>arivard@stanford.edu</i>	(34) 606-55-70-91
Student Services, Laura Cano Rodriguez	(34) 913-19-19-95

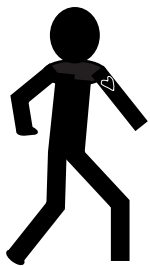
For Immediate Police, Fire, or Medical Response

Provide the dispatcher with a description of the incident type, location, time of occurrence, any injuries, weapons involved, the suspect, associated vehicles, and the direction of travel.

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."

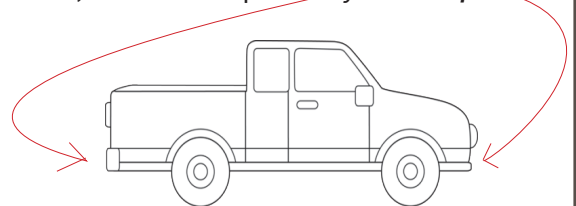
-Clothing (from top down) and any distinguishing characteristics:

"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 A123BCD." **or**

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



Emergency Notifications and Timely Warnings

In the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of the population, Stanford in Madrid will initiate, without delay, use of the emergency contact list upon confirmation by first responders of the significant emergency or dangerous situation.

Taking into account the safety of the community, the notification will be sent to everyone via telephone calls, text messages and/or emails unless issuance of the notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The content of the message will vary depending on the situation. The people who can initiate an emergency message include the Program Director and all staff.

Crime Prevention Education Programs

Crime prevention is a top priority. During orientation, issues of general safety and crime prevention, acceptable computer use, student conduct, sexual harassment, and sexual abuse policies are reviewed.

University judicial policy applies year-round to all on-campus activities, and to any acts that threaten the safety and integrity of the University community regardless of where such acts occur.

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. EH&S provides resources for preparing and responding to a variety of emergencies at ehs.stanford.edu.

Weapons on Campus

All weapons are prohibited on the Stanford and Stanford Branch Campuses except for local or government law enforcement officers. In addition to firearms, most knives that are capable of inflicting death by stabbing and all straight razors are prohibited. Weapons are also prohibited in student residences.

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](#)

Location of Registered Sex Offender Information

Spain does not maintain a sex offender registry. Information about an individual's past criminal history is not made available to the public in Spain.

*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.
- 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).

Responding to a Bomb Threat

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

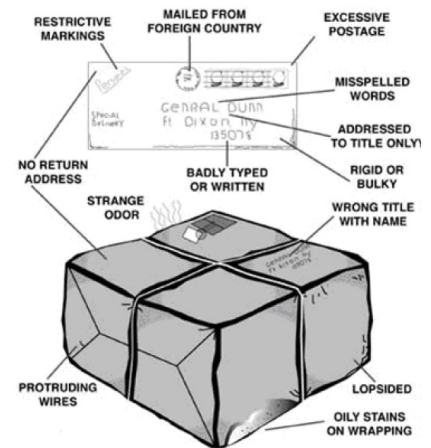
- Write down the apparent gender, age, and unique speech attributes of the caller.
- Note if anything can be heard in the background.
- If they do not tell you, ask the caller where the device is located and when it is set to detonate.
- Call for help immediately and provide the details.

If you receive a suspicious package ► Call local law enforcement immediately.

- Advise others to move away from the area.
- Follow the directions of law enforcement and first responder personnel.

If you receive an email bomb threat or other threatening email ► Call 1-1-2

Do not delete the message. Law enforcement personnel will need all the details of the message for the investigation.



Credit: Linda Cicero / Stanford News Service

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

Fire and General Evacuation Procedures

- ▶ **Report a fire or smoke** - *even if the fire has been extinguished*
 - Use fire alarm pull boxes AND
 - Call for emergency assistance.

- ▶ **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.

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

- ▶ **Report to the Program Administrator** - Account for yourself and notify the administrator if you know of anyone who is missing.

- ▶ **Choose a safe exit**
 - **Before opening a door**, check for warmth with the back of your hand:
 - *If warm*, leave the door closed and 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 to suspicious persons or activity** - Immediately report any vandalism or tampering with an alarm.

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 **1-1-2** 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 the following:

- Proactively develop procedures for response to actual or potential violence.
- Serve as resources to develop appropriate response strategies for selected cases.
- Review and coordinate training materials and programs.
- Periodically review and update Stanford's 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.

Behavioral Expectations

The University's Administrative Guide sets forth guidelines that govern workplace interactions, approaches, and processes. In addition, the Fundamental Standard sets forth behavioral expectations for students. 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 University Threat Assessment Team uses University policies in conjunction with professional training and experience to evaluate behaviors that have been brought to the attention of the team.

The behaviors listed on the right have been associated with a heightened risk for violence or self-harm⁴ and should prompt a community member to notify a supervisor, a member of the Threat Assessment Team, or law enforcement. These lists are not intended to be comprehensive.

Imminently Dangerous ► Call local law enforcement

- 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

Alarming Behavior ► Notify a Supervisor or Contact the Threat Assessment Team +1 650-723-9633

- 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, e-mails, 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

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

⁴ 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.

In addition to the tips below, visit the BOSP Safety page at undergrad.stanford.edu/programs/bosp/prepare/health-safety/safety

See Something, Say Something

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

- ANY activity or behavior that is threatening persons or property.
- Peeping or prowling.

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).
- Report broken or malfunctioning locks immediately to a building/facility manager.
- Secure all valuables out of sight.
- Avoid becoming a target of thieves by securing commonly stolen 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 Passport and Social Security number.
- 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/.
- If you have been the victim of identity theft, report it to your local law enforcement agency and seek assistance at 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 **+1 650-723-2911** during normal business hours or to the Office of General Counsel after-hours phone line **+1 650-736-7808** 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.

Student Residences

Student residents share the responsibility for the security of residences. 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.

Security and Access to Student Residences

We have a doorman who is present daily from 7am to 10pm on weekdays and from 10am to 2pm on weekends. The entrance doors have locking devices that can be opened only by specially coded keys issued to 4 people in charge and are kept locked when the doorman is not present. In addition there is an alarm system, which goes off if someone tries to enter the building when the doors are locked. It is connected to a special security service and when the alarm sounds the police arrive promptly. Exit-only doors cannot be opened from the outside. There are only two exterior doors and only one of them gives entrance to the building from the street. This door is watched by the doorman. The other one leads to the garden. Facility employees perform routine maintenance throughout the facility and respond to any reports of problems with locks and lights. Students living in homestay situations should always lock the apartment doors.

Missing Person Policy

If you believe someone might be missing, notify the Center Director or the Administrator immediately. Staff in receipt of information that a student may be missing, should immediately report the matter to the local police, inform the Director of BOSP, and call the Stanford Department of Public Safety as soon as possible. The Department of Public Safety can be reached 24 hours per day, seven days per week by calling **+1-650-924-3209**. The Department of Public Safety will notify University officials.

US Federal law mandates that the University provide students with an option of specifying person(s) to contact in the event that he or she has been determined by the police to be a missing person. An option will be given to students to specify this person when they perform the Registrar's annual online check-in procedure. Federal law also requires the University to inform students that an emergency contact will be notified within (24) hours of the person being reported as missing. For non-emancipated minors, a custodial parent or guardian will be notified in addition to any listed emergency contact(s).

In addition to the minimum notifications that will be made under federal law, Stanford may make additional notifications as necessary as provided by FERPA to resolve a safety emergency; this could include notifying parents or guardians even when they were not specifically listed by a student as an emergency contact.

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](#)

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 substances⁵) 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 **+1 (650) 725-5947**.

When you are in a foreign country you are subject to its laws and not protected by U.S. laws. Ignorance of the law is not an excuse. It is important that you learn about local laws and regulations and obey them. You are responsible for obeying all host countries laws and regulations, which can be both different and stricter than in the United States. Do not assume you will be treated gently because you are an American. If you become involved in a legal problem, please contact center staff immediately. Please note, however, that it is unlikely that BOSP can intervene on your behalf if you are arrested for an illegal violation.

Do not use illegal drugs while you are abroad. Most countries have very strict drug laws and enforcement can result in prison sentences and even the death penalty. If you attend a party at which others are using drugs, leave immediately. If you are arrested for drugs, the US Consular Officer cannot get you released from jail.

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.

⁵ *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.*

Authority, Application, and Enforcement

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.



Policy Statements

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 collectively as “Prohibited Conduct.”

Additional Information on Annual Reporting

For additional policy information regarding university disciplinary processes, prevention and awareness programs, and detailed information on the gathering of statistics, see the main campus annual security report at <http://www.stanford.edu/group/SUDPS/safety-report/Almanac.pdf>

Stanford Policies Reference Guide

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

Student Conduct

While on an Overseas Studies Program, participants are still considered Stanford students. As such, they have many of the same resources available to them while abroad that are available to students on the home campus. Participants must also keep in mind that the same Stanford policies, such as the Honor Code and the Fundamental Standard, apply while in your program at another location.

Definitions

Depending on where you are studying, the definition of sexual offenses and other criminal offenses may differ from those applicable in the state of California. 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 2012 are listed on pages 28-29. The definitions that were in effect for 2013 and are in effect for 2014 are listed on page 33-34. 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 Been Sexually Assaulted or You Are the Victim of Prohibited Conduct - The First Three Steps

Address Individual and Community Safety / Seek Medical Attention

An individual's immediate safety and the safety of the community are the highest priorities. If an individual needs immediate medical attention or if there is an imminent threat to that person or others, call 1-1-2.

Seek Support and Explore Options

Students in overseas programs who experience Prohibited Conduct may seek confidential assistance from CAPS 24 hours assistance, [+1 650-723-3785](tel:+16507233785). CAPS provides confidential information regarding general options, although CAPS counselors will not be experts regarding police investigations or medical options at overseas locations. Program directors can assist with obtaining medical services and reporting incidents to local police authorities. Program directors are also able to provide interim accommodations. Formal reports to the University will be reported to the Title IX Coordinator. Under the Clery Act, the University must report crimes that occur at overseas campuses, but the information is recorded without any identifying information of the parties. Additional resources are available at notalone.stanford.edu.

Collect & Preserve Evidence / Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE)⁶

Individuals who have experienced a sexual assault are encouraged to seek out, if available, a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) to be 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.

⁶ Sexual Assault Forensic Exam is also sometimes called a medical-legal exam, a Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) exam, or a Sexual Assault Nurse Exam (SANE).

For assistance in receiving a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE)⁷, contact:

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

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.

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.

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.⁸

- Stanford University Confidential Support Team +1 650-725-9955
- YWCA Rape Crisis Hotline +1 650-493-7273 or +1 800-572-2782
- Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) (student only) +1 650-732-3682
- Faculty Staff Help Center +1 650-723-4577
- Office for Religious Life +1 650-723-1762

Medical Resources⁹

- Vaden Health Center +1 650-723-4841
- Stanford Health Care Emergency Department +1 650-498-3333
- Santa Clara Valley Medical Center (SAFE exam) +1 408-885-5000

Madrid Resources: Instituto de la Mujer

C/ Genova 11- 1D
28004 Madrid
Tel. 91 700 19 10 or 91 700 19 18
Free 24 hour number, from within Spain: 900 191 010

Centro de Asistencia a Víctimas de
Agresiones
C/ O'Donnell 42- Bajo
28009 Madrid
Tel. (34) 91 574 01 10

⁷ A Sexual Assault Forensic Exam is also sometimes referred to as a medical-legal exam, a Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) exam, or a Sexual Assault Nurse Exam (SANE).

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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 a sexual assault.

In addition, we also provide students with the names of mental health professionals who speak English fluently and specialize in questions related to sexual assault and abuse:

SINEWS Multilingual Therapy Institute
Calle Zurbano 34, 1º izda
Tel 917 001 979
<http://sinews.es>

Dr. Manuel Fernández Criado Tel. 914 426 830
Dr. Raquel Meizoso Tel. 914 481 418

Medical Resources¹⁰

- Vaden Health Center +1 650-723-4841
- Stanford Health Care Emergency Department +1 650-498-3333
- Santa Clara Valley Medical Center (medical-legal exam) + 1 408-885-5000

In an emergency, look for an Emergency Room (called Urgencias in Spanish) located in the front of all major hospitals. You can always receive emergency treatment in public Spanish hospitals, regardless of health coverage.

Hospital Central de La Cruz Roja
Avenida Reina Victoria 26, Tel. 914 538 300

Hospital General Gregorio Marañón
c/ Doctor Esquerdo 46, Tel. 915 868 000

Hospital Universitario La Paz
Paseo de la Castellana 261, Tel. 917 277 000

Campus Resources:¹¹

- SARA Office +1 650-725-1056
sara.stanford.edu, saraoffice@stanford.edu +1 650-725-9129
- Title IX Office/Title IX Coordinator +1 650-497-4955
titleix.stanford.edu, titleix@stanford.edu
- Residential Education/House Staff +1 650-725-2800
(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 +1 650-723-2300 and ask to be connected to the Undergraduate Residence Dean on call.
- Graduate Life Office Deans +1 650-736-7078
If there is no answer or if you have an urgent, after-hours issue, call the 24-hour pager: +1 650-723-8222, pager ID 25085
- OCS Alternate Review Process (ARP) +1 650-725-2485
studentaffairs.stanford.edu/community standards/help/arp
- Office of the General Counsel +1 650-723-9611
- Sexual Harassment Policy Office +1 650-724-2120
- Human Resources +1 650-725-8356

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ These resources are obligated to report Prohibited Conduct to the Title IX Office when the victim is a student.

Off-Campus Resources

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

The Jeanne Clery Act and Higher Education Opportunity Act

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act and the Higher Education Opportunity Act require that institutions of higher education produce an annual report containing crime statistics, fire incident statistics, and safety policies. The safety policies and guidance contained in the annual report provide information to enable individuals to make informed decisions about their personal safety and enhance the safety of the community through their actions. Additionally, fire incident and safety systems information assists residents in emergency planning. 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.

Gathering & Reporting Statistical Information

For each calendar year, 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 police jurisdiction over some locations where Stanford facilities are located, the Santa Clara County and San Mateo County Sheriff's Offices, 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 separate campuses, including the overseas programs, gather the required crime statistics from their own records and from local law enforcement agencies, when available. The statistics from foreign and branch campuses are then forwarded to SUDPS.

It is not uncommon for multiple sources, including CSA's, to report the same incident to the Clery Compliance Coordinator. To minimize the potential for counting an incident more than once and to ensure crimes and locations are properly categorized, the university requires CSA's and other persons wishing to make a Clery report for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics to provide their name and contact information so that the Clery Compliance Coordinator can follow up, if needed. A victim may request confidentiality when making a report.

As required by federal law, SUDPS reports this information on an annual basis to the United States Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education.

Crime Statistics Definitions for 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 (non-negligent) 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 rape, 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.

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.¹

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.

¹ *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.*

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.



Crimes Reported to the Police and Campus Security Authorities - 2012

With the exception of domestic violence and stalking, statistics on this page were based on the crime definitions in effect in 2012. Stanford voluntarily reported stalking and domestic violence, prior to the reauthorization of the Higher Education Opportunity Act and Violence Against Women Act of 2013. The California Penal Code definitions of domestic violence and stalking were used to count crimes prior to the reauthorization of the Higher Education Opportunity Act and Violence Against Women Act of 2013. For definitions of each of these crimes, see pages 27-28.

Crime	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total*
<i>Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Negligent Manslaughter</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Robbery</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Burglary</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Theft- Motor Vehicles and Golf Carts</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Arson</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Domestic Violence</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Stalking</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0

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 2012 statistics using the California Penal Code statutes.

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 (2012)

Crime	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total*
<i>Forcible Rape</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Forcible Fondling</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Forcible Offenses</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Forcible Sex Offenses</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0

Non-Forcible Sex Offenses (2012)

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

Arrests (2012)

Crime	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
<i>Liquor Law</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Drug Violations</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions (2012)

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

Hate Crimes (2012)

2012 - There were no hate crimes reported in 2012.

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



Clery Act Definitions - 2013-2014

Locations

The location definitions for calendar years 2013 and 2014 are the same as those for 2012 (see pages 28-28). For other Clery-reportable crimes not listed on this page, the definitions have not changed. See pages 28-29 for the definitions of Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson.

Crime Statistics Definitions - 2013-2014

This Safety, Security, and Fire Report includes crime statistics using updated definitions and categories as provided by the re-authorizations of the *Violence Against Women Act* and the *Higher Education Opportunity Act*. Data reported for calendar years 2013 and 2014 are based upon the definitions below. For other Clery-reportable crimes not listed on this page, the definitions have not changed. See page 28 for the definitions of Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson.

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape.

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

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.

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

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

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

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.

For the purposes of this definition—

Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.

Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

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

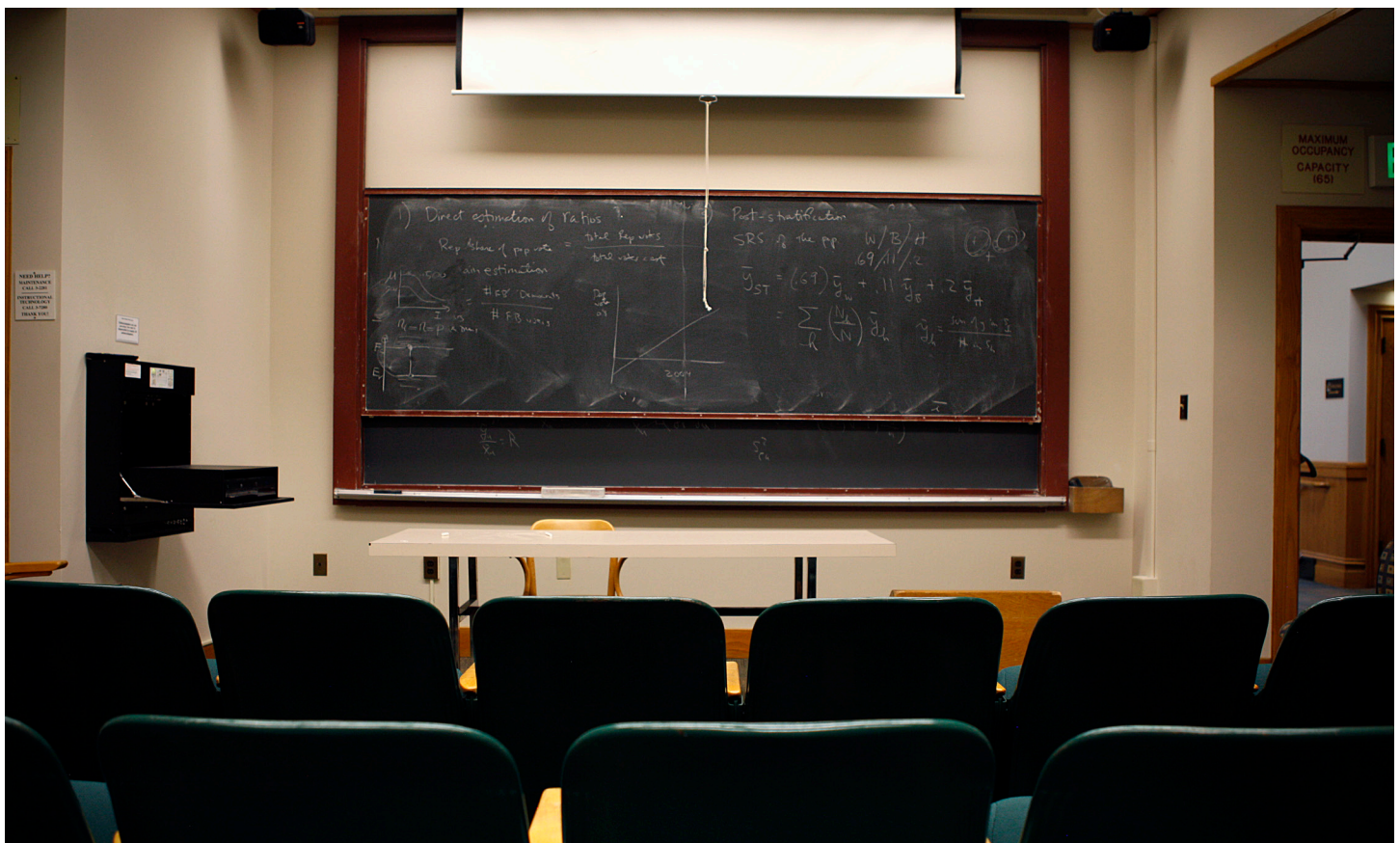
Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate

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. (If an act of violence meets the definition of domestic violence (below), then the act is classified as Domestic Violence rather than dating violence).

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is 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: Any of the previously listed crimes and any other crime involving bodily injury, theft, intimidation, assault, or destruction/damage/vandalism, in which 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 to determine 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.

Unfounded: Any Clery-reportable crime that was reported in good faith and determined, by a law enforcement investigation, to be false or baseless.



Crimes Reported to the Police and Campus Security Authorities - 2013 and 2014

Statistics in this table are based upon the definitions stated in the reauthorizations of the Higher Education Opportunity Act and Violence Against Women Act in 2013. See pages 33-34 for the applicable definitions. Refer to the next page for the individual sex offense statistics.

Crime	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total*	Unfounded
<i>Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter</i>	2013 2014	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	n/a *
<i>Negligent Manslaughter</i>	2013 2014	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	n/a *
<i>Robbery</i>	2013 2014	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	n/a *
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	2013 2014	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	n/a *
<i>Burglary</i>	2013 2014	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	n/a *
<i>Theft- Motor Vehicles and Golf Carts</i>	2013 2014	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	n/a *
<i>Arson</i>	2013 2014	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	n/a *
<i>Domestic Violence</i>	2013 2014	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	n/a *
<i>Stalking</i>	2013 2014	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	n/a *

*The local law enforcement agency did not respond to the request for crime statistics at this location.

Hate Crimes (2013-2014)

2013-There were no hate crimes reported.

2014- The local law enforcement agency did not respond to the request for crime statistics at this location.

NOTES

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 (2013-2014)

Crime	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total*	Unfounded
<i>Rape</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
	2014	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Fondling</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
	2014	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Incest</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
	2014	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Statutory Rape</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
	2014	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Total Sex Offenses</i>	2014	*	*	*	*	*	*

Arrests (2013-2014)

Crime	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
<i>Liquor Law</i> ^Δ	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	*	*	*	0	0
<i>Drug Violations</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	*	*	*	*	*

Disciplinary Actions (2013-2014)

Violation	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
<i>Liquor Law</i> ^Δ	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Drug Violation</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	*	*	*	*	*

*The local law enforcement agency did not respond to the request for crime statistics at this location.

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