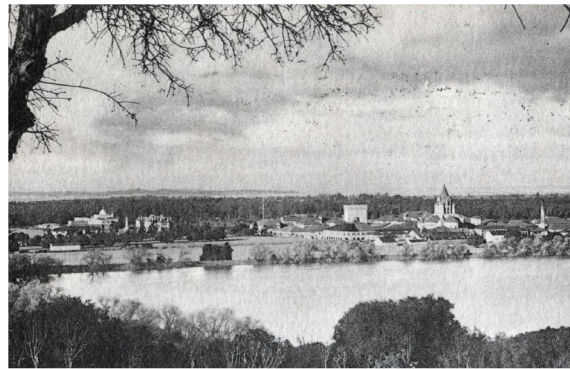
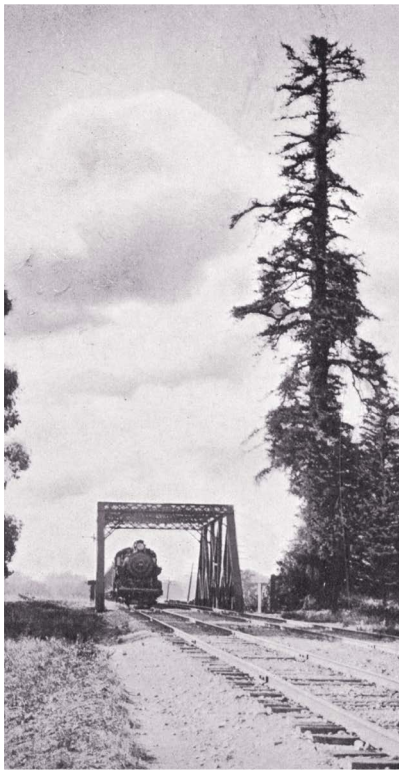


Stanford University



SAFETY, SECURITY, AND FIRE REPORT 2016 | Main Campus



1891 - 2016

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**

Crime statistics for Stanford foreign and U.S. branch campuses are published in separate reports for each location and are available at police.stanford.edu/security-report.html. For locations in which the University has established student residences for the program, fire statistics are published with the crime statistics. For definitions of the location classifications, refer to pages 63-64.

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.

Memoranda from the Stanford University Administrative Guide and all other policy references are current at the time of publication.



Stanford University Department of Public Safety
711 Serra Street
Stanford, CA 94305
Phone: **650-723-9633**
24-Hour non-emergency line: **650-329-2413**

Cover Photo Credits (clockwise): Stanford University Postcard Collection (PC0078). Dept. of Special Collections and University Archives; Ibid.; Crayton Thorpe Photographs (PC0073). Dept. of Special Collections and University Archives; Aaron Kehoe/ University Communications.

Version 2, 10/10/2016

Revisions: Moved 5 Dating Violence cases to the Domestic Violence category and removed a Stalking case that had been counted twice.



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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.***

SUDPS Services

The Stanford University Department of Public Safety (SUDPS) provides safety, security, law enforcement, crime prevention, and emergency response services for Stanford's main campus (in unincorporated Santa Clara County), 24 hours a day, seven days a week. 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. SUDPS will investigate reports in a timely manner and conduct thorough and impartial investigations. Any arrests or prosecution efforts stemming from incidents that occur 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.

Investigation of Off-Campus Criminal Activity

Stanford University owns or controls property and facilities in California, other states, and countries throughout the world. The investigation of criminal activity is performed by the law enforcement agency having jurisdictional responsibility at locations owned or controlled by the University which are not on the main campus — including facilities used by student organizations that are officially recognized by the University and off-campus student housing. There are no formal written agreements with other law enforcement agencies to monitor for criminal activity at these locations. Local law enforcement agencies do not, as a matter of standard practice or by virtue of any written agreements, notify the institution in the event a student, staff, faculty member or other person affiliated with the institution is the victim of a crime or the alleged perpetrator of a crime. In compliance with the federal law known as the Clery Act, the University makes annual requests to local law enforcement agencies, in the areas where Stanford University owns or controls facilities and property, for a list of all Clery-reportable crimes for the preceding calendar year.



SUDPS | Sworn and Non-Sworn Personnel

Sworn Personnel



Stanford Deputy Sheriffs derive their peace officer powers through a written memorandum of understanding (MOU) between Stanford University and 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

throughout the state of California pursuant to California Penal Code § 830.6. All initial and follow-up investigations of crimes occurring at Stanford will be conducted by Stanford Deputies, except for cases involving the death of a human being, attempted homicide, and kidnapping and/or the taking of hostages, which will be managed by the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office.

The Sheriff or a designee may also elect to take full responsibility for investigating any criminal incident that occurs on the Stanford campus that is within unincorporated Santa Clara County. In addition to the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office, 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. It is accepted practice that the entity with jurisdiction where an alleged crime occurred will be responsible for the investigation of that crime.

The training received by Stanford Deputies meets the California Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) guidelines and includes 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 positions support the safety mission of SUDPS and maintain the arrest authority granted to all individuals in California (Penal Code §§ 834, 837).



Community Service Officers (CSO'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. The CSO's support the patrol division by providing training and guidance to staff assigned to work special events.



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.



Special Events Patrol (SEP's) are hourly, part-time personnel whose duties include security, crowd management, and traffic control for 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.

SUDPS Community Outreach and Education

Contact SUDPS at [650-723-9633](tel:650-723-9633) to request an appointment or additional information about our programs.

SUDPS outreach programs strive to:

- ▶ Build trust between SUDPS and the community we serve.
- ▶ Maintain open lines of communication to identify and resolve issues in a collaborative manner.
- ▶ Provide materials and programs to educate and increase awareness about safety and security.
- ▶ Assist the community in reducing opportunities for crime.

In 2015, members of the Stanford Department of Public Safety provided 109 safety and security education events, reaching over 4,100 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 the department serves the Stanford community.

Ride-Along - Jump in the passenger seat and patrol with a deputy, by appointment.

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

Community Police Academy - Offered annually in the Winter Quarter, this course aims to demystify public safety, build trust, and develop partnerships between the police department and the community it serves. The course is open to all Stanford students, staff, and residents.

Custom Program - Schedule a presentation designed to address the unique needs and concerns of your individual group or department.

Stanford Kids Identification Kits - Parents can record their child's fingerprints, photo, and description on an identification card.

Bicycle Safety Program¹ - Join SUDPS and Parking & Transportation Services in an 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 at least twice a month.

Resource Fairs and Community Events - Invite SUDPS to your next fair or gathering to provide safety and security information and answer questions. Annually, SUDPS participates in the New Student Orientation Parent Resource Fair, Parents Weekend Resource Fair, and other school and department-affiliated fairs held throughout the year.

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. SUDPS provided 21 presentations to over 850 attendees in 2014.

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

STOP Plates - Security tracking plates that are tamper-evident can help deter theft and assist in the recovery of University or personal property, particularly laptops and tablets.

Public Safety Day - The second annual fair is scheduled for October 19, 2016. SUDPS will have demonstrations, giveaways, hosted activities, vehicles on display, and outreach program and recruitment tables. Check the department website, police.stanford.edu, for additional information.

¹ Also referred to as the Bicycle Diversion Program, participation in the program will lead to the dismissal of a citation received for a bicycle violation issued on campus. For detailed information, visit police.stanford.edu/bicycle-safety-class.html



SUDPS | Professional Standards

Our Commitment to the Stanford Community

As part of our ongoing commitment to provide exceptional service, we welcome your feedback. To provide us with information regarding exceptional service or disappointing service, or to file a complaint about the conduct of a member of SUDPS, 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).

Service complaints and/or alleged misconduct by employees will be investigated in a timely manner with fairness, neutrality, and impartiality. In the spirit of community partnership, SUDPS encourages 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.

In addition to being university employees, sworn officers are Reserve Deputy Sheriffs of the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office (SCCoSO). Complaints about the conduct or service of a sworn officer may be made to SUDPS, or alternatively, to any Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office station or online at sccgov.org/sites/sheriff/Pages/complaints.aspx. You may also call the SCCoSO Operations Desk (**408-808-4400**) during normal business hours and request to speak with a supervisor or with the Internal Affairs office. If your concern warrants a criminal investigation, you may elect to contact the Santa Clara County Office of the District Attorney directly.



Reporting Emergencies and Crimes General Info

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 University Department of Public Safety or the jurisdiction where the incident is taking place or occurred. If an individual affected by a crime is unable to report, prompt reporting by a member of the community is encouraged. 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 detailed information related to the reporting of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, see pages 38-40.

Based on their role at the University, certain employees, as well as persons affiliated with the University (e.g., contractors and volunteers), may have a legal obligations to report specified crimes pursuant to federal and/or state laws. Some may have reporting obligations to the University separate from or in addition to reporting obligations to law enforcement. University affiliates and employees should review the University's Administrative Guide and this document for additional information. Employees may also consult with their respective Human Resources Managers to determine if they are subject to mandatory reporting.

For Immediate Police, Fire, or Medical Response

Dial 9-1-1 from any non-university phone or cell phone (free from a pay phone).

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 an emergency services 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 over 150 blue emergency towers and phones 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. See the example below.



Start with the **what** and **where**: "My bike was stolen from outside (building name or address)."

Then **who**:

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

"I saw a male with white hair in a ponytail."

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

"He was wearing a blue shirt with a heart on the sleeve, black pants, and he was barefoot."

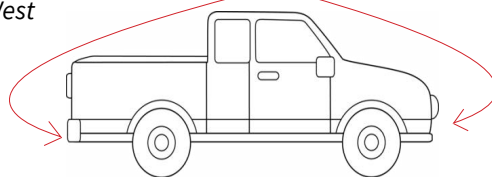
-Mode & direction of travel, such as car color, make/model, and most importantly- license plate.

"He put my bike in the back of a white truck and drove 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 going toward the library on red mountain bike with black wheels."





Reporting Emergencies and Crimes

Bomb Threats & Hazardous Materials

Responding to a Bomb Threat

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

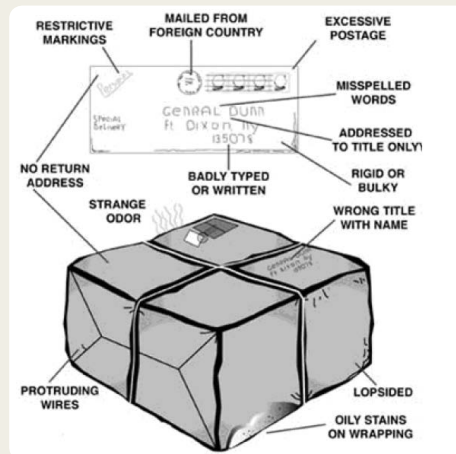
- Write down the apparent gender, age, and unique speech attributes of the caller.
- Note if anything can be heard in the background.
- If they do not tell you, ask the caller where the device is located and when it is set to detonate.
- Call 9-1-1 or 9-9-1-1 from a university phone immediately and provide 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 Emergency Assembly Point (refer to procedures on page 20 for more information).

If you receive an email bomb threat or other threatening email ► *Call 9-1-1 or 9-9-1-1 immediately.*

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



Hazardous Materials - In addition to calling 9-1-1 or 9-9-1-1 from a campus phone for serious and life-threatening situations involving hazardous materials, the University has response protocols for less serious incidents. Refer to the Administrative Guide for institutional response and resource information concerning hazardous material spills and other non-criminal emergencies occurring on campus:

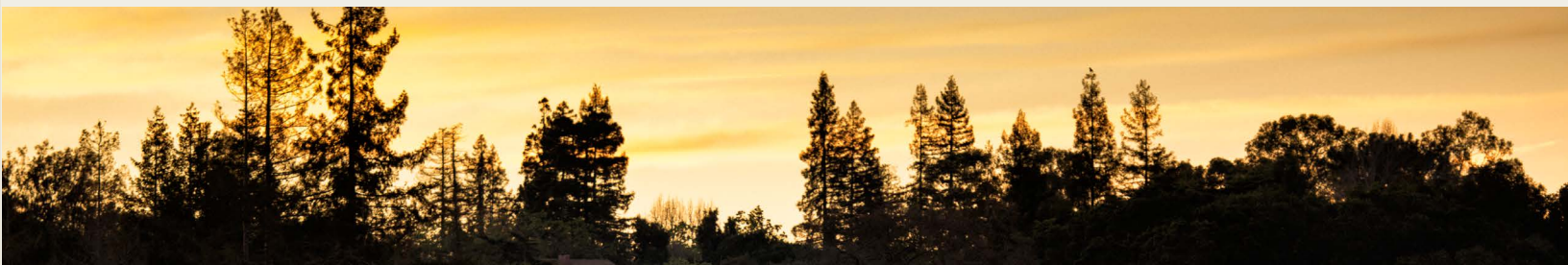
adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-7/subchapter-1/policy-7-1-1

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

Non-Emergency Incident Reporting Options: For a non-emergency response on campus, dial:

650-723-9633 to reach the SUDPS front desk during normal business hours or

650-329-2413 during evening hours, weekends, and holidays to reach the Palo Alto Communications Center, which provides police and fire dispatching services to Stanford.



Missing Persons/Students 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 the individual's absence, report the situation by dialing **9-1-1** or **9-9-1-1** from a campus phone. For a missing student, notify a Residence Assistant, Residence Dean, Academic Director, or other University official. *University officials who become aware of a potentially missing student must report associated information immediately to SUDPS.* For missing staff and faculty, notify a Human Resources Manager.

You need not - and should not - wait 24 or more hours to report a person AS MISSING.

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.

In compliance with federal law, during the University Registrar's annual online check-in procedure, in the Winter Quarter, all students, including those residing in on-campus housing, must specify at least one contact to be notified in the event that the police determine that a student is missing. The check-in page is also available in Axess year-round. This contact information is kept confidential and is 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 the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (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.





Reporting Emergencies and Crimes

Mandatory Reporting to the Police

Mandated Reporters

While 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. Mandatory reporters in these categories must report all incidents of suspected child abuse.

As of January 1, 2013, people who, in their work for Stanford, have contact with minors on a regular basis are also considered to be a mandated reporter, as are their supervisors, even if the supervisors do not have contact with minors. Mandatory reporters in this category must report incidents of suspected child abuse occurring on the Stanford campus or within a Stanford program. For a full list of mandated reporters, please see section 11165.1 of the California Penal Code.

Stanford mandated reporters are encouraged, but not obligated, to inform their supervisor and the Stanford Compliance Helpline ([650-721-2667](tel:650-721-2667)) of mandatory reports.

The required follow-up written report can be made on the form created by the California Attorney General, available with instructions at oag.ca.gov/childabuse/forms. The Office of the General Counsel is available to assist with the written report for child abuse occurring on the Stanford campus or in connection with a Stanford program ([650-723-9611](tel:650-723-9611)). 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.

Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting

Any member of the Stanford community who knows of or reasonably suspects child abuse or neglect should immediately or as soon as practically possible telephone the police or child welfare authorities so that they can investigate and take steps to protect the child.

The trigger for calling the authorities is knowledge of or a reasonable suspicion of child abuse or neglect. It is for the authorities to investigate and determine if there is child abuse or neglect. Undertaking an investigation oneself prior to calling the authorities could put a child in further danger.

To make a report, call any of the below numbers

- In an emergency, call **9-1-1** or **9-9-1-1** from a campus phone.
- The Santa Clara County Child Abuse and Neglect Center takes reports 24 hours a day at **650-493-1186**
- The Stanford University Department of Public Safety at **650-723-9633** during business hours or **650-329-2413** after hours.

If the child lives in California, you may call the authorities serving the area where the child lives.

Elder Abuse

Like children, elder and dependant adults are a protected population. Mandatory reporters are similarly required to report known or suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation to the local law enforcement authority and fill out the required forms; go to sccgov.org/sites/ssa/Pages/ssa.aspx for additional information.

To make a report, call any of the below numbers

- In an emergency, call **9-1-1** or **9-9-1-1** from a campus phone
- The Santa Clara County Social Services Agency 24 hour abuse hotline **800-414-2002** or **408-975-4900**
- The Stanford University Department of Public Safety at **650-723-9633** during business hours or **650-329-2413** after hours.

Reporting Emergencies and Crimes Campus Security Authorities

“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 part (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.

Annette Spicuzza

Clery Compliance Coordinator
cleryinfo@stanford.edu

650-723-8417

CSA reporting line 650-222-5147

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 CSAs must report crimes and the entity to which a crime must be reported. The following pages provide greater detail about these legal obligations.

Campus Security Authorities	
In-progress crimes should be reported via 9-1-1	
CA Education Code § 67380-67386	Under state law, CSAs shall <i>immediately</i> , 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.
U.S. Code § 1092(f) The Clery Act	Under federal law, the following information must be reported to the Clery Compliance Coordinator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
For assistance in reporting a violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime that is <u>not in progress</u> , in compliance with these laws, call 650-222-5147.	

In the event an incident involves an ongoing or imminent threat to the community that might require a Timely Warning² or Emergency Notification³ to be distributed, CSAs should call 9-1-1 or 9-9-1-1 from a campus phone, immediately.

CSAs 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).

² See pages 18-19 for more information on Timely Warnings.

³ See pages 16-17 for more information on Emergency Notifications.





Reporting Emergencies and Crimes Campus Security Authorities

Stanford University CSA's

Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) have reporting obligations under state and federal laws. The actions required of CSAs 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 list is intended to be comprehensive, but certain positions may not have been specifically listed. See the following section 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
- 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

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.

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.

The accurate reporting of crimes is necessary to keep the community informed and for compliance with federal law. Anyone who experiences Prohibited Conduct is encouraged to make an official report to the police and the university. No personal identifying information will be included in the annual report of crime statistics, and the university will endeavor to keep the details of the Prohibited Conduct and the involved parties private.



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

Any CSA who becomes aware of a Clery-reportable crime⁴ must report the incident to the Clery Compliance Coordinator.⁵ Unlike the state law that requires CSAs 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 18-19), the University strongly encourages CSAs to report Clery-reportable crimes to the Clery Compliance Coordinator as soon as practically possible after learning of the crime.⁶

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 local law enforcement agency. For assistance, call the Clery Compliance Hotline at **650-222-5147**.

⁴ A list of Clery-reportable crimes can be found on pages 64-65.

⁵ 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 CSA 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 CSA, nor must a finding of guilt or responsibility be made to disclose the statistic. A CSA 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.

⁶ Some organizations, such as Residential Education, have established procedures for employees to report Clery-reportable crimes to specified staff within the department or organization, and those individuals will report incidents to the Clery Compliance Coordinator. For example, Resident Assistants have been instructed to notify the Residence Dean (RD) of a Clery-reportable crime. The RD, in turn, notifies the Clery Compliance Coordinator.

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

Who must report?

All university Campus Security Authorities. See page 12 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 homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, arson, rape, forced sodomy, forced oral copulation, rape by a foreign object, sexual battery, or the threat of any of these crimes, and any hate crime.

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 **650-723-6611**, if you have questions about this unique circumstance.



Reporting Emergencies and Crimes Campus Security Authorities

How to report?

For crimes in progress, call **9-1-1**. or **9-9-1-1** from a campus phone.

For other reports made for the purposes of complying with Education Code sections 67380 and 67383, call the SUDPS non-emergency Clery Compliance Hotline: **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 CSAs, 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 CSAs 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.

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

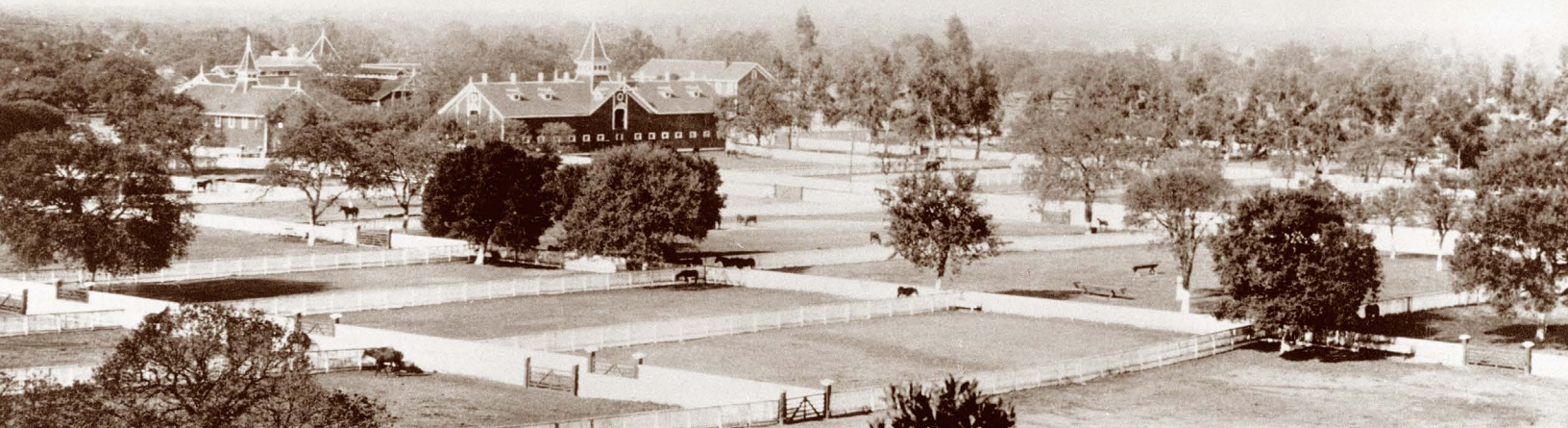
What happens with the information provided to DPS?

Reports made to the non-emergency Clery 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. The state and federal laws (the Clery Act and Title IX) have differing reporting requirements and response obligations.

SUDPS will tell Clery Compliance Hotline callers to contact the Stanford Title IX Office to provide information about reports, including the name of the victim and the alleged assailant. An individual CSA with knowledge of a sexual assault or other Prohibited Conduct (further defined on page 33) should contact Stanford's Title IX office in addition to the Clery Compliance Hotline to ensure all proper notifications have been made.





As required by federal law (20 U.S.C. § 1092(f)), the University will immediately create and issue an Emergency Notification to the University community (or a subset of the community) upon confirmation by a first responder⁷ of any significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus. The University calls its mass notification system AlertSU. Multiple methods may be used to send an Emergency Notification and any follow-up messages; any of the following methods may be used, and the means may change as the situation progresses:

- **AlertSU mass notification system** via phone, email and/or text message
- **AlertSU outdoor warning system** consists 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**



⁷ First responders may include staff from SUDPS, Palo Alto Fire Department, EH&S, or other professional emergency and first responders.

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.

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 mobile phones and 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.

AlertSU does not currently have the capability to limit messages to specific areas of the campus. As needed, first responders can determine the appropriate segment of the campus community, based on available information, to specify recipient groups such as faculty and staff or students.

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. 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.



Emergency Notifications | cont'd

Individuals Authorized to Initiate and Send Campus-Wide Emergency Notifications

Persons authorized to compose and 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 Associate Vice President of University Communications, the Sr. Director for Strategic Communications, 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.

Keep your information current

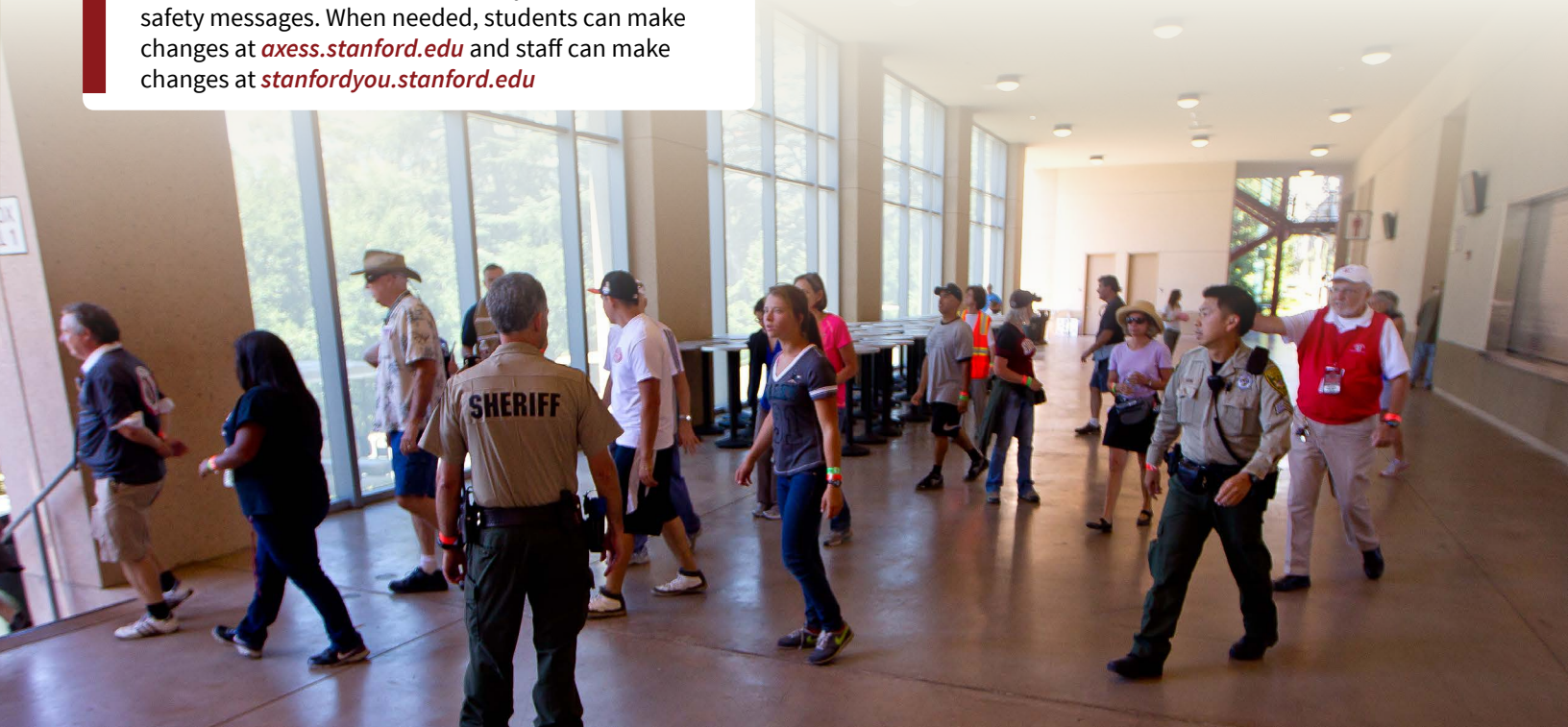
It is important to periodically review and update your contact information to ensure that you receive critical safety messages. When needed, students can make changes at axess.stanford.edu and staff can make changes at stanfordyou.stanford.edu

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 to let them know your status. 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**.



Timely Warnings

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.

As required by federal law (20 U.S.C. § 1092(f)), the University will issue a Timely Warning to the entire University community when a Clery-reportable crime⁸ occurs on campus or in an area surrounding the campus, and the Chief of Police (or designee) or another senior level University official determines that the situation represents a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. The decision to issue a Timely Warning will be made on a case-by-case basis. Persons authorized to initiate and send Timely Warnings will do so in a timely manner. The persons authorized to send Emergency Notifications are also authorized to send Timely Warnings (see page 17).

The level of detail included in a 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. Information that might identify the victim will also be excluded, where possible. Other details 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.

⁸ A list of Clery-reportable crimes is listed on pages 63-65.

Timely Warnings will most often be distributed via email; however, additional messaging methods may be employed.⁹

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.

⁹ Timely Warnings may also be distributed via the Emergency Notification methods listed on page 16.

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 pose 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
Follow-up message required?	Yes	No



Timely Warnings

Frequently Asked Questions

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

Crimes and other emergencies occur at all hours. Federal legislation requires the University to send Emergency Notifications *immediately* and Timely Warnings *promptly*, when pertinent information becomes available. The intent of the law is to ensure members of the community are informed so they may take appropriate measures for their safety.

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 **Axess**. 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. Opting out will decrease the likelihood you will receive important information during an emergency.*

For additional FAQ's, visit police.stanford.edu/alertsu-faq.html



General Evacuation Procedures

Upon activation of the fire alarm system or upon receiving an AlertSU emergency notification advising to evacuate, all persons shall immediately evacuate the building and meet at the predetermined **Emergency Assembly Point (EAP)**, unless directed to another location or unless it is apparent that the EAP is not a safe place to gather. At large outdoor venues, such as Frost Amphitheater and the Stanford Stadium, proceed towards the nearest exit and follow any 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; also locate the nearest exit and fire extinguishers.

Fire Evacuation Procedures

Student Housing and Other Campus Facilities

- ▶ **Report a fire or smoke** - even if the fire has been extinguished.
 - Use fire alarm pull stations (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.
- ▶ **Evacuate** - Leave the building as soon as you hear the sound of an alarm in a campus building or receive evacuation instructions via the AlertSU system (drills are not an exception).
- ▶ **Choose a safe exit**
 - **Before opening a door**, check the door 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 a 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.

▶ **Report to the Emergency Assembly Point (EAP) for your building**

- 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.
 - 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.
 - A map of all campus EAP's can be found at ehs.stanford.edu/general/erprep/eap
- ▶ **Be alert of suspicious persons or activity** - Immediately report any vandalism or tampering with an alarm.



▶ **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.

For more information about fire safety and evacuation procedures, visit Environmental Health and Safety's Emergency Preparedness page at web.stanford.edu/dept/EHS/prod/general/erprep/index.html



General Campus Safety

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.

Be an active community member — help and support someone whom you sense may be at risk. See page 58 and Administrative Guide 1.7.3 for more information on bystander intervention strategies.

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. Persons who violate the law are subject to arrest.

In addition to laws prohibiting violence, Stanford University has an administrative guide policy specific to violence in the workplace. Employees who violate the University policy on violence (or who bring false charges) will be subject to corrective action, up to and including termination. Students who violate the University’s policy could be found to be in violation of the Fundamental Standard and subject to disciplinary action, ranging from a formal warning and community service to expulsion.

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.”

More information can be found in the Stanford University Administrative Guide section 2.2.11 adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-2/policy2-2-11



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 (Penal Code § 626.9). 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 (Penal Code § 626.10). 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.

Facilities 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). 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. California’s Megan’s Law provides the public with certain information on the whereabouts of sex offenders. For more information, go to the Megan’s Law website at meganslaw.ca.gov.

The existing provisions of Megan’s Law address the specific requirements of the federal law known as the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006.

University Emergency Response

The central Emergency Operations Center (EOC), staffed by university personnel, will coordinate the institutional response to crisis. Department Operations Centers (DOC's) — located in the administrative headquarters of a number 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/brochures/genprep_broch.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.

Preparedness Resources

Emergencies and disasters can happen at any moment and usually occur without warning. Individuals are encouraged to familiarize themselves with the Stanford University Department-level emergency plans.

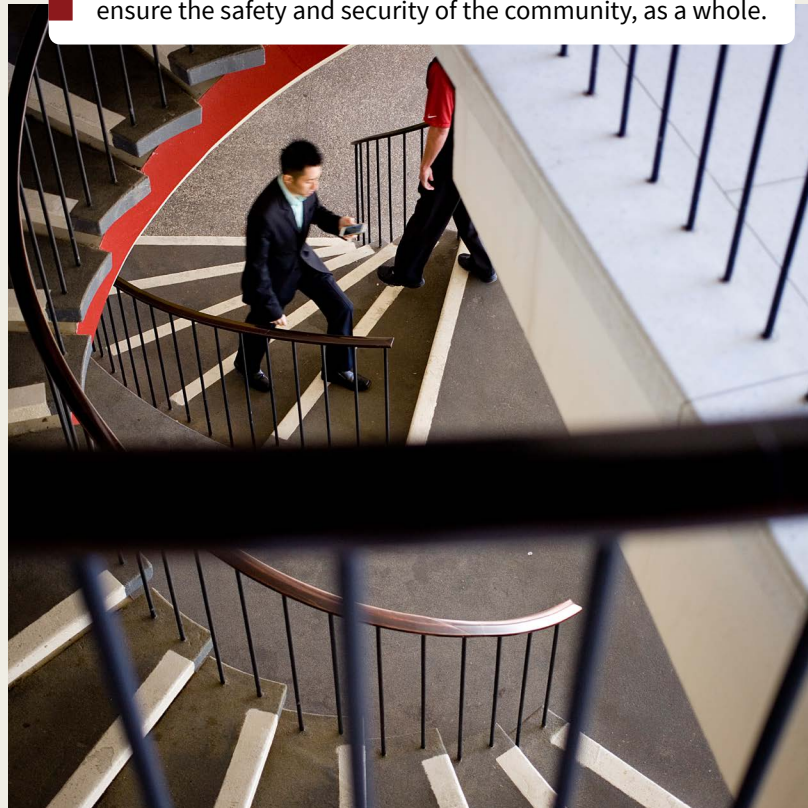
At Stanford, Department Emergency Plans are written by individual departments, and these plans provide fundamental support to the general Campus Emergency Plan. During a major emergency or disaster, the University Emergency Management Team (EMT) will rely on effective communication between University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

Emergency Evacuation 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 (EAPs), and a list of instructions for response to a fire or an earthquake.

Tests and Drills

Activities and exercises designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities are conducted both at the department and institutional levels. These tests may be announced or unannounced. The Stanford University Fire Marshal's Office conducts evacuation drills quarterly for Student Housing, monthly for campus daycare centers, and annually for Hoover Tower. For further information on evacuation drills conducted in 2015, see pages 94-101. On October 26, 2015, the University conducted a pre-publicized 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. In conjunction with this test, a number of departments were selected for an evacuation drill that was followed by an after-action debrief.

In the event of a major incident or disaster affecting all or much of the campus, members of the campus community should act individually, assisting others where possible, to ensure the safety and security of the community, as a whole.





Campus Security & Access | Academic Buildings

Everyone shares in the responsibility of protecting the community, the 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. Some buildings, labs, and libraries are open for extended hours to accommodate evening classes, research, or other special events and programs. Select buildings are open to the public, but most are open only to those with University business and proper credentials for access.

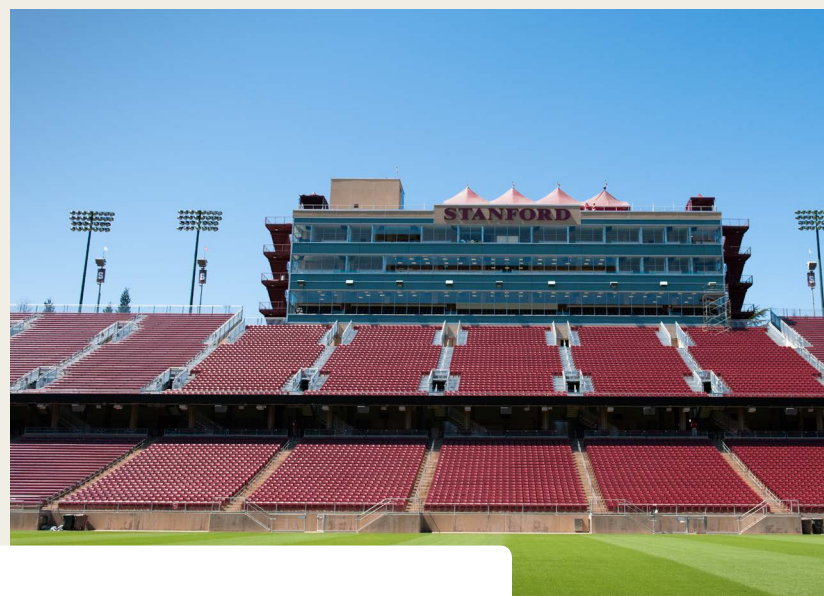
Facility Security and Maintenance

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).

In an effort to minimize hazards on campus property, SUDPS performs Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) security assessments, upon request. Trained staff evaluate safety equipment on windows and doors, lighting, and landscaping conditions. Reports generated from assessments and information from security patrols are forwarded to the appropriate department for response. To request a security assessment or the attention of nightly security patrols, contact SUDPS at [650-723-9633](tel:650-723-9633).



Dept. of Special Collections & University Archives, Stanford University



Linda A. Cicero / Stanford News Service

Protection of Property - Administrative Guide 2.4.5

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.

Residences are secured 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and can be accessed with issued room keys and/or Stanford ID card. 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 crime 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](tel:650-725-1602).

Student Housing performs preventive maintenance for their residences and responds to reported issues.

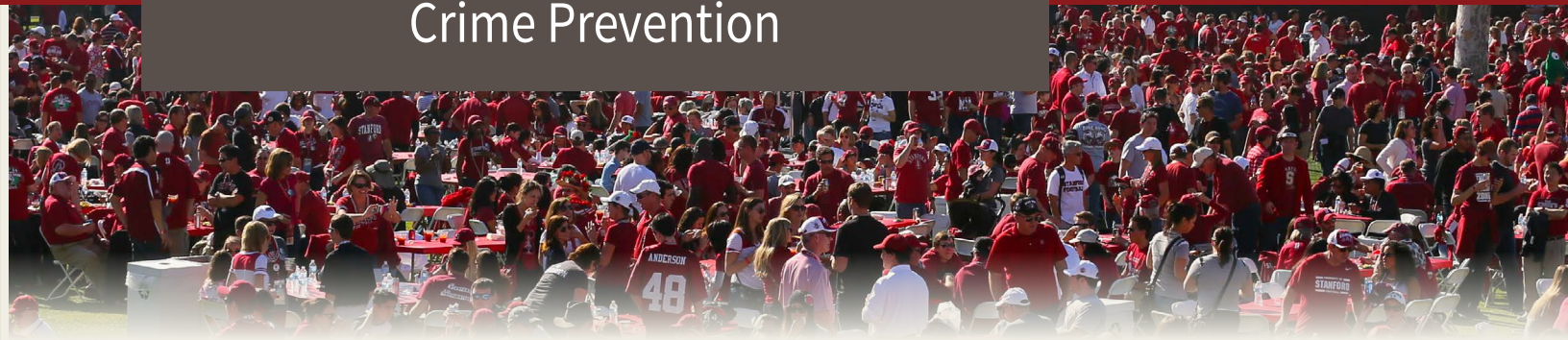
Student Housing and student residents share the responsibility for the security of student residences, per the Stanford Residential & Dining Enterprises Residence Agreement.

View the full text at web.stanford.edu/dept/rde/cgi-bin/drupal/housing/apply/residence-agreement.





Crime Prevention



Aaron Kehoe/ Stanford University Communications

See Something, Say Something

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

- ANY activity or behavior that poses an imminent threat to 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 and windows anytime you leave your office, residence, or room, especially on the first floor.
- 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.
- Avoid becoming a target of thieves by securing items commonly stolen on campus:
 - 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.
- 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 **650-723-2911** during normal business hours or to the Office of General Counsel after-hours phone line at **650-736-7808** outside of business hours.

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

Developments in Campus Safety

In the last 18 months, 3 new emergency phone towers have been installed. Other safety improvements include the installation of two traffic circles to reduce collisions, and physical security improvements have been made at the seven childcare centers on campus. Also in 2015, updates to the AlertSU system included web integration tools and upgrades to the outdoor siren. In the next 24 months, additional AlertSU enhancements for VoIP speakerphone functionality are planned, and the aforementioned projects will continue concurrent with the growth and changing needs of the campus. On October 19, 2015, SUDPS hosted the first Public Safety Day to raise awareness and educate community members on aspects of personal safety; the annual event will be held on the same date again in 2016.

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](tel: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](tel: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 **5-SURE** from a campus phone or [650-725-SURE \(7873\)](tel:650-725-SURE) or learn more at alcohol.stanford.edu/5-sure-students-united-risk-elimination. **5-SURE on Foot** provides assistance to students on Friday and Saturday nights, offering walks home, water, and food in areas of high pedestrian traffic.

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 Checker Rainbow Cab of Palo Alto, account # 300-350. For more information, call [650-321-1234](tel:650-321-1234) or [650-999-9999](tel:650-999-9999).

Stanford University





Violence Prevention

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** from a campus phone 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 (see page 28 for additional information) or other appropriate University official in a timely manner.

Stanford University Administrative Guide policy 2.2.11, *Violence in the Workplace*, sets forth guidelines that govern workplace interactions, approaches, and processes.

adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-2/policy-2-2-11.

In addition, the Fundamental Standard sets forth behavioral expectations for students:

communitystandards.stanford.edu/student-conduct-process/honor-code-and-fundamental-standard

Behavioral Expectations

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 behaviors listed on the right have been associated with a heightened risk for violence or self-harm¹⁰ and should prompt a community member to notify a supervisor, a member of the Threat Assessment Team, or law enforcement by calling **9-1-1** or **9-9-1-1**. These lists are not intended to be comprehensive.

¹⁰ 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.

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 below

Alarming Behavior ► Notify a supervisor or contact the Threat Assessment Team (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, 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

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

The Stanford University Threat Assessment Team

The University's Threat Assessment Team is comprised of professional staff who meet regularly to review best practices and current trends in behavioral threat assessment 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.

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, the Office of the President, and other departments, depending on the situation.

The responsibilities of the University Threat Assessment Team are to:

- Proactively develop procedures for response to actual or potential violence.
- Serve as a resource to develop appropriate response strategies.
- 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.

Threat Assessment Training & Outreach

The Threat Assessment Team provided 6 trainings to Stanford staff in 2015. For more information on threat assessment training for your unit, call **650-723-9633** or visit safety.stanford.edu.





Reacting to a Threat of Violence

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

If an active threat is nearby ► *Flee the area, if it is safe to do so.*

- Don't take time to gather your belongings.
- Put distance and buildings between you and threat. Leave the area.
- If you have information that will assist the police, such as the suspect description or location, call **9-1-1** or **9-9-1-1**.

If escape is not an option ► *Shelter in place and take steps to increase your safety, and if possible, others around you.*

- Lock and barricade doors. Seek cover (with others, if possible) by placing as much material as possible between you and the threat.
- 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.
- Keep other occupants calm, quiet, and out of sight.
- 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.
- Remain concealed until the threat has passed or you have 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

If confronted by an attacker ► *Do everything in your power to overcome the threat.*

- Fight back as a last resort. Be aggressive and do whatever it takes to survive.
- Attack aggressively and in coordination with others, if possible.
- Throw objects or improvise other weapons (bags, fire extinguisher, office equipment, etc.).
- Do not approach emergency responders; let them come to you. Raise both your hands over your head. Otherwise, emergency responders may not be able to distinguish between victims and the person posing the threat.

Resources



Readyhouston.gov

SUDPS Active Threat Response Presentation

Trained SUDPS staff provided 12 presentations in 2015. Call **650-723-9633** to schedule a presentation for your group.

Run.Hide.Fight. (Produced by Ready Houston)
youtu.be/5VcSwejU2D0

Active Shooter Preparedness (U.S. Department of Homeland Security)
dhs.gov/active-shooter-preparedness

Authority, Application, and Enforcement

The Stanford Department of Public Safety enforces federal, state, and local laws pertaining to alcohol and drugs on the Stanford University campus. Separate from criminal sanctions, dangerous drinking and behaviors associated with controlled substances may be subject to University disciplinary sanctions up to, and including, termination of employment of staff or expulsion of students. For students, violations of law or policy may also be referred to the Office of Community Standards (for individual students) and the Organization Conduct Board (for student groups). The Vice Provost for Student Affairs may also take action.

Programs

Cardinal Nights (OAPE)

The Office of Alcohol Policy and Education (OAPE) offers Cardinal Nights so that students can attend premium social events where they are able to engage with their peers in a fun, welcoming environment free from alcohol and other substances. Every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday night, students have the opportunity to participate in the wide range of options for having fun on the weekend.

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)

Our educational offerings examine alcohol and its cultural role on college campuses. We explore the question “Why do we drink?” and deconstruct common misperceptions and myths regarding urges/decisions to use alcohol or drugs. 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. 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 OAPE educator. During the appointment, students discuss their drinking and/or drug behavior, receive feedback on their use 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 and drugs. We define social and abusive drinking and explore current research in the field. Exercises provide an opportunity in which we discuss motivations for drinking, as well as the negative consequences of misuse. The seminar is three hours in length.

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 Stanford students.

Attendance of Education Courses/Trainings (2015)

Program	
Alcohol Training for Student Staff	314
Students educated via OAPE programs	1500+
Online Alcohol EDU training for first-year students	1,784



Controlled Substances & Alcohol

Controlled Substances and Alcohol - Administrative Guide 2.2.8

Stanford University maintains a drug-free workplace and campus, in compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989. 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.

Learn more at adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-2/policy-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 campus. It is widely recognized that the misuse and abuse of controlled substances, illegal drugs (collectively called controlled substances¹¹) 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. Under California law, it is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to purchase alcohol or to possess alcohol in a public space. It is also illegal for anyone to furnish alcohol to an individual under the age of 21.” 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 preventive measures to ensure their own safety and that of their peers.

¹¹ *Controlled substances, defined in 21 U.S.C. § 812, include, but are not limited to, substances like marijuana, heroin, cocaine, and amphetamines.*

The Office of Alcohol Policy and Education (OAPE) oversees, manages, and holds authority for the application of the University's Student Alcohol Policy (see next page). It coordinates and implements programs and activities for students who do not drink alcohol 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 sections 120(a) through (d) of the Higher Education Opportunity Act.

California Alcohol Laws (partial list)

Penal Code § 647(f) 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 guilty of a misdemeanor.

Vehicle Code § 23152 It is unlawful 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.*

Vehicle Code § 23223 No driver or passenger may possess an open container of an alcoholic beverage while in a motor vehicle.

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

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

Persons Under the Age of 21

Business and Professions Code § 25662 A person under the age of 21 who possesses an alcoholic beverage in any public place or any place open to the public is guilty of a misdemeanor.

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

Business and Professions Code § 25658.5 Any person under the age of 21 who attempts to purchase an alcoholic beverage is guilty of an infraction.

Vehicle Code § 23136(a) It is unlawful for a person under the age of 21 to drive a vehicle when he or she has a BAC of .01% or higher, and a violation of **§ 23140** when he or she has a BAC of .05% or higher.

On August 22, 2016, the university implemented new regulations for alcohol on campus. In addition to the new sections below, the full text of the Stanford University Student Alcohol Policy is available at alcohol.stanford.edu/home/stanford-university-student-alcohol-policy.

Distilled Liquor/Hard Alcohol Container Policy

The following restriction goes beyond state law requirements, and for the avoidance of doubt this policy applies to all coterminal and undergraduate students living in undergraduate housing: Distilled liquor/spirits/hard alcohol (alcohol by volume 20 percent and above; 40 proof) bottles, containers, etc. 750 mL and above are prohibited in undergraduate student residences (rooms, common spaces, etc.) and in the possession of undergraduate students in university public spaces. Failure to comply will result in referral to a Residence Dean and the Office of Alcohol Policy and Education (OAPE) for administrative actions. Continued or concerning behavior may result in removal from university housing or referral to the Office of Community Standards. Distilled liquor/spirits/hard

alcohol in bottles, containers, etc. smaller than 750 mL that are allowed under this policy for people 21 years of age or older must be contained and stored in the original bottle, container, etc. in which it was purchased from a licensed establishment.

Hard Alcohol and Parties

All parties must be registered with the University, and availability of alcohol is regulated by party planning guidelines coordinated by the Office of Alcohol Policy and Education (OAPE). Distilled liquor/spirits/hard alcohol (alcohol by volume 20 percent and above; 40 proof) is prohibited at all categories of undergraduate student parties. Beer and wine are the only alcoholic beverages that can be present at all on-campus undergraduate student parties. Any group or residence that includes undergraduate members is subject to this policy restriction. Groups and residences that are 100 percent graduate student in membership are exempt and may have hard alcohol in the form of mixed drinks at registered “members” parties. Shots of hard alcohol are prohibited at all parties.





Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking

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.”

The University will continue to evaluate Prohibited Conduct policies and associated definitions. The policy references and definitions herein are accurate at the time of release and subject to revision. Please see the online Safety, Security and Fire Report at police.stanford.edu/security-report.html for updates.

Stanford Policies Reference Guide

Conduct Expectations

- Stanford Fundamental Standard (students only) - communitystandards.stanford.edu/student-conduct-process/honor-code-and-fundamental-standard
- Stanford University Code of Conduct - adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-1/subchapter-1/policy-1-1-1
- 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 Student Title IX Investigation & Hearing Process - stanford.app.box.com/v/student-title-ix-process
- 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, regulations, and University policies each provide definitions for sexual assault, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking (“Prohibited Conduct”). Sometimes these definitions differ. 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. 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.

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 (VAWA) Reauthorization of 2013 modified the definitions of some of the sexual offenses, including the definition of rape. The definitions that were in effect for 2013, 2014, and 2015 are on pages 64-65. It is important to note the definitions in order to better understand how to interpret the statistical data.

For a comparison of federal (Clery), state, and University policy definitions, see pages 71-75.

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

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 **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. University staff will provide written notification about on- and off-campus resources to persons reporting incidents of Prohibited Conduct. For a list of resources, see the "Resources" section on page 35, or 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.

Individuals who wish to report a concern to the University may contact the Title IX Coordinator (titleix@stanford.edu) or seek assistance from resources not listed as confidential. These staff will protect your privacy by limiting the people with whom they share what you tell them; certain non-confidential resources must notify the Title IX coordinator.

Collect & Preserve Evidence / Obtain a SAFE Exam¹²

Individuals who have experienced a sexual assault are encouraged to have a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) 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

¹² A Sexual Assault Forensic Exam may also be referred to as a medical-legal exam, a SART (Sexual Assault Response Team) exam, or a Sexual Assault Nurse Exam (SANE).

protocols. 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.

Individuals who are uncertain about whether they want to pursue criminal or other remedies are encouraged to obtain a SAFE exam because participating in the exam allows for the collection and preservation of evidence that might be useful should individuals decide they want to pursue any type of action at a later date. In Santa Clara County, SAFE exams are performed at the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center (SCVMC) in San Jose. SAFE 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 SAFE exam. By law, 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.¹³ Hospitals will notify the police agency that has jurisdictional responsibility where the assault took place. Victims have the option to speak with the police or not. The ability to have a SAFE 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 with a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam, contact:

Stanford University Confidential Support Team
650-725-9955 (24/7) or **650-736-6933** (during business hours)

YWCA Silicon Valley Rape Crisis/Domestic Violence Hotline
650-493-7273 or **408-287-3000**

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.

¹³ California Penal Code § 11160



Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking | Resources

Resources

The University is committed to providing information regarding on- and off-campus services and resources to all involved parties. A comprehensive website dedicated to sexual violence awareness, prevention, and support can be found at notalone.stanford.edu. Additionally, wellness.stanford.edu provides links to on- and off-campus resources. The University will provide written notification to students and employees about counseling, health, mental health, advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid assistance, and other services that are available to victims both on campus and in the community.

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.¹⁴

- Stanford University Confidential Support Team
650-725-9955
- YWCA Silicon Valley Rape Crisis/Domestic Violence Hotline
650-493-7273 or **408-287-3000**
- Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS, for students only)
650-723-3785
- Faculty Staff Help Center (for faculty, staff, and post-docs)
650-723-4577
- Office for Religious Life
650-723-1762
- University & S.O.M Ombuds (See page 36, & footnote 17)

Medical Resources¹⁵

- Vaden Health Center
650-498-2336, ext. 1
- Stanford Health Care Emergency Department
650-723-5111
- Santa Clara Valley Medical Center (SAFE exam¹⁶)
408-885-5000

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ See pages 34 and 39 for additional information about the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE).



General Campus Resources:¹⁷

- Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse Education & Response Office (SARA) **650-725-1056**
sara.stanford.edu **650-721-4211**, 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 **650-725-2485**
- Bechtel International Center (for international students)
Shalini Bhutani, Executive Director sbhutani@stanford.edu
- ASSU Legal Counseling Office **650-375-2481**
assu.stanford.edu/legal-counseling-office
- Sexual Harassment Policy Office **650-724-2120**
harass.stanford.edu
- Human Resources **650-723-5604**
hr.stanford.edu or cardinalatwork.stanford.edu
- The Department of Public Safety **650-723-9633**
police.stanford.edu
- University Ombuds **650-723-3682**
- School of Medicine Ombuds **650-498-5744**

Off-Campus Resources

- YWCA Silicon Valley Rape Crisis/Domestic Violence Hotline **650-493-7273, 408-287-3000**
- YWCA Support Line for Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Human Trafficking **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**

¹⁷ These resources are obligated to report Prohibited Conduct to the Title IX Office, when a student is involved. Some of these individuals may also be required to notify the police. See pages 12-15 for more information about reporting obligations and information that is required to be reported to law enforcement.



Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking | Confidentiality

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 "Confidential Campus Resources" on page 35).

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 seriously requests for confidentiality, 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 University 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 University investigations, the identities of impacted parties and witnesses are generally shared with the 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,



Dept. of Special Collections & University Archives, Stanford University

psychologists, psychiatrists, teachers, and social workers must report a sexual assault committed against a person under the age of 18.

In California, a police officer is required to ask a victim of sexual assault and domestic violence (specifically Penal Code § 273.5) 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 the victim's 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.

A victim or impacted party's personally identifiable information will not be included in publicly available documentation required by the Clery Act, such as the crime log. In responding to a report, the University will maintain as confidential any accommodations and protective measures taken on behalf of a victim or impacted party, to the extent that such confidentiality will not impair the actions taken in the response.

Reporting a Crime (Prohibited Conduct) to the Police

Sexual assault, violence in any form, and stalking (as defined by the Penal Code) are crimes. The Department of Public Safety encourages an individual who has been subjected to Prohibited Conduct to report the incident to the police department of 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 has sworn peace officers who have been 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 have been sexually assaulted and are uncertain about whether you want to report the crime for purposes of criminal prosecution, you may discuss the process and ask questions over the phone with a SUDPS deputy without providing personally identifying information about yourself or the alleged perpetrator. If the crime occurred in the University's Clery geography,¹⁸ 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 for a crime 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 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 page 39.

Victims' Rights

The California Constitution confers certain rights to victims of crime (Marsy's Law). Examples of these rights include, but are not limited to:

Fairness and Respect To be treated with fairness and respect for one's 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.

To refuse an interview, deposition, or discovery request by the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or any person acting on behalf of the defendant, and to set reasonable conditions on the conduct of any such interview to which the victim consents.

For a full list of these rights refer to cdcr.ca.gov/victim_services/marsys_law.html.

Also refer to page 35 for additional information of written rights and resources provided to Impacted Parties and other participants in administrative or criminal investigations.

¹⁸ The University must disclose crime statistics for Clery-reportable incidents that occur on campus, on public property within or immediately adjacent to the campus, and in or on property owned or controlled by the University that is not contiguous to campus (non-campus).



Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking | Reporting

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 deputy 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 deputy must offer the victim the opportunity to have a trained advocate present for the interview.¹⁹



Stanford University

¹⁹ 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.

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 Silicon Valley 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 deputy will offer the victim the opportunity to participate in a SAFE²⁰ exam to collect and preserve evidence (see section on page 34 “What To Do If You Have Experienced a Sexual Assault...”). This exam is performed at a hospital and will be administered by a trained health care professional. SAFE 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 SAFE exam.

Due to the length of time required to complete a SAFE exam, most victims will 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, to be conducted by a deputy with trauma-informed interview training, will be scheduled for a later date and time. Some victims choose to provide a more in-depth statement immediately after the SAFE 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 and expressed preferences. In order to conduct a thorough and comprehensive investigation, multiple 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.

²⁰ Also commonly referred to as a medical-legal exam, SART exam, or SANE exam.

Reporting Prohibited Conduct to the University

An individual who has been subjected to Prohibited Conduct has the option to notify law enforcement authorities and have the matter investigated by the campus police or agency with jurisdiction. Additionally or alternatively, an individual who has been subjected to Prohibited Conduct on campus or in association with a University-sponsored event may report the incident to the University for a University (internal) investigation. When University staff in non-confidential roles become aware of a student who has been subjected to Prohibited Conduct, the incident shall be reported to the Title IX Office.

A criminal investigation is separate from Stanford's own internal investigative processes, and the two distinct processes may proceed simultaneously. An individual who has been subjected to Prohibited Conduct may also decline to notify police or University authorities. University employees who become aware of Prohibited Conduct may be obligated to report the conduct to the University, as explained in the section "Employees Required to Report Prohibited Conduct."

Student-Involved Incidents

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 Office / Title IX Coordinator
[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
sara.stanford.edu

Faculty, Staff, and Third-Party Incidents (no student involvement)

Reports of Prohibited Conduct involving faculty, staff, and third parties, and in which there is no student involved, should be reported to:

Sexual Harassment Policy Office
[650-724-2120](tel:650-724-2120) or harass@stanford.edu
harass.stanford.edu

Employees Required to Report Prohibited Conduct

Various state and federal laws mandate that certain university employees report certain types of conduct. Refer to page 11 for information about the mandated reporting of child abuse and neglect. Responsible Employees and Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), defined below, are two classifications which apply to university employees and affiliates with reporting obligations. If you have questions about your legal obligations, contact the Office of the General Counsel at ogc.stanford.edu/contact or [650-723-9611](tel:650-723-9611).

Responsible Employee (Title IX)

Per federal law, except for University-recognized confidential resources (see Confidential Resources on page 35), certain university faculty and staff, including student staff, with knowledge of concerns relating to Prohibited Conduct are expected to report any allegations of Prohibited Conduct involving students to the Title IX Coordinator. Staff who are required to report Prohibited Conduct to the Title IX Office include: (i) supervisors; (ii) staff within Residential Education; (iii) Vice Provost for Student Affairs; (iv) Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education; (v) Vice Provost for Graduate Education; and (vi) staff and faculty 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 Office / Title IX Coordinator at titleix@stanford.edu, or [650-497-4955](tel:650-497-4955).

Campus Security Authority (Clery Act)

A Campus Security Authority who receives a report of a sexual assault, a violent crime, a hate crime, or an attempt to commit one of these crimes shall immediately, or as soon as practically possible, notify the Clery Compliance Hotline at [650-222-5147](tel:650-222-5147).

See pages 12-15 for more detailed information about CSA reporting obligations.



Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking | Response

University Response to Reports of Prohibited Conduct - Overview

The University's 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 and provide a written list of resources. See page 35 for a detailed list of on- and off-campus resources.

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). If the person receiving the report is a Campus Security Authority and the crime being reported is a sexual assault, another violent crime, or a hate crime, then the CSA must, as soon as practically possible, notify SUDPS at [650-222-5147](tel:650-222-5147). For more information about CSA obligations, refer to pages 12-15.²¹

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, Student Affairs, and Human Resources– may occur. The parties will be provided with written rights and options when prohibited conduct is reported.

In all instances, consideration will be given to respecting the privacy of persons and information. At the investigation

phase, information will only be shared with a limited, need-to-know, group of personnel who have responsibilities for managing the situation.

Per federal law, 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 “Confidentiality of Information” on page 37).

The victim's wishes will be considered when implementing interim safety measures. If the circumstances indicate that there is a threat to others in the community, the University may opt to undertake 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 on the following page. After an alleged act of Prohibited Conduct, if requested by the victim and reasonably available, the University will provide interim safety measures, and dependent upon the outcome of the investigation, ongoing accommodations that include changes to academic and living situations.

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. 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 on pages 56 for more information.

²¹ A victim may elect to have their identity withheld from the required notification to the police. If the victim wishes to remain anonymous to the police, the name of the alleged assailant shall also be withheld, per CA Education Code § 67380(6)(A).

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 victim (Complainant) and the accused (Responding Party) certain rights and responsibilities (see page 45). 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 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 trauma-informed methods for how to interview individuals subjected to sexual violence, evidentiary 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. The standard of proof is preponderance of the evidence.²² For more information about these proceedings, refer to the information beginning on the following page. In the event the Complainant is a student and the Responding Party is a faculty or staff member or other university affiliate, the Title IX investigation will be the basis for discipline, a disciplinary proceeding or sanction. Refer to the next section for more information.

²² *The preponderance of evidence standard requires that evidence demonstrate that it is more likely than not that a violation occurred. This standard is applied in compliance with CA Ed. Code § 67386(a)(3).*

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.

See page 49 for additional information on proceedings with a non-student Respondent.





Title IX Investigation & Hearing Process | Stanford Student Respondent

Stanford University has developed the Title IX Investigation and Hearing process as part of its commitment to address sexual violence. The process, effective February 1, 2016, arises out of the April 2015 Report of the Provost's Task Force on Sexual Assault Policies and Practices, which included recommendations for a new streamlined Title IX student investigation and disciplinary process on a pilot basis. This process sets forth fair and equitable procedures to review and adjudicate sexual violence allegations made against students.

This process will be relied on to implement legal obligations in conjunction with Administrative Guide 1.7.3, which prohibits the following conduct: Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Sexual Misconduct, Relationship Violence (domestic violence and dating violence), and Stalking. This process will also be used to address complaints of retaliation/intimidation and violations of University or court-ordered directives related to the aforementioned conduct (collectively, Prohibited Conduct). Additionally, this process may also address related policy and Fundamental Standard charges that stem from the same allegations as the charged Prohibited Conduct.

Overview

The Student Title IX Process starts with an investigation phase undertaken by the Title IX Office. Following the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will make a decision about whether to charge the Responding Student with Prohibited Conduct. A decision not to charge can be appealed. Generally, a matter that is charged will go into the hearing process; however, in certain instances, where the Title IX Coordinator finds there is not a significant dispute among the parties and the Title IX Office about the proper outcome, the Title IX Office may suggest a non-hearing resolution.

If a matter proceeds to a hearing, both parties will have an opportunity to review and object to the evidence. Any objections will be heard by an Evidentiary Specialist. The evidence and each party's response to the hearing file will go to a panel of three trained decision-makers. A finding

of responsibility must be unanimous as must be a decision to expel. A sanction less than expulsion can be reached on a majority vote. Both parties have the right to appeal a panel's decision on responsibility and/or sanctions.

There is no specific time frame for individuals who have experienced Prohibited Conduct to make a formal University report pursuant to this process. Individuals are, however, encouraged to make a report soon after the incident in question in order to maximize the University's ability to investigate and reach a finding.

Confidentiality

Should the University become aware of a concern that Prohibited Conduct is alleged to have occurred, the Title IX Coordinator has an obligation to review the available information and determine whether to proceed to an investigation. The Complainant may ask the University not to disclose the Complainant's identity to the Responding Student. Should a Complainant make such a request for confidentiality, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant that the University's ability to respond to the allegations and investigate may be limited if the request is granted. A Complainant who initially requests confidentiality is not prohibited from later waiving confidentiality and requesting that the University conduct a full investigation.



Title IX Investigation & Hearing Process | Stanford Student Respondent

The Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant that due to various federal and state laws, it is not always possible to guarantee confidentiality regarding incidents of Prohibited Conduct. Under those laws, the University's decision to share information with others is subject to a balancing test that requires the University to consider a range of factors when a Complainant's request for confidentiality would preclude a meaningful investigation or potential discipline of the Responding Student.

These factors include, but are not limited to:

- multiple reports of Prohibited Conduct relating to a single Responding Student;
- a report that Prohibited Conduct involved a weapon, physical restraints or battery;
- the age of the Complainant; and
- the availability of other University means to obtain relevant evidence.

If a request for confidentiality is granted, the Title IX Office will retain information regarding the report, including the name of the Responding Student (if known), in its internal database for tracking purposes, noting that the report was not fully investigated. Even under circumstances where confidentiality is granted and there is no adjudicated finding of the matter, there are support resources and services available to assist such students.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the University cannot honor the request for confidentiality and must disclose the Complainant's identity to the Responding Student and pursue an investigation, it will inform the Complainant before making this disclosure and put in place Interim Measures as necessary to protect the Complainant and the Stanford community.

Interim Measures

Once an individual has come forward with a concern of Prohibited Conduct or the Title IX Coordinator is otherwise made aware of such a concern, the University will promptly take steps to ensure that the Complainant has equal access

to the University's educational programs and activities and to protect the Complainant as necessary, including taking Interim Measures before the final outcome of an investigation.

Interim Measures are determined on a case-by-case basis and may include housing accommodations, counseling services, academic accommodations, no-contact directives, stay-away letters/campus bans, escorts, limitations on extracurricular or athletic activities, and removal from the University community.

Support During the Investigation and Hearing Process

Parties are encouraged to seek the help of a Support Person during this process. The University has identified and trained staff members to serve as Support Persons for students. For example, all Residence Deans and Graduate Life Deans are able to serve as Support Persons. Or, a party may elect to identify an attorney to serve as their Support Person. The University has identified local attorneys who are willing to advise the Complainant or the Responding Student going through the process for a total of nine hours of consultation. The Support Person serves as an advisor to the party. While an advisor may offer guidance to a party, each party is expected to submit their own work, which should be signed by the party attesting it is their work.

The Support Person may not speak or advocate on behalf of the party in University proceedings. Stanford students are expected to speak for themselves and express themselves, including in writing, on all matters relating to University concerns, including Title IX-related matters and Prohibited Conduct. Only one Support Person will be allowed to accompany a party into the hearing room. Each party may elect to identify an attorney to serve as their Support Person, and to accompany them in the hearing room. While a Support Person may be an attorney, the attorney has no different role in the process and serves as a Support Person in the same capacity as a non-attorney.



Title IX Investigation & Hearing Process | Stanford Student Respondent



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Responsibilities and Rights of the Parties and Witnesses

During an investigation and hearing under this process, the parties and witnesses have the following responsibilities and rights.

A. Responsibilities of the Parties and Witnesses

1. The responsibility to be truthful, to cooperate with the process, and to follow the directions of University staff and agents responsible for administering this process
2. The responsibility not to retaliate against or intimidate any individual who has reported a Title IX concern or who has participated as a party or witness in the process
3. The responsibility to keep confidential (by not disseminating beyond Support Persons or advisors) documents and materials received from the University during this process and, as part of this responsibility, to destroy, when so directed by the University, all documents provided by the University, except for Outcome Letters

B. Rights of the Parties and Witnesses

1. The right to be reasonably protected from retaliation and intimidation where one has reported a Title IX concern or participated as a party or witness in the process

2. The right not to be disciplined for drug and alcohol violations (relating to voluntary ingestion) or similar Fundamental Standard offenses in connection with the reported incident that do not place the health or safety of any other person at risk

C. Rights of the Parties

1. The right to a Support Person to advise the party
2. The right to receive a written Notice of Concern that provides sufficient detail about the allegations and the applicable University policies for the Responding Student to be able to respond and for both parties to understand the scope of the investigation
3. The right to decline to give a statement about the allegations or attend a hearing
4. The right to participate in the investigation, including by identifying witnesses and identifying and/or providing relevant information to the investigator
5. The right to receive a written Notice of Charge or a no charge decision
6. The right to review the Hearing File at the point of a charge or no charge decision
7. The right to object to the inclusion or exclusion of information or witnesses in the post-charge Hearing File, including by requesting a review by an Evidentiary Specialist
8. The right to have the matter heard by a neutral

Hearing Panel consisting of three trained panelists who will determine the matter using a preponderance of the evidence standard and who will not prejudge the outcome of a case because there has been a charge

9. The right to receive an Outcome Letter
10. The right to appeal the outcome
11. The right to receive an Appeal Outcome Letter

In a circumstance in which the complainant is deceased, the next of kin shall receive written notification of the outcome of the investigation and hearing process.

Formal Investigation

The formal investigation phase begins when the Title IX Coordinator issues a Notice of Concern. After the Notice of Concern is issued, the Title IX Coordinator will assign an Investigator to the matter.

The Investigator may gather information about the allegation(s) in multiple ways. The Investigator may collect documents and other information and may also interview parties and/or witnesses. In addition, a Complainant or Responding Student may:

- submit documentary information to the Investigator;
- submit a list of witnesses to be interviewed by the Investigator; and/or
- request that the Investigator attempt to collect documents and other information that are not accessible to the requesting party.

Potential Outcomes of Investigation: No Charge Decision, Non-Hearing Resolution or Charge Decision, Withdrawal of Complaint

Following an investigation, or possibly during the investigation in the event of a Non-Hearing Resolution or withdrawal of the complaint, the Title IX Office will adopt one of the following options:

1. No Charge Decision If the Title IX Coordinator concludes that a reasonable Hearing Panel could not find by a preponderance of the evidence that the alleged Prohibited Conduct occurred, no charge will issue, and the Title IX Coordinator will issue an Outcome Letter. The Outcome Letter can be appealed.

2. Non-Hearing Resolution If the Title IX Coordinator concludes that a reasonable Hearing Panel could find by a preponderance of the evidence that the alleged Prohibited Conduct occurred, but there is not a significant dispute among the parties and the Title IX Office about the proper outcome of the matter (including administrative remedies and disciplinary sanctions), the Title IX Office may suggest to the parties a resolution without a hearing. In no case shall the parties be required to engage in discussions together regarding a proposed resolution.

- A non-hearing resolution is not available if a party objects to such a resolution.
- Non-hearing resolutions will result in an Outcome Letter.
- The administrative remedies and disciplinary sanctions will have the same force and effect as though they were imposed following a hearing.
- Non-hearing resolutions cannot be appealed.

3. Charge Decision If the Title IX Coordinator concludes that a reasonable Hearing Panel could find by a preponderance of the evidence that the alleged Prohibited Conduct occurred and that a Non-Hearing Resolution option is not feasible, the Title IX Coordinator will notify both the Complainant and the Responding Student in writing that the matter has been charged and referred to a Hearing Panel to decide the matter.

Specifically, the Charge Letter will contain (1) the specific allegations of Prohibited Conduct; and (2) the applicable University Policy.

4. Withdrawal of a Complaint A Complainant may notify the Title IX Coordinator at any time that the Complainant does not wish to proceed with the investigation and/or hearing process. If such a request is received, the Title IX



Title IX Investigation & Hearing Process | Stanford Student Respondent

Coordinator will inform the Complainant that the University's ability to respond to the allegation may be limited if the allegations are withdrawn. If a Complainant withdraws a concern, the Title IX Coordinator will engage in the same balancing test as she would if the Complainant requested confidentiality to determine whether to terminate the investigation or hearing process.

Hearing Schedule

Generally, the University will seek to reach a Non-Hearing Resolution or to complete a hearing within 60 calendar days from the date of issuance of the Notice of Concern, although the University will not compromise a thorough and fair process in order to meet the 60-day guideline. Additionally, the University will seek to conclude any post-hearing appeal and to issue the Appeal Outcome Letter within 15 calendar days after receipt of all appeal materials from the parties. These timelines may be extended for University breaks or other reasonable delays, such as extensions granted to the parties upon a showing of good cause. Written notice of and the reason for a delay will be provided to all parties. If a deadline falls on a weekend or holiday, there will be an automatic extension to the next business day.

The University will strive to complete an investigation and make a charging decision within 20 calendar days. The Complainant and Responding Party will receive notification of the outcome of the investigation and/or hearing, simultaneously and in writing, including procedures for or changes due to appeal, and upon results becoming final.

Extensions

Extensions are only granted for good cause. A request for an extension must be made, in writing and with reasons provided, to the Hearing Coordinator. The Hearing Coordinator will endeavor to respond to an extension request promptly, in writing, ideally within 24 hours.

Hearing Panel

Each case will be heard by a panel of three trained panelists, who will be selected from a pool consisting of faculty, staff

and graduate students appointed by the Provost. The panelist pool will be diverse and representative of the Stanford community. For the selection of faculty panelists, the Provost will receive candidates from the Faculty Senate Committee on Committees. For the selection of graduate student panelists, the Provost will review candidates with the Graduate Student Council. No panel will include more than two individuals of any of these categories, and it is not necessary for any particular group to be represented on a panel.

The Hearing Panel will meet with the parties and witnesses for the purpose of making findings of fact. The names of the panelists will be provided to the parties in advance of the hearing. No person who has a conflict of interest may serve on the Hearing Panel. A conflict of interest exists if the panelist has prior involvement in or knowledge of the allegations at issue in the case, has a personal relationship with one of the parties or witnesses, or has some other source of bias.

Using a preponderance of the evidence standard, the Hearing Panel will determine responsibility based on the contents of the Hearing File and the parties' and witnesses' statements and responses to questions. A finding that the Responding Student has violated university policy or a university directive must be unanimous.

Sanction

Upon a finding of responsibility, the process will move to the Sanction Phase. The parties may submit a statement regarding discipline that is no more than 1,500 words in length. This document is the opportunity for the parties to suggest disciplinary outcomes and to provide aggravating or mitigating circumstances for the Hearing Panel to consider. The Hearing Coordinator will set a date for the Hearing Panel to meet for the Sanction Phase. The parties do not meet with the Hearing Panel during this phase. At the Sanction Phase, the Hearing Panel will receive:

- the sanction statements;
- notice of the interim measures that were in place during the process; and
- notice of any disciplinary history of the Responding Student.

Title IX Investigation & Hearing Process | Stanford Student Respondent

The sanction determination will be provided to the Title IX Coordinator who will determine the appropriate remedies. The Title IX Coordinator will then issue written Outcome Letters to the parties that will include a description of the sanctions and the remedies. The Title IX Coordinator will provide the Office of Community Standards with copies of the Outcome Letters for the purpose of maintaining a disciplinary record for the responsible student.

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
- Counseling and education
- Deprivation of rights and privileges
- Loss of a university staff position
- Monetary restitution
- Community service
- Delayed degree conferral
- Suspension or conditional suspension
- No contact order
- Expulsion / campus ban

Appeal

The parties may appeal the Outcome Letter. Each party may submit a written appeal of up to 6,000 words in length, which will be shared with the other party. The parties must submit the appeal by the date determined by the Hearing Coordinator, generally 10 calendar days from the receipt of the Outcome Letter. The grounds for appeal are limited to the following:

1. Were there any procedural irregularities that substantially affected the outcome of the matter to the detriment of the appealing party?
2. Was there any substantive new evidence that was not available at the time of the no charge decision

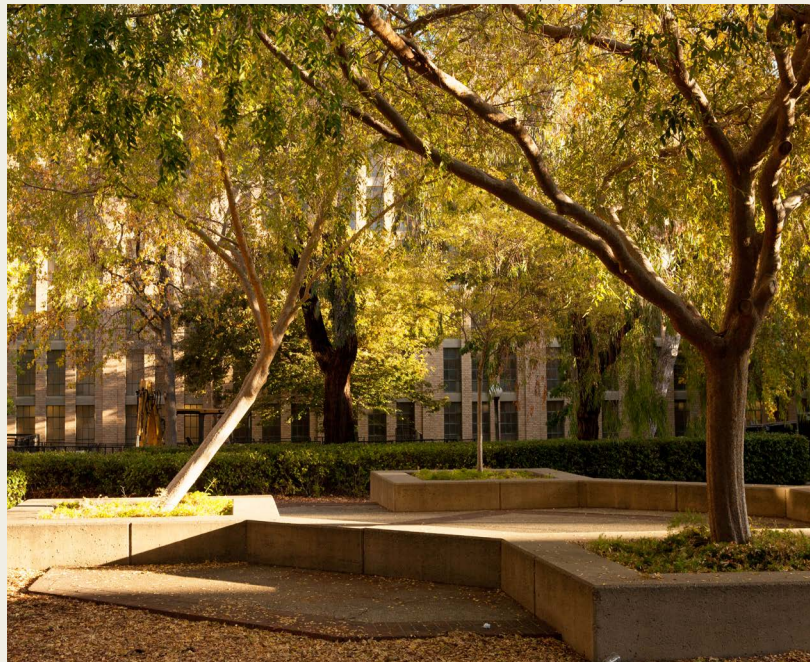
or hearing and that could not have been available based on reasonable and diligent inquiry that would substantially affect the outcome of the decision?

3. Is the decision on the findings one that a reasonable Investigator (in an appeal of a no charge decision) or Hearing Panel (in an appeal of a finding of responsibility and/or sanction) might have made?
4. For matters that proceeded to sanctioning and imposition of remedies, are the sanction and/or remedies ones that could have been issued by a reasonable person given the findings of the case?

For matters in which the decision of the Appeal Officer is to uphold a determination to expel a student, the Provost will have the final review of the matter. Both the Responding Student and Complainant are permitted to write a letter to the Provost of no more than 3,000 words in opposition to or support of the expulsion.

During this process and after a Responding Student has been found responsible for engaging in Prohibited Conduct, if there is a new allegation that the Responding Student has violated a Court Order or University Directive relating to the matter, the Title IX Coordinator will expeditiously investigate the concern.

Ian Terpin/University Communications





Title IX Investigation & Hearing Process | Non-Student Respondent

Non-Student Respondents

If after assessing a concern, the Title IX Coordinator determines there is sufficient basis to initiate a Title IX investigation, the Title IX Coordinator or designee will meet with the Impacted Party, when possible, to provide information about a Title IX investigation. A copy of this policy will be provided to the Impacted Party. Before beginning an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the Impacted Party and request consent from the Impacted Party to proceed to an investigation. An investigation may still go forward even if the Impacted Party declines to consent, if appropriate, subject to the balancing test provided by the Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights' April 4, 2011 Dear Colleague Letter. That letter states that, in such cases, institutions should balance factors including:

- The seriousness of the alleged harassment
- The Impacted Party's age
- Whether there have been other harassment complaints about the same individual; and
- The Respondent's rights to receive information about the allegations if the information is maintained by the school as an "education record" under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. § 1232g; 34 C.F.R. Part 99.

Upon notice of any concern regarding Prohibited Conduct, the Title IX Coordinator or her designee will assess whether a formal Title IX investigation will be conducted under this Policy; that is, whether the allegation(s), if true, would rise to the level of Prohibited Conduct and, if so, whether a formal investigation is appropriate under the circumstances. In circumstances in which the Title IX Coordinator determines that there is no ongoing risk of harm to the community and that Interim Measures, such as a No Contact letter, have redressed the concerns, the Title IX Coordinator may forgo a formal investigation. If the determination is that no further action is necessary or that the Interim Measures will remain in place as ongoing Accommodations, the Impacted Party will be provided

an Outcome Letter. To the extent appropriate under this policy and if involved in the assessment, the Respondent will also be provided an Outcome Letter. To the extent that the Outcome Letter states that the University will not investigate a matter, that determination may be appealed. The purposes of an investigation are to determine:

- Whether Prohibited Conduct has occurred
- Whether there is an ongoing risk of harm for further Prohibited Conduct (and, if so, what steps should be taken to prevent its recurrence)
- Whether accommodations for the Impacted Party need to be put in place to redress the effects of Prohibited Conduct
- Whether accommodations or safety measures should be put in place to make the Stanford community safe
- Whether systemwide or local changes to policies, practices or training should be considered and implemented

Time Frame of a Title IX Investigation

A Title IX Investigation should normally be completed within 60 calendar days after the University has notice of an allegation of Prohibited Conduct. The Title IX Coordinator or her designee may extend this time frame for good cause, including University breaks.

Respondent is Faculty Member

For concerns in which the Respondent is a faculty member, Stanford University has designated Cathy Glaze, as the University's Title IX Coordinator, or her designee, and the Cognizant Dean (or Senior Associate Dean or equivalent) of the Respondent's school, or his or her designee, to work jointly and manage concerns and make decisions jointly under this policy. In such instances, the term "Title IX Coordinator" in this policy will include both the University's Title IX Coordinator, or her designee, and the Cognizant Dean and his or her designee. Stanford University has designated Sally Dickson (Emerita Associate Vice Provost and Dean of Educational Resources) or her designee, and

Title IX Investigation & Hearing Process | Non-Student Respondent

the Dean of the Respondent's school (or equivalent) or his or her designee, to work jointly and decide appeals under this Policy, when the Respondent is a faculty member.

Respondent is Staff Member

For concerns in which the Respondent is a staff member, Stanford University has designated Cathy Glaze as the University's Title IX Coordinator, or her designee, and the responsible Human Resources manager of the Respondent, or his or her designee, to work jointly and manage concerns and make decisions jointly under this policy. In such instances, the term Title IX Coordinator in this policy will include both the University's Title IX Coordinator, or her designee, and the Human Resources Manager and his or her designee. Stanford University has designated Sally Dickson (Emerita Associate Vice Provost and Dean of Educational Resources) or her designee, and Elizabeth Zacharias (Vice President, Human Resources) or her designee to work jointly and decide appeals under this Policy, when the Respondent is a staff member.

Respondent is Post Doc, Fellow, or other member of the Stanford Community

For concerns in which the Respondent falls into this category, the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with others and after consideration of the specific circumstances of the matter, will determine whether it is appropriate to include a joint decision-maker.

Investigation Process

A. Assigning an Investigator 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. The Title IX Coordinator can delegate all or part of her responsibilities under this policy.

B. Standard of Review 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).

C. Cooperation All Stanford University faculty, staff, students and community members are expected to cooperate in the investigation process, although students have the right not to incriminate themselves.

D. Notice of Investigation At the outset of an investigation, the investigator will advise the Respondent of the allegations against him or her in writing (Notice of Investigation) and a copy of the Notice of Investigation will be provided to the Impacted Party.

E. Opportunity to Participate 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.

F. Support Persons Students may have a support person accompany him or her through the process. A support person may not speak for the student. All other parties may have a support person if the matter involves an allegation of sexual assault.

G. Evidentiary Determinations The investigator has broad discretion in determining whether an offered witness or documentary evidence would be relevant or helpful to a determination. For example, some reasons an investigator might decline to speak to an offered witness include: there is not a sufficient basis that the person could have relevant information to the factual determination; the information to be solicited would be repetitive; and there are concerns about balancing confidentiality concerns against the importance of the information. Similarly, some reasons that an investigator might decline to seek or review documentary evidence include: the University does not have the expertise to consider scientific evidence; the information is repetitive; cost considerations must be balanced against the importance of the information; and confidentiality concerns must be balanced against the importance of the information.



Title IX Investigation & Hearing Process | Non-Student Respondent

H. Review of Title IX Coordinator 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. 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.

I. Investigation Outcome 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 Faculty Discipline Process (for faculty, see page 52). 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.

Appeal

If the Impacted Party or the Respondent is dissatisfied with final determinations made under this policy, that person may file an appeal. The Appeal should be filed in writing with the Title IX Coordinator within five business days of the Outcome Letter, unless there is good cause for an extension. A delay in filing the Appeal may be grounds for rejection of that Appeal. The Appeal should follow the standards for review provided here and the Appeal should state the remedy sought by the appealing party. The Appeal will be forwarded to Sally Dickson, the University's designated Title IX Appeal Officer, who may attempt to resolve the matter informally, or may refer the matter (or any part of it) to another designee or other University

administrator to resolve the matter. The Appeal review should be completed within 20 business days unless there is good cause for an extension, including University breaks. The appeal decision will be provided in writing and the appeal decision is final. For the avoidance of doubt, the appeal process under this policy will serve as the grievance process required under Title IX.

Grounds for Appeal- The grounds for the Appeal will usually be limited to the following considerations:

- Is there new compelling evidence that was not available at the time of the initial review? Were the proper criteria brought to bear on the decision? Were improper or extraneous facts or criteria brought to bear that substantially affected the decision to the detriment of the Impacted Party or the Respondent?
- Were there any procedural irregularities that substantially affected the outcome of the matter to the detriment of the Impacted Party or the Respondent?
- Given the proper facts, criteria, and procedures, was the decision one that a person in the position of the decision-maker might reasonably have made?



Disciplinary and Administrative Proceedings - Faculty and Staff

In many cases, there is an option, where appropriate, for the parties to agree to informal resolution. Beyond such an agreement, there are policies that guide investigation and administrative review that can lead to disciplinary action.

Stanford has two bargaining unit contracts that outline disciplinary proceedings. The University honors the contracts in applicable circumstances. Other employee groups on campus have applicable processes outlined and referenced below.

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*; 1.7.2, *Consensual Sexual or Romantic Relationships in the Workplace and Educational Setting*; and 1.7.3, *Prohibited Sexual Conduct: Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Assault, Stalking, Relationship Violence, Violation of University or Court Directives, Student-on-Student Sexual Harassment and Retaliation*. See page 33 for web links to these sections.

Staff Discipline and Sanctions

Staff are held accountable for policy violations by the local Human Resources Administrator. Additionally, employees can be subject to Administrative Guide policy 2.1.19, *Administrative Review Process* (if they are temporary or casual employees), or Administrative Guide policy 2.1.11, the *Grievance Policy* (if they are regular employees of Stanford). In all cases, the employee shall act as their own representative, and the standard of proof is the preponderance of the evidence.²³ In some cases, the services of an outside investigator may be obtained. In the Administrative Review Process and the formal grievance processes, the case review will be completed by the Vice President of Human Resources or his or her designee.

²³ See footnote on page 42.

Staff members are subject to sanctions including counseling and education, loss of a position, and termination.

For additional information on the Administrative Review process, visit adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-1/policy-2-1-19.

For additional information on the formal grievance process, visit adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-1/policy-2-1-11.

Faculty Discipline and Sanctions

The following procedure is excerpted from the Statement on Faculty Discipline, section 4.3 of the Faculty Handbook. For the complete text, go to facultyhandbook.stanford.edu/ch4.html

These disciplinary procedures are invoked when the Provost formally charges a faculty member with professional misconduct that is serious enough to warrant a sanction. The Provost may charge a faculty member with professional misconduct only for actions taken in association with the faculty member's academic duties and responsibilities.

A faculty member charged under these procedures may be subject to sanctions including but not limited to the following: censure; a fine and/or a temporary reduction in pay; suspension from the University without pay for a specified period; indefinite reduction in pay; dismissal from the University.

Process

Charges will be brought on behalf of the University by the Provost, following whatever factual investigation he or she deems appropriate. When charges are to be brought against a faculty member, he or she must be notified of the charges in confidence and given an opportunity to reply. If the matter cannot be settled by agreement (requiring the President's approval), and the faculty member wishes to contest the charges, the Provost shall prepare a written statement of the charges and proposed sanction(s) for the faculty member and the Advisory Board.



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The faculty member must file with the Board a statement setting forth the defenses proposed, any factual allegations that are specifically disputed, and any additional factual matters. The University ordinarily has 10 days to reply to this statement.

If the Advisory Board determines that there is a dispute about material issues of historical fact, the Board will notify the parties of such issues(s) and will select a qualified Hearing Officer from outside the University to hold an Evidentiary Hearing. If the Board determines that there is no dispute about material issues of historical fact, the Board will proceed to schedule the Final Hearing.

At the Evidentiary Hearing, the Hearing Officer will hear evidence and will then make detailed findings of historical fact, which are submitted to the Board.

Any witness shall be guaranteed the right in the Evidentiary Hearing to invoke the privilege (a) not to incriminate himself or herself in answer to any question, and (b) not to divulge a confidential communication from a University employee or student made with the understanding of all parties to the communication that it would be kept confidential.

After the Hearing Officer has submitted the findings of fact to the Advisory Board, the Board will schedule a Final Hearing. Each party has the opportunity to file a written brief, not later than one week before the scheduled start of the Final Hearing, regarding the charges, evidence, findings of fact, and proposed sanctions, among other procedural issues.

Within one week after the Final Hearing before the Advisory Board, either party may file a written reply, which is limited to the issues raised by the opposing brief and the opposing party's oral argument. The Advisory Board will affirm those of the Hearing Officer's findings of historical fact that it concludes are supported by substantial evidence, and such findings will thereafter be final and binding upon the President and Board of Trustees.

A finding of professional misconduct requires that a majority of the members of the Advisory Board concludes

that the faculty member has committed misconduct. The advisory Board will notify the President of their decision by majority vote.

If the President does not accept the decision of the Advisory Board, he or she will resubmit the case to the Board for reconsideration with a statement of questions or objections. The Board will then reconsider the case in the light of such questions or objections, hold (if necessary) further hearings and receive new evidence, and either render a new decision or state the reasons for its decision to reaffirm its original decision. After study of the Board's reconsidered decision, the President may make a final decision different from that of the Board only if the President determines that the faculty member or the University was denied a fair hearing or that the Board's decision (as to whether there has been professional misconduct and/or as to the sanction) was not one which a decision-making body in the position of the Board might reasonably have made.

If the President's decision requires dismissal, such decision is not effective until it has been approved by the Board of Trustees.

The faculty member has the right to have an advisor of his or her choice accompany him or her during the hearings, the rights of confrontation and cross-examination, and the right to refuse to testify in the hearings.

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 and no students).

Safety Measures

Students

In accordance with the Stanford Student Title IX Investigation and Hearing Process,²⁴ 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)²⁵ through safety measures. Additionally, the University will redress the effects of Prohibited Conduct through appropriate accommodations and will provide written notice of available options and assistance in protective measures or changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations. To the extent reasonable and feasible, the University will consult with the Complainant and Responding Student in determining accommodations and safety measures.

Appropriate actions may include:

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

Even if the University decides not to confront the Responding Student because of the Complainant'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 Complainant's request for confidentiality.

²⁴ The full text of the February 1, 2016 Stanford Student Title IX Investigation and Hearing Process at stanford.app.box/v/student-title-ix-process
²⁵ Ibid. Additional information in Administrative Guide 1.7.3.

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 are 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

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

For Immediate Help

If you believe you are in imminent danger 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 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. 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.

The University also has an attorney in the Office of the General Counsel, Angeline Covey, who specializes in Workplace Violence Restraining Orders; if such a restraining order should be considered in your circumstance, you may be referred to speak to her or you may ask to confer with her. 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 order or directive describing how parties to an investigation should give each other space during the pendency of the investigation. When the accused has no connection to the University, or following a determination of responsibility, Stanford may also issue a university “Stay Away” letter. Unlike a court-ordered restraining order, which is focused on preventing contact between an individual and the protected party, a university “Stay Away” letter prohibits a person from coming onto Stanford’s private property and is enforced under trespass laws.

For Assistance in Assessing Options:

- ▶ **Students should contact:**
Sexual Assault & Relationship Violence Education and Prevention **650-725-1056, 650-725-9129**
saraoffice.stanford.edu
Chris Griffith, Associate Vice Provost for Student Affairs **650-723-9929**
griffith@stanford.edu
- ▶ **Faculty, Staff, and Post Docs should contact:**
David Rasch, University Ombuds **650-723-3682, rasch@stanford.edu**
James Laflin, School of Medicine Ombuds **650-498-5744, jlaflin@stanford.edu**
or
Human Resources:
University HR: **650-725-8356**
School of Medicine HR: **650-725-5154**
SLAC: **650-926-2358**

For more information about general violence prevention on campus, please see Stanford’s Violence Prevention website at safety.stanford.edu.

For information about relationship violence, go to notalone.stanford.edu.

Restraining Order Options²⁶

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;

²⁶ The information in this section about restraining orders is from the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/1260.htm

- Stalking, threatening, harassing;
- Sexually assaulting;
- 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:

- The protected person or persons;
- His or her children’s schools or places of child care;
- Where the protected person lives;
- His or her vehicle;
- His or her place of work;
- Other important places where he or she goes.

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, pay a fine, or both.





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Types of restraining orders

There are four kinds of orders:

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

3. 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.

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

Overview

Stanford University provides education and awareness programs to prevent the occurrence of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking²⁷ (Prohibited Conduct). These comprehensive programs are responsive to community needs, culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, and informed by research. Programming initiatives are assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome, and consider environmental risks and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

Programs to address Prohibited Conduct include both primary prevention and awareness programs directed at incoming students and new employees as well as ongoing prevention programs and awareness campaigns directed at all members of the campus community.

Primary prevention programs are aimed at reinforcing the university's declaration that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking are Prohibited Conduct and in many instances also constitute criminal acts.²⁸

Stanford's primary prevention programs and awareness campaigns include educational information on the causes and consequences of sexual violence, prevention strategies, and bystander intervention (see next section). Risk reduction behaviors that promote safety for individuals and the community are also discussed.

Additionally, Stanford provides ongoing prevention programs and awareness campaigns that include information on community building, bystander intervention, and risk reduction strategies. Furthermore, these programs and campaigns reinforce to the community

27 Specific definitions for each of these behaviors, as defined in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Re-authorization of 2013, can be found on pages 64-65. These definitions are used in Stanford's prevention programs, in addition to California state definitions.

28 The California statutory definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking are listed on pages 71-75.

the procedures that the University will follow in response to a report of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This includes the provision of accommodations and other resources for the impacted parties; resources, where appropriate, for the responding party; and the opportunity to pursue a criminal or administrative complaint.

Stanford's ongoing prevention programs and awareness campaigns include educational initiatives and sustainable strategies that are focused on increasing understanding and skills to prevent all forms of Prohibited Conduct. A range of strategies is utilized to engage audiences throughout the institution.

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 <https://youtu.be/LUsqpiE6z8I>.

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 such programs.

Bystander Intervention

Bystander intervention is the use of safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

There are several safe and effective options that a person can employ to intervene and stop inappropriate and potentially criminal behavior, including creating a distraction by using appropriate humor or interjecting



Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking | Programs

in a conversation, directly confronting the potential perpetrator, or enlisting others to help intervene when you sense that someone may be at risk of harm. If you see or suspect that a crime has or is about to occur, seek help or call the police. Administrative Guide policy 1.7.3 provides more information about bystander intervention strategies.

Risk Reduction

Individual preventive measures are risk reduction behaviors designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction and to increase empowerment for those who may be at risk. These measures promote safety and help individuals and communities address conditions that may facilitate violence. For instance, consider strategies for safety and accountability when planning activities or attending events with friends. Establish an agreement that no one will attempt to intimately engage with someone who may have over-consumed alcohol or other substances. If there is a possibility that you might be separated, agree to periodically check in with each other either in person or via text message. You can also agree to not leave the event until everyone is accounted for and safe and that everyone will either leave together or continue to check in on anyone who remains at the event. If you become uncomfortable with a situation or the people involved, trust your instincts and take action or get help to increase your sense of safety and empowerment. For more information, see the *Bystander Tips* on the Title IX website at titleix.stanford.edu/bystander-tips.

Education Programs for Students

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 awareness about interpersonal violence and meet the needs of Stanford students, faculty, and staff. Programs promote healthy sexuality and relationships, dispel myths about sexual and relationship violence, examine and critique traditional 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
- Relationship Abuse
- Bystander Intervention
- Understanding Sexual Consent
- Defining Manhood & Masculinity from an Anti-Violence Perspective

For more information on these programs, go to sara.stanford.edu/prevention-education-and-outreach.

In August of 2014, the University began providing online primary prevention²⁹ training to all incoming undergraduate and graduate students. This training covers the topics of sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, bystander intervention, and making healthy choices on matters such as alcohol use. The online training is a supplement to the ongoing in-person trainings and campaigns featured throughout the academic year.

In 2015, SARA provided education and outreach to over 1,700 incoming first-year and transfer students and more than 400 members of the Greek life community. Additionally, training was provided to Resident Assistants, Residence and Graduate Life Deans, Row Managers, Peer Health Educators, Residence Fellows, and Graduate Community Assistants. See the table on pages 61-62 for additional details. In addition to programming and education, the SARA office provides consultations, advising, and resource referrals to Stanford students who have experienced sexual or relationship violence, regardless of the location where the incident(s) occurred.

²⁹ 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.

Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking | Programs

Education Programs For Staff

In 2015, over 6,300 staff supervisors and faculty members completed at least two hours of AB1825 state-mandated sexual harassment awareness training administered by the Sexual Harassment Policy Office (SHPO). An interactive online course and 13 live classroom sessions were offered. Both updated programs included material required by the VAWA Reauthorization of 2013, covering forms of sexual violence, resources at Stanford, and our Responsible Employees' obligation to report sexual misconduct that occurs in the campus community. On September 9, 2014, Gov. Brown approved Assembly Bill No. 2053 that required AB1825 training to include the prevention of abusive conduct. For purposes of this training, "abusive conduct" means conduct of an employer or employee in the workplace, with malice, that a reasonable person would find hostile, offensive, and unrelated to an employer's legitimate business interests. The prevention of abusive conduct was included as part of the

2015 training program. Compliance with the biennial training requirement is tracked by this office.

Additionally, over 2,000 non-supervisory staff (including academic staff) received harassment prevention training administered by the SHPO. An interactive online course and 17 instructor-led classroom sessions were offered. Both programs incorporated material on recognizing, reporting, and responding to sexual assault and other forms of prohibited sexual conduct in the campus community. Since October 2014, all new employees are expected to complete the 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, resources at Stanford, and how employees can prevent and report sexual misconduct that occurs in the campus community. More than 1,300 individuals completed the training in 2015.

Ian Terpin/University Communications





Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking | Programs

Program Descriptions

The following is a list of programs offered by Stanford University in 2015.

Program	Date(s)	Attendees	Topic(s)
Sexual Harassment Prevention Online and live course	Ongoing	Staff Supervisors and Faculty	Sexual harassment & prohibited conduct, including sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, and stalking; consensual relationships; reporting procedures
Sexual Harassment Prevention Online and live course	Ongoing	Non-supervisory academic and other teaching staff, non-supervisory staff	Sexual harassment & prohibited conduct, including sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, and stalking; consensual relationships; reporting procedures
Addressing Sexual Misconduct in the Stanford Community Online course	Ongoing	Newly hired non-supervisory staff, including academic staff	Identifying and eliminating sexual violence, dating and domestic violence, sexual harassment and gender discrimination; how to prevent and report sexual misconduct
Sexual Harassment Awareness	Ongoing	Select fellows, course assistants, & teaching assistants; GSB staff & program participants in Executive Ed.; pre-collegiate summer instructors & counselors, BOSP staff	Sexual harassment and sexual assault awareness; how to report sexual misconduct; resources, consensual relationships
Policy Briefing	9/18/15	Teaching Assistants	Title IX and consensual relationships policies
Respectful Workplace	Ongoing	Residential & Dining Enterprises supervisory and hourly staff	Sexual harassment and sexual assault awareness; how to report sexual misconduct; resources, consensual relationships, abusive conduct
Resident Fellow Training	9/16/15	Resident Fellows	Title IX and SARA resources, policy, response to reports, CSA protocols, educational initiatives
The Real World: Stanford Theatrical program	9/16/15	Incoming first-year students	Sexual misconduct and associated resources
Band Training	9/16/15	Leland Stanford Jr. University Marching Band	Title IX and SARA resources, healthy sexual relationships, sexual harassment and violence, reporting options, bystander intervention techniques
Open House New Student Orientation	9/18/15	Incoming first-year students	Information on prevention programs, investigative and disciplinary processes
Student Organization Outreach Stanford Kenpo	9/19/15	Incoming first-year students involved in self-defense	Information on Title IX and SARA resources and programs
YWCA/SARA Staff Training	9/29/15, 9/30/15	Staff	Sexual and relationship violence, reporting procedures, providing support and resources
Upstanding Workshop	9/29/15, 11/16/15	Fraternity and sorority students	Bystander intervention training and role-play
Say Something Panel	Ongoing	First-year students, organized in each residence	Consent, healthy relationships, bystander intervention, and resources
SARA/Title IX programs workshop	10/6/15, 12/1/15	Bridge Peer Counselors	Title IX and SARA resources, policy, response to reports, CSA protocols, educational initiatives
Yoga as Healing	10/14 -12/2/15	Self-identified survivors	Support program for trauma survivors

Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking | Programs

Program	Date(s)	Attendees	Topic(s)
Healthy Relationships & Abuse in the Queer Community	10/16/15	Undergraduates	Campus resources, relationship abuse
Domestic Violence Awareness Info Table	10/9/15	All Stanford students and community members	Relationship abuse and associated resources
Title IX Resources Training	10/15/15	Staff	Bystander intervention, campus resources
“Escalation” Film-screening	10/21/15	Student athletes	Relationship violence
Title IX training	6/9/15 9/28/15	Psychology graduate students, Summer College House Directors	Sexual harassment and sexual assault awareness, how to report sexual misconduct, resources, consensual relationships
Sexual Harassment Prevention	10/22/15	Student athletes	Sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking; prevention; and reporting procedures
Consent Workshop	11/17/15	Fraternity students	Consent laws
Bystander Intervention Workshop	11/18/15	Fraternity students	Bystander intervention techniques
Dorm Outreach	Ongoing	Undergraduate residents	Campus resources
The Relationship Spectrum	4/16/15	All community members	Understanding healthy relationships & healthy sexuality
House Hosts Training for Admit Weekend	4/16/15	Admit Weekend House Hosts	Campus resources, reporting procedures
Alcohol and Consent	4/21/15, 5/12/15	Student Athletes Fraternity students	Consent and alcohol, proactive upstanding
Sexual Violence & Intersectionality	4/22/15	All community members	Sexual violence, identities discussion
Peer Health Educator training	4/25/15	Undergraduate Peer Health Educators	Sexual assault/violence definitions, co-relation with alcohol use, resources, Stanford policies, Title IX process, how to help a friend/fellow student, and protocols for student staff
The HookUp	5/5/15	All new Greek Org members	Sexual assault, bystander intervention
Graduate Community Assistant Training	5/11/15 5/28/15	Graduate Community Assistants	Title IX and consensual relationships policies, bystander intervention, investigations, CSA responsibilities, bystander scenario practice
Peer Counselors Training	5/12/15, 5/22/15	All new Sexual Health Peer Resource counselors and Bridge peer counselors	Sexual assault/violence definitions, co-relation with alcohol use, resources, Stanford policies, Title IX process, how to help a friend/fellow student, and protocols for student staff
Student Staff Training	Ongoing	Undergraduate student staff	Title IX and University policy
Haven Online Training	Summer 2015	All incoming undergraduate students	Title IX and University policy
Bing Overseas Study Program	8/26/15	BOSP staff	Title IX and University policy, reporting obligations
Think About It Online training	9/29/15 5/4/15	All incoming graduate students	Title IX and University policy
Student Services Staff Development	8/10/15	Student Services Staff	Title IX and University policy



Campus Crime Statistics

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 Information³⁰

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

It is not uncommon for multiple sources, including CSAs, 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 CSAs and other persons wishing to make a Clery report for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics to provide their name and

³⁰ For additional information, see corresponding note on page 69.

contact information so that the Clery Compliance Coordinator can follow up, if needed. A victim may request confidentiality when making a report.

University officials at each of the separate campuses, including the foreign campuses,³¹ gather the required crime statistics from their own records and from local law enforcement agencies. The statistics from foreign and branch campuses are 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.

Clery Act Definitions

Locations³¹

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))

Student Residences: "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)) 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 off-campus graduate housing.

³¹ See corresponding note on page 69 for definitions.

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 are provided by the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the property is located and Campus Security Authorities, where applicable.

Crime Statistics Definitions

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 through 2015 are based upon the definitions below.

Crime statistic definitions in this section are prescribed by the Clery Act and may differ from the California Penal Code sections. For a comparison of federal and state definitions, see pages 71-75.

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

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

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 consent³² 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.³³

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 the stalking 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.

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.

Burglary: The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.³⁴

³² See corresponding note on page 69.

³³ See corresponding note on page 69.

³⁴ See corresponding note on page 69.



Campus Crime Statistics cont'd

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.)*

Theft - Motor Vehicle: The theft or attempted 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.

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, then the act is classified as Domestic Violence rather than Dating Violence).³⁵

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.

³⁵ See corresponding note on page 69.

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 include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

Unfounded: A statistical requirement beginning in 2015; an unfounded report is any Clery-reportable crime that was reported in good faith and determined, by a law enforcement investigation, to be false or baseless.

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 2013 - 2015

Statistics in the following 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 64-65 for the applicable definitions. Refer to the next page for the individual sex offense statistics.

Crime	Year	Student Residences <small>A subset of Campus</small>	Campus Incl. Student Residences	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property	Unfounded <small>See page 68 for details</small>
<i>Murder / Non-negligent manslaughter</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Negligent manslaughter</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Sex Offenses</i>	2013	21	26	0	0	26	N/A
	2014	24	30	0	0	30	0
	2015	25	38	1	0	39	1
<i>Robbery</i>	2013	0	2	0	0	2	N/A
	2014	0	0	1	0	1	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	2013	3	3	0	0	3	N/A
	2014	2	9	1	0	10	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Burglary</i>	2013	36	94	2	0	96	N/A
	2014	33	49	2	0	51	0
	2015	20	54	3	0	57	3
<i>Theft- Motor Vehicles and Golf Carts</i>	2013	0	17	2	0	19	N/A
	2014	0	20	6	1	27	3
	2015	0	36	0	0	36	4
<i>Arson</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0





Campus Crime Statistics | 2013-2015

VAWA Crimes 2013 - 2015

Crime	Year	Student Residences <small>A subset of Campus</small>	Campus <small>Incl. Student Residences</small>	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total <small>On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property</small>	Unfounded <small>See page 68 for details</small>
<i>Rape (including sodomy, sexual assault w/object, oral copulation)</i>	2013	13	16	0	0	16	N/A
	2014	22	26	0	0	26	0
	2015	18	25	0	0	25	0
<i>Fondling</i>	2013	8	10	0	0	10	N/A
	2014	2	4	0	0	4	0
	2015	7	11	0	0	11	1
<i>Incest</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Statutory Rape</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	2	1	0	3	0
Total Sex Offenses	2013	21	26	0	0	26	N/A
	2014	24	30	0	0	30	0
	2015	25	38	1	0	39	1
<i>Dating Violence</i>	2013	2	2	0	0	2	N/A
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Domestic Violence</i>	2013	2	8	2	0	10	N/A
	2014	9	10	3	0	13	0
	2015	9	10	2	0	12	0
<i>Stalking</i>	2013	2	6	0	0	6	N/A
	2014	6	13	1	0	14	0
	2015	6	18	0	0	18	0

Arrests 2013 - 2015[^]

Crime	Year	Student Residences <small>A subset of Campus</small>	Campus <small>Incl. Student Residences</small>	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total <small>On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property</small>	Unfounded <small>See page 68 for details</small>
<i>Liquor Law[^]</i>	2013	0	89	0	0	89	N/A
	2014	0	38	0	0	38	0
	2015	0	70	0	0	70	0
<i>Drug Violations</i>	2013	0	9	0	0	9	N/A
	2014	0	6	0	1	7	0
	2015	0	17	1	2	20	0
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2013	2	4	0	0	4	N/A
	2014	0	2	0	0	2	0
	2015	0	4	0	0	4	0

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

Disciplinary Actions 2013 - 2015 ³⁶

Violation	Year	Student Residences <small>A subset of Campus</small>	Campus <small>Incl. Student Residences</small>	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total <small>On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property</small>
<i>Liquor Law[^]</i>	2013	3	7	0	0	7
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Drug Violation</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0

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

Hate Crimes (2013-2015)

2013- There were no hate crimes reported.

2014- There were three vandalism hate crimes reported in 2014. One incident was a racial slur painted on a sculpture on campus. The second incident was a threat based on sexual orientation, written on the door at a student residence. The third incident was a vandalism with a religious bias at an outdoor recreational area.

2015- There were two hate crimes reported in 2015. One incident of vandalism with a religious bias occurred in which swastikas were spray-painted on walls of an on-campus fraternity that has members of the Jewish faith. The second hate crime involved an individual riding his bike through a group playing mini golf on campus. One of the group raised his golf club as if to hit the cyclist while using a homophobic slur, which is categorized as an attempted simple assault based on sexual orientation.

Unfounded Crimes

As noted in the above table, there were three vehicle thefts in 2014 with a final disposition of unfounded (defined on page 65).

A university vehicle that was reported as stolen was recovered the following day. The vehicle showed no signs of forced entry nor any disturbance, and no items were missing from inside. Based on statements and evidence, it was determined another employee used the vehicle and did not properly return it. The case was subsequently unfounded by the police.

The vehicle's owner reported it stolen, but then a friend returned the vehicle to the owner. The owner rescinded their report and the case was subsequently unfounded by the police.

The reporting party rescinded the report of a stolen golf cart when they discovered that a fellow Resident Assistant had taken the cart by mistake. The golf cart was returned and the case was subsequently unfounded by police.

As noted in the above table, there were three unfounded burglaries, four unfounded auto thefts, and one unfounded fondling in 2015. All three burglaries were unfounded after property originally reported as missing was later located by the reporting parties.

³⁶ See corresponding note on page 69.



Campus Crime Statistics | 2013-2015

Three of the four unfounded auto thefts involved employees using a golf cart for work purposes without properly signing them out. The final unfounded auto theft involved an individual who forgot where they parked their vehicle. These reports were subsequently unfounded by the police.

An alleged report of fondling was received by a CSA via an email survey. When the alleged victim was contacted, the victim was unaware of the survey and stated that someone else must have entered the victim's personal information and the narrative of the alleged fondling. The report was subsequently unfounded by the police.

Crime Statistics Notes

30. *Crime and fire statistics reported in this publication are for the main Stanford University campus, located in unincorporated Santa Clara County. Stanford Health Care and the Lucile Packard Children's Hospital are separate legal entities from Stanford University and from each other. The Stanford Health Care Adult Hospital at Stanford and the Lucile Packard Children's Hospital at Stanford are physically contiguous to the Stanford University campus. Because of their proximity to the Stanford University campus, and because medical students receive training at these medical facilities, the Department of Education has advised Stanford University to count Clery-reportable incidents occurring at the Stanford Health Care Adult Hospital at Stanford and the Lucile Packard Children's Hospital at Stanford as "on campus" crimes. Incidents at the Stanford Linear Accelerator National Laboratory (SLAC), located in San Mateo County, are also counted as taking place on the Stanford University Campus. Also included in this publication are statistics for locations which Stanford University owns or controls, which are used by students, which are not contiguous to campus, and which do not meet the definition of a separate campus (see next note for definition). These locations could be a student residence in a neighboring city or an academic building in another county, for example. Incidents that occur at these locations are considered "non-campus" and are included in the statistics compiled in the main campus publication. The counting and reporting of data contained in this publication is performed in accordance with guidance contained in the Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting, produced by the U.S. Department of Education and the Code of Federal Regulations.*
31. *A separate campus is a Clery term that defines a location owned or controlled by the institution, which is not reasonably contiguous to the main campus, has an organized program of study and has on-site administrators. A branch campus is a type of separate campus. To be considered a branch campus, the location must be geographically apart and independent from the main campus. Further, it must be permanent in nature, have its own faculty and administrative organization and offer courses leading to a degree or credential. A foreign campus is another type of separate campus. A location will be classified as a foreign campus if the location is in a country other than the U.S.; a U.S. based institution owns or controls the property or facility; there is an organized program of study; and there are administrative personnel on site.*
32. *The Clery Act does not provide a federal definition of consent. See page 70 for the California Penal Code definition of consent as well the California Education Code definition that Stanford has adopted for university proceedings.*
33. *According to the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting System, Part 1 Crimes are crimes against persons or property. 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 in the institution's annual statistics when a murder occurs in the same single incident. Furthermore, beginning in 2013 with the passage of the Violence Against Women Act, crimes that meet the definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, arson, and hate crimes will always be counted separately.*
34. *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 counts 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 counts as five burglaries.*
35. *Most incidents of Dating Violence are subsumed by the definition of Domestic Violence, if both state and federal definitions are considered. When an incident satisfies both definitions, it will be classified as Domestic Violence only. For statistical recording, each incident is counted once.*
36. *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. In 2014, 6 students were referred to OAPE for possible discipline due to intoxication. In 2015, 4 students were referred to OAPE for possible discipline because of intoxication.*

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 definition from the Stanford University Administrative Guide, in compliance with California Education Code § 67386, applies. The California Penal Code definition of consent is the standard used for criminal investigations and prosecutions in the state of California.

Stanford University Administrative Guide 1.7.3	CA Penal Code
<p>"Yes Means Yes": Consent is an affirmative act or statement by each person 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. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. Lack of protest or resistance does not mean consent, nor does silence mean consent. Consent to one act by itself does not constitute consent to another act. 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><i>This consent definition is compliant with California Education Code § 67386.</i></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> <p>§ 261.5 (a) Unlawful sexual intercourse is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person 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. (b) Any person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is not more than three years older or three years younger than the perpetrator, is guilty of a misdemeanor. (c) Any person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is more than three years younger than the perpetrator is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year [...].</p>





Comparison: Federal (Clery) and CA State Crime Definitions

Clery Crime Definitions and the California 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 can differ from the California Penal Code statutes that are enforced by California agencies. The following table compares the federal definitions, codified for Clery Act purposes in C.F.R § 668.46(c)(7), with the California statutes for similar crimes.

Clery Act / VaWA	CA Penal Code
Aggravated Assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. <i>(The criminal act need not result in injury when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used in the commission of the crime.)</i>	§ 245(a) - "Assault with a deadly weapon or by force likely to cause great bodily injury" (1) Any person who commits an assault upon the person of another with a deadly weapon or instrument other than a firearm [...]. (2) Any person who commits an assault upon the person of another with a firearm [...]. (4) Any person who commits an assault upon the person of another by any means of force likely to produce great bodily injury [...].
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.	§ 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.
Burglary (structure) is the unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft.	§ 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 .



Clery Act / VaWA	CA Penal Code
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>§ 242 - A battery is any willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another.</p> <p>§ 243(e)(1) - A battery committed against a spouse, a person with whom the defendant is cohabiting, a person who is the parent of the defendant's child, former spouse, fiancé, or fiancée, or a person with whom the defendant currently has, or has previously had, a dating or engagement relationship.</p> <p>§ 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 [...].</p> <p>(b) Subdivision (a) shall apply if the victim is or was one or more of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>§ 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.</p>
<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>



Comparison: Federal (Clery) and State Crime Definitions | cont'd

Clery Act / VaWA	CA Penal Code
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>§ 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> <ul 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.
Incest is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.	§ 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.
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.	<p>§ 192 - Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice.</p> <p>§ 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.</p>

Stanford University



Comparison: Federal (Clery) and State Crime Definitions | cont'd

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>The following do not meet the California definition of rape but are considered rape under the Violence Against Women Act:</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) - Penetration by foreign object. 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>



Comparison: Federal (Clery) and State Crime Definitions | cont'd

Clery Act / VaWA	CA Penal Code
<p>Sexual assault: a forcible or non-forcible sex-offense that meets the (Clery/federal) definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape.</p>	<p>Sexual Assault is generally considered to be an act or attempt in violation of any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § 220- Assault with intent to commit mayhem or specified sex offenses; assault of a person under 18 years of age with intent to commit specified sex offenses § 261- Rape § 261.5- Unlawful Sexual Intercourse with a minor § 262- Spousal Rape § 264.1- Punishment for aiding or abetting rape § 266c- Inducing consent to a sexual act by fraud or fear § 269- Aggravated sexual assault of a child § 285- Incest § 286- Sodomy § 288- Lewd or lascivious acts involving children § 288.5- Continuous sexual abuse of a child § 288a- Oral Copulation § 289- Penetration by foreign object § 647.6- Annoying or molesting children
<p>Statutory rape is 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>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.</p> <p>For the purposes of this definition—</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.</p> <p>Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.</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>

A Message from Stanford Fire Marshal Joseph Leung

The primary goals of the Stanford University Fire Marshal's Office (SUFMO) are to:

- Ensure a high level of fire protection for the Stanford community.
- 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.

Joseph Leung

Stanford Fire Marshal

480 Oak Rd. Stanford, CA 94305

650-723-0609

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).

Always call 9-1-1 or 9-9-1-1 from a campus phone to report a fire to the fire department, even if it has already been extinguished.

SUFMO Outreach Programs

SUFMO's 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.



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.

Administrative Guide 2.2.6



Fire Safety Report | Policies

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 **650-725-6933** 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.

Fire Safety System Improvements

Twenty-four fire alarm systems were installed in 2015, including one laboratory building, thirteen student Housing buildings, and the new Central Energy Facility.

Nearly 100% of the science and research building floor spaces have sprinkler systems installed.

Stanford has made a commitment to install automatic fire sprinkler systems in all graduate housing facilities and will continue with this installation process in the coming years. Three midrise residential facilities have fully installed sprinkler systems.

Student Housing Fire Statistics

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2015.

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Munger Bldg 1	566 Arguello Way	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Munger Bldg 2	895 Campus Drive	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Munger Bldg 3	610 Bowdoin Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	7/30/15	Unintentional/trash bin fire	Yes	\$100- 999	0	0
Munger Bldg 4	555 Salvatierra	2013	9/20/13	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Munger - Jacobsen-Sorensen	554 Salvatierra	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Mars	553 Mayfield Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Lathrop / Muwekma-Tah-Ruk	543 Lasuen Mall	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Storey	544 Lasuen Mall	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Sigma Chi Omega	550 Lasuen Mall	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Colombae	549 Lasuen Mall	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Sigma Nu	557 Mayfield Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Lagunita	326 Santa Teresa	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	12/9/15	Unintentional/Electrical rm. fire	No	\$1,000- 9,999	0	0
Roble Hall	374 Santa Teresa	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Florence Moore Hall	436 Mayfield Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Theta Delta Chi	675 Lomita Drive	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0



Student Housing Fire Statistics

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2015.

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
680 Lomita	680 Lomita Drive	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
1047 Campus Drive	1047 Campus Drive	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Kappa Sigma	1035 Campus Drive	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Jerry	658 Lomita Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Kappa Alpha	664 Lomita Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Enchanted Broccoli Forest	1115 Campus Drive	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	11/7/14	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Narnia	1135 Campus Drive	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Moore South (BOB)	566 Mayfield Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Moore North (Casa Italiana)	562 Mayfield Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Xanadu	558 Mayfield Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Treat	554 Governor's Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Murray	566 Governor's Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Yost	574 Governor's Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Griffin	251 Governor's Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Jenkins	251 Governor's Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

Student Housing Fire Statistics

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		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Anderson	251 Governor's Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Marx	251 Governor's Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Potter	236 Santa Teresa	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Adams	236 Santa Teresa	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Robinson	236 Santa Teresa	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Schiff	236 Santa Teresa	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
R. Lyman Grad Bldg 1	121 Campus Drive	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	10/18/14	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
R. Lyman Grad Bldg 3	121 Campus Drive	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Branner Hall	655 Escondido Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Toyon Hall	455 Arguello Way	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Crothers Memorial	621 Escondido Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Crothers Hall	609 Escondido Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Wilbur Hall	658 Escondido Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	8/6/15 10/4/15	Unintentional/battery charger Unintentional/ lamp fire	No No	\$1,000- 9,999 \$0	0 0	0 0
Stern Hall	618 Escondido Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	4/10/14 7/3/14	Unintentional/Cooking Unintentional/Cooking	No No	\$100- 999 \$100- 999	0 0	0 0
		2015	5/20/15	Charring paper for artistic effect	No	\$0	0	0



Student Housing Fire Statistics

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		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Kimball Hall	673 Escondido Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Manzanita	684 Serra Street	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Castano	685 Escondido Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Lantana	750 Campus Drive	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Schwab Residential Center	680 Serra Street	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 1	1 Comstock Circle	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 2	2 Comstock Circle	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 3	3 Comstock Circle	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 4	4 Comstock Circle	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 7	7 Comstock Circle	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 15	15 Comstock Circle	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 16	16 Comstock Circle	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 17	17 Comstock Circle	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 18	18 Comstock Circle	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 19	19 Comstock Circle	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

Student Housing Fire Statistics

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2015.

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Escondido Village I, Unit 20	20 Comstock Circle	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 21	21 Comstock Circle	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 22	22 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 23	23 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 24	24 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 25	25 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 26	26 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 27	27 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	11/8/15	Unintentional/cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 28	28 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 29	29 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 30	30 Angell Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 31	31 Angell Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 32	32 Angell Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 33	33 Angell Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 34	34 Angell Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0



Student Housing Fire Statistics

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2015.

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Escondido Village I, Unit 35	35 Angell Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 36	36 Angell Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Studio 3	37 Angell Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	6/14/14	Unintentional/cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	-	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 38	38 Angell Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 39	39 Angell Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 40	40 Angell Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 41	41 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 42	42 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 49	49 Dudley Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 50	50 Dudley Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 52	52 Dudley Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 53	53 Dudley Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 54	54 Dudley Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 55	55 Dudley Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 56	56 Dudley Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

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		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Escondido Village II, Unit 57	57 Dudley Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 58	58 Dudley Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 59	59 Dudley Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 60	60 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 61	61 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 62	62 Abrams Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido II, Abrams Midrise	63 Abrams Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 64	64 Abrams Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 65	65 Abrams Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 66	66 Abrams Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 67	67 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 68	68 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	11/6/15	Unintentional/cooking	No	\$0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 69	69 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 70	70 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 71	71 Barnes Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0



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		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Escondido Village II, Unit 72	72 Barnes Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 73	73 Barnes Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Barnes Midrise	74 Barnes Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	8/20/15	Unintentional/Door access ctrl	No	\$1,000- 9,999	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 75	75 Barnes Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 76	76 Barnes Court	2013	2/17/13	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 77	77 Barnes Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 78	78 Barnes Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 79	79 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 80	80 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 81	81 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 82	82 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 83	83 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 84	84 Hulme Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 85	85 Hulme Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 86	86 Hulme Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

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		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Escondido Village II, Hulme Midrise	87 Hulme Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 88	88 Hulme Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 89	89 Hulme Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 90	90 Hulme Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 91	91 Thoburn Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 92	92 Thoburn Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 93	93 Thoburn Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 94	94 Thoburn Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 95	95 Thoburn Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 96	96 Thoburn Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 97	97 Thoburn Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 98	98 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 99	99 Hoskins Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 100	100 Hoskins Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 101	101 Hoskins Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0



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		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Escondido Village III, Hoskins Midrise	102 Hoskins Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 103	103 Hoskins Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 104	104 Hoskins Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 105	105 Hoskins Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 106	106 Hoskins Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 107	107 McFarland Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 108	108 McFarland Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, McFarland Midrise	109 McFarland Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 110	110 McFarland Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 111	111 McFarland Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	1/16/15	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 112	112 Jenkins Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 113	113 Jenkins Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 114	114 Jenkins Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 115	115 Jenkins Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 116	116 Jenkins Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

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		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Escondido Village IV, Unit 117	117 Jenkins Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 118	118 Jenkins Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Quillen Highrise	119 Quillen Court	2013	6/3/13	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 120	120 Quillen Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 121	121 Quillen Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 122	122 Blackwelder Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 123	123 Blackwelder Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 124	124 Blackwelder Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 125	125 Blackwelder Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Blackwelder Highrise	126 Blackwelder Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 127	127 Running Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 128	128 Running Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 129	129 Running Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 130	130 Running Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 131	131 Running Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0



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		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Escondido Village V, Unit 132	132 Running Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 133	133 Running Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 134	134 Running Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 135	135 Running Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 136	136 Running Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 137	137 Running Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 138	138 Running Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 139	139 Running Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 140	140 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 141	141 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 142	142 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 143	143 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 144	144 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	1/1/15	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
Escondido Village V, Mirrielees Highrise	730 Escondido Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 201	201 Rosse Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

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		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Rains - Bldg 202	202 Running Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 206	206 Rosse Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 207	207 Running Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 208	208 Rosse Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 209	209 Running Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 212	212 Pine Hill Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 213	213 Pine Hill Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 214	214 Pine Hill Court	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 215	215 Pine Hill Court	2013	9/26/13	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2014	9/26/13	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 216	216 Rosse Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 217	217 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 218	218 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 220	220 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 221	221 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 222	222 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0



Student Housing Fire Statistics

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2015.

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Rains - Bldg 223	223 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 224	224 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 225	225 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 226	226 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 227	227 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 228	228 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 229	229 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 232	232 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 233	233 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 234	234 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 235	235 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 236	236 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 237	237 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 238	238 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Studio 4	51 Dudley Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

Student Housing Fire Statistics

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2015.

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Studio 6	47 Olmsted Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Studio 5	44 Olmsted Rd.	2013	2/26/13	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Studio 2	729 Escondido Rd.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Studio 1	736 Escondido Rd.	2013	2/3/13	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Kappa Alpha Theta	585 Cowell Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Zeta Alpha Pi	710 Bowdoin Street	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Delta Delta Delta	702 Bowdoin Street	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Pi Beta Phi	517 Cowell Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Terra	539 Cowell Lane	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
576 Alvarado	576 Alvarado Row	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Hammarkjold House	592 Alvarado Row	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Slavianski Dom	650 Mayfield Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Lasuen	572 Mayfield Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Phi Sig	1018 Campus Drive	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Grove	584 Mayfield Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0



Student Housing Fire Statistics

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2015.

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Kairos	586 Mayfield Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Phi Kappa Psi	592 Mayfield Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
La Maison Francaise	610 Mayfield Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Haus Mitteleuropa	620 Mayfield Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Durand	634 Mayfield Ave.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Cooksey (Synergy)	550 San Juan St.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Roth	713 Santa Ynez St.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
717 Dolores	717 Dolores St.	2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village - Rosse*	14 Comstock Circle	2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village - Hastorf*	10 Comstock Circle	2014	12/2/14	Unintentional/Cooking	Yes	\$25,000- 45,000	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village - Lieberman*	5 Comstock Circle	2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village - Miller*	6 Comstock Circle	2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2015	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

*New residences opened in August, 2014.

Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

		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	1
Munger Bldg 2	895 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Munger Bldg 3	610 Bowdoin Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Munger Bldg 4	555 Salvatierra	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Munger Jacobsen-Sorensen Hall	554 Salvatierra	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Mars	553 Mayfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Lathrop / Muwekma-Tah-Ruk	543 Lasuen Mall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2
Storey House	544 Lasuen Mall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Sigma Chi	550 Lasuen Mall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Colombae House	549 Lasuen Mall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Sigma Nu	557 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Lagunita	326 Santa Teresa St.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Roble Hall	374 Santa Teresa St.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Florence Moore Hall	436 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Theta Delta Chi	675 Lomita Drive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
680 Lomita	680 Lomita Drive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4
1047 Campus Drive	1047 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Kappa Sigma	1035 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7
Jerry	658 Lomita Court	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2
Kappa Alpha	664 Lomita Court	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
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	4
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	1
Treat House	554 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Murray	566 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Yost House	574 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Griffin House	251 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Jenkins House	251 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Anderson House	251 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1



Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

		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
Marx House	251 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Potter House	236 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Adams House	236 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Robinson House	236 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Schiff House	236 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
R. Lyman Grad Bldg 1	121 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
R. Lyman Grad Bldg 3	121 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Branner Hall	655 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Toyon Hall	455 Arguello Way	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Crothers Memorial	621 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Crothers Hall	609 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Wilbur Hall	658 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Stern Hall	618 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Kimball Hall	673 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Manzanita	684 Serra St.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Castano	685 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Lantana	750 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Schwab Residential Center	680 Serra Street	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
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 7	7 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

Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

		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 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 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
Escondido Village I, Unit 41	41 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 42	42 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 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



Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

		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 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	1
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	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
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
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	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2
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

Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

		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 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 III, 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	2
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
Escondido Village III, McFarland Midrise	109 McFarland Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
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	1
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



Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

		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 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	1
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	0
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
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	1
Rains - Bldg 201	201 Rosse Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 202	202 Running Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 206	206 Rosse Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 207	207 Running Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 208	208 Rosse Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 209	209 Running Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1

Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

		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 - Bldg 212	212 Pine Hill Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 213	213 Pine Hill Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 214	214 Pine Hill Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 215	215 Pine Hill Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 216	216 Rosse Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 217	217 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 218	218 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 220	220 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 221	221 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 222	222 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 223	223 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 224	224 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 225	225 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 226	226 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 227	227 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 228	228 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 229	229 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 232	232 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 233	233 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 234	234 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 235	235 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 236	236 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 237	237 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 238	238 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Studio 3	37 Angell Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Studio 4	51 Dudley Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Studio 6	47 Olmsted Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Studio 5	44 Olmsted Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Studio 2	729 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Studio 1	736 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
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



Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

		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
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
576 Alvarado	576 Alvarado Row	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Hammar skjold House	592 Alvarado Row	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Slavianski Dom	650 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Lasuen	572 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Phi Sig	1018 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4
Grove	584 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2
Kairos	586 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Phi Kappa Psi	592 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
La Maison Francaise	610 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Haus Mitteleuropa	620 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Durand House	634 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4
Cooksey (Synergy)	550 San Juan St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Roth	713 Santa Ynez St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2
717 Dolores	717 Dolores St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Escondido Village - Rosse	14 Comstock Circle	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Escondido Village - Hastorf	10 Comstock Circle	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Escondido Village - Lieberman	5 Comstock Circle	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Escondido Village - Miller	6 Comstock Circle	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1

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STANFORD UNIVERSITY
SUGGESTED TRAVEL ROUTES, 2015
Pedestrians and Bicyclists

- Legend**
- Suggested Travel Routes
 - 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 recommended for best directions.

