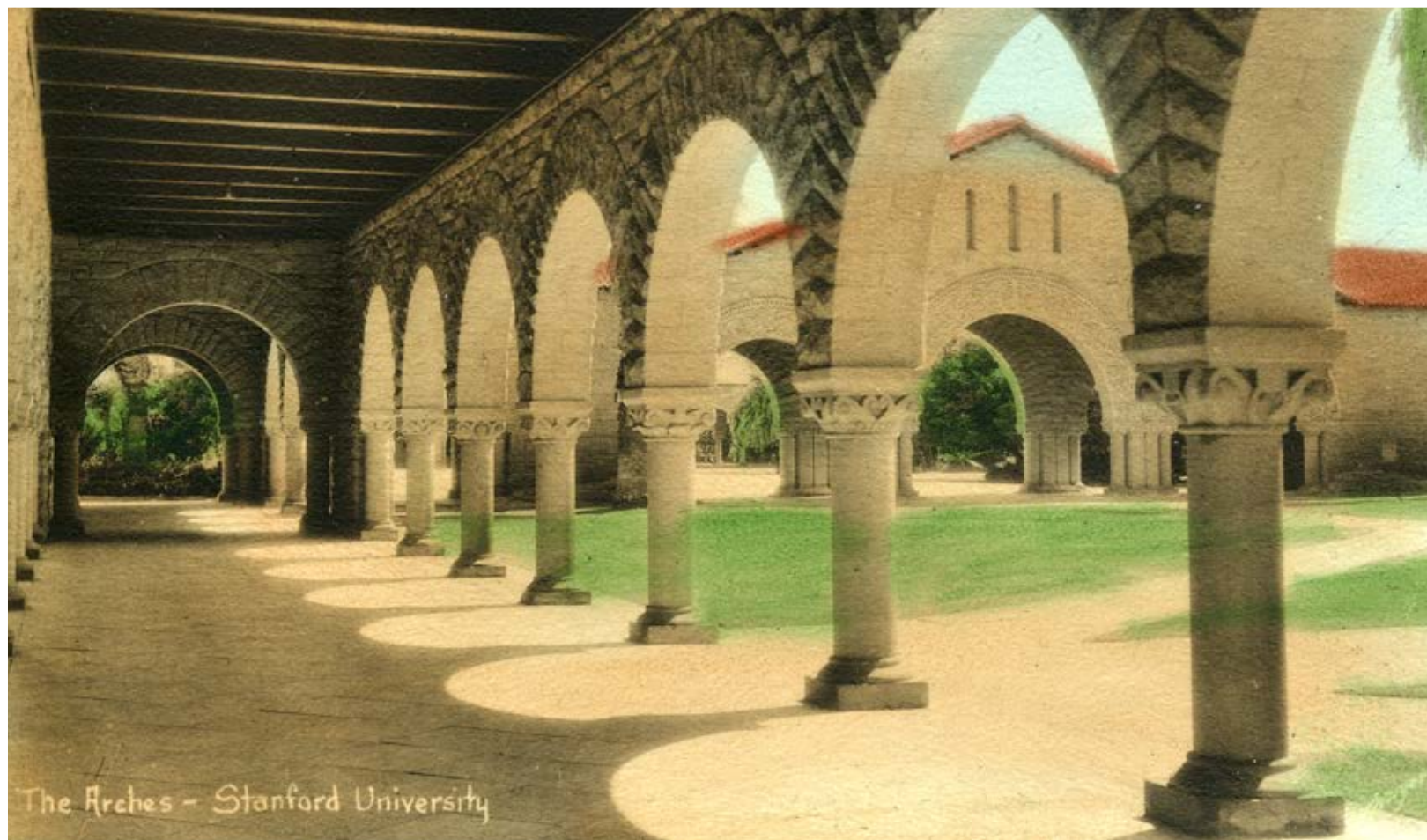


Stanford University



SAFETY, SECURITY, AND FIRE REPORT 2015

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 web.stanford.edu/group/SUDPS/safety-report.shtml. 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 page 55-56.

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.



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



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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, on an annual basis, the university requests from the local law enforcement agencies where Stanford University owns or controls facilities and property a list of all Clery-reportable crimes for the preceding calendar year.



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](tel: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.



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. Civilian Supervisors and Managers oversee the activities and staff assigned to perform these duties.



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.



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

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

Annette Spicuzza

Clery Compliance Coordinator

cleryinfo@stanford.edu

650-723-8417

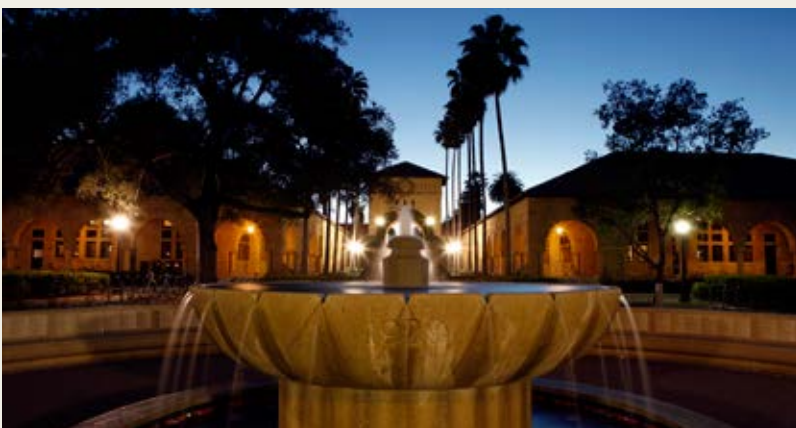
CSA reporting line **650-222-5147**

Stanford University CSA’s

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

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

- Law enforcement and security officers, including contract security and access control monitors
- The Vice Provost of Residential and Dining Enterprises
- The Vice Provost for Student Affairs
- The Dean of Students
- The Director of Vaden Health Center
- Resident Deans
- Resident Fellows
- Residence Assistants and Community Assistants
- Athletic Coaches
- Title IX professional staff
- Office of Community Standards staff
- Study Abroad Directors
- Department of Athletics Red Coat staff
- Fraternity and sorority life professional staff
- Community Center Directors
- Student Activities & Leadership professional staff
- The Haas Center professional staff
- The Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse (SARA) Education & Response professional staff
- Graduate Life Office professional staff
- 5-SURE safety escorts



CSA Responsibilities

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

State Law – California Education Code Sections 67380 and 67383

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

In-progress crimes should be reported via **9-1-1**.

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

The Stanford University Department of Public Safety will receive crime reports from CSA's — regardless of the location where the crime occurred — and forward the information to the appropriate law enforcement agency (see page 9 for additional information).

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

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

Any CSA who becomes aware of a Clery-reportable crime¹ must report the incident to the Clery Compliance Coordinator.² Unlike the state law that requires CSA's to report specified crimes to the local law enforcement agency as soon as possible, the federal Clery Act law does not mandate the time frame within which Clery-reportable crimes must be reported to the Clery Compliance Coordinator; however, in order to ensure that the University complies with the Timely Warning provision of the Clery Act (see pages 15-16), the University strongly encourages CSA's to report Clery-reportable crimes to the Clery Compliance Coordinator as soon as practically possible after learning of the crime.³ REMEMBER: State law requires CSA's to immediately, or as soon as practicably possible, report sexual assaults, violent crimes, hate crimes, and any attempt of these to the Clery Compliance Hotline at **650-222-5147**.

¹ A list of Clery-reportable crimes can be found on pages 69, 72-73.

² A crime is "reported" when it is brought to the attention of a campus security authority or local law enforcement personnel by a victim, witness, other third party, or even the offender. It does not matter whether or not the individuals involved in the crime or reporting the crime are associated with the institution. If a campus security authority receives the crime information and believes it was provided in good faith, he or she should document it as a crime report. In "good faith" means there is a reasonable basis for believing that the information is not simply rumor or hearsay; that is to say that there is little or no reason to doubt the validity of the information. What must be disclosed, therefore, are statistics from reports of alleged criminal incidents. It is not necessary for the crime to have been investigated by the police or a campus security authority, nor must a finding of guilt or responsibility be made to disclose the statistic. A campus security authority is neither responsible for determining authoritatively whether a crime took place, nor should he or she try to apprehend the alleged perpetrator of the crime—those are the functions of law enforcement personnel. It is also not a CSA's responsibility to convince a victim to contact law enforcement if the victim chooses not to do so.

³ 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, Residence Assistants have been instructed to notify the Residence Dean (RD) of a Clery-reportable crime. The RD, in turn, notifies the Clery Compliance Coordinator.



Campus Security Authorities | cont'd

Under federal law, the following information must be reported to the Clery Compliance Coordinator:

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

CSA's do not share legally-protected, confidential information with the Clery Compliance Coordinator, without the permission of the involved parties, unless state or federal law mandates such notification (such as mandated child abuse reporting laws).

In the event an incident involves an ongoing or imminent threat to the community that might require a Timely Warning⁴ or Emergency Notification⁵ to be distributed, CSA's should call 9-1-1 or 9-9-1-1 immediately.

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

Who must report?

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

Which crimes must be reported immediately?

The crimes which must be reported are 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.

⁴ See pages 15-16 for more information on Timely Warnings.

⁵ See page 13-14 for more information on Emergency Notifications.

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](tel:650-723-6611), if you have questions about this unique circumstance.

How to report?

For crimes in progress, call 9-1-1.

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](tel:650-222-5147). The person who answers the phone will ask a series of specific questions to assist with proper compliance reporting. Even if a crime did not occur at Stanford, SUDPS will accept the information and will forward the information to the agency having jurisdictional responsibility.

May I report anonymously?

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

What happens with the information provided to DPS?

Reports made to the non-emergency 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. SUDPS will contact the Stanford Title IX Office to provide information about reports received through the Clery Compliance Hotline, including the name of the victim and the alleged assailant, if the victim has consented to being identified. Nevertheless, an individual CSA reporting a sexual assault or other prohibited conduct (further defined on page 31) should also contact Stanford's Title IX office to ensure all proper notifications have been made. The state and federal laws (the Clery Act and Title IX) have differing reporting requirements and response obligations.

Persons Exempt From Reporting Clery-Reportable Crimes

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

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

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

Stanford also has a **Confidential Support Team** of professionals specifically trained in sexual assault response. University **Ombuds** have also been designated as exempt from Clery reporting obligations.

Pastoral and professional counselors who learn about Clery-reportable crimes in the performance of their official duties are not required to report these crimes to the Clery Compliance Coordinator for inclusion in the annual security report or for the purposes of a Timely Warning, nor are the counselors instructed to encourage such reporting. Administrative Guide Policy 1.7.3 encourages persons being counseled to report crimes to the Clery Compliance Coordinator on a voluntary, confidential basis (no names will be requested) for inclusion in the annual crime statistics.





Reporting Emergencies and Crimes

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. 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. Responsible Employees (under Title IX) and CSA's (under the Clery Act), for example, are required by state and/or federal law to meet specific reporting requirements when they become aware of certain crimes and behaviors. These requirements are explained in detail on pages 7-9. Other persons required by law to undertake certain reporting actions are listed on page 12. 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 37-39.

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 a police dispatcher. Activating a tower will also activate a blue strobe light on the top of the tower to alert others, including response personnel, of your location.

There are 155 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."

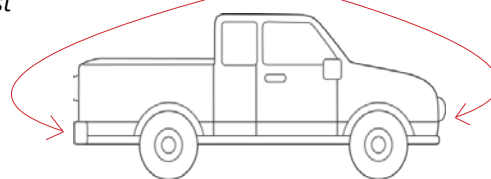
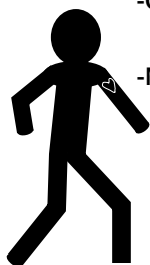
-Mode & direction of travel, such as car color, make/model, and most importantly- license plate.

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

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

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

"He is going toward the library on red mountain bike with black wheels."



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. Starting on 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 reporters, as are their supervisors, even if the supervisors do not have contact with minors. For a full list of mandated reporters, please see California Penal Code § 11165.1.

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

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

[650-723-9633](tel:650-723-9633) to reach the SUDPS front desk during normal business hours or

[650-329-2413](tel: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.

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**.
- The Santa Clara County Child Abuse and Neglect Center takes reports 24 hours a day at [650-493-1186](tel:650-493-1186)
- The Stanford University Department of Public Safety at [650-723-9633](tel:650-723-9633) during business hours or [650-329-2413](tel:650-329-2413) after hours.

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

Hazardous Materials

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

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

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



Emergency Notifications



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.

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 responder⁶ of any significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus. Multiple methods may be used to send an Emergency Notification and 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** comprised 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**



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.

⁶ First responders may include staff from SUDPS, Palo Alto Fire Department, EH&S, or other professional emergency and first responders.

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 Director of the Stanford News Service, the Associate Director of Stanford News Service, and the Executive Director of IT Services. Members of SUDPS, ITS, University Communications, and EH&S are authorized to send approved messages. Individual Department Operations Centers are authorized to send messages to their respective communities about localized emergencies.

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 stanforyou.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

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 crime⁷ occurs on campus or in an area surrounding the campus when 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 14).

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.

The purpose of a Timely Warning is to notify the community about certain specified crimes so that community members may take appropriate precautionary measures to avoid being victims of similar crimes. As required by law, Timely Warnings will include general precautionary measures persons may implement to avoid harm. Individuals must assess their respective situations

and decide if the precautionary measures are valid for their given situation. Timely Warnings will most often be distributed via email; however, additional messaging methods may be employed.⁸

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

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

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

⁷ A list of Clery-reportable crimes is listed on pages 69, 72-73.

⁸ Timely Warnings may also be distributed via the Emergency Notification methods listed on page 13.

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 web.stanford.edu/group/SUDPS/Alertsufaq.shtml.





University Emergency Response | Planning & Testing

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. The central Emergency Operations Center (EOC), staffed by university personnel, will coordinate the institutional response to the crisis. Department Operations Centers (DOC's) — located in the administrative headquarters of 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 Planning Guidelines and other preparedness resources available on the Environmental Health and Safety website at stanford.edu/dept/EHS/prod/resources/index.html.

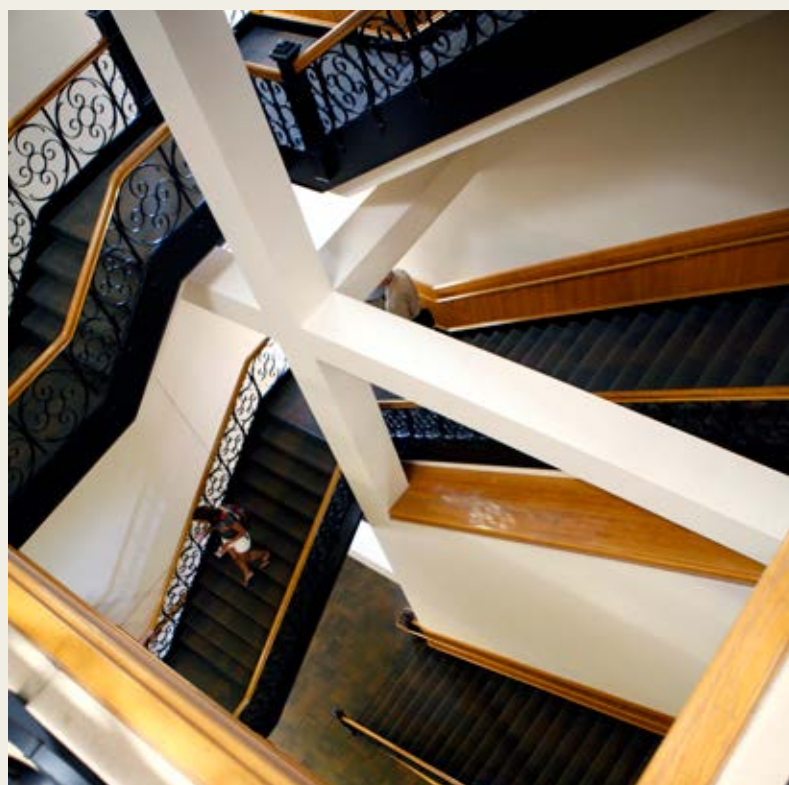
At Stanford, Department Emergency Plans are written by individual departments, and these plans provide fundamental support to the general Campus Emergency Plan. During a major emergency or disaster, the University Emergency Management Team (EMT) will rely on effective communication between University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

Emergency Evacuation maps are posted in main entries, staircase landings, elevator landings, and lobbies within every building on campus. Additional plans/maps are posted inside student bedrooms. The evacuation plan provides a floor plan identifying the locations of all exits,

fire extinguishers, fire alarm pull stations, Emergency Assembly Points, and a list of instructions for response to a fire or an earthquake.

Tests and Drills

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 2014, see pages 85-92. On October 8, 2014, 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.



General Evacuation Procedures

Upon activation of the fire alarm system or upon receiving an AlertSU emergency notification, 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 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



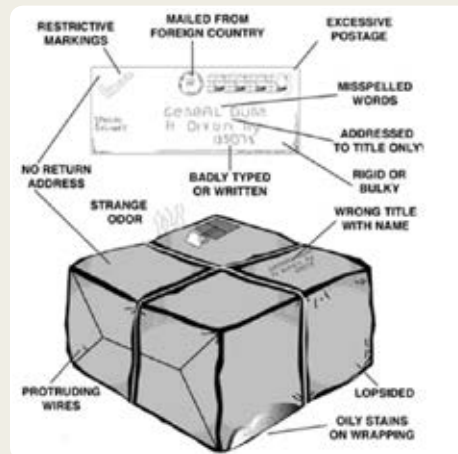
Reacting to a Threat of Violence

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.

If escape is not an option:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Fight back as a last resort. Attack aggressively and in coordination with others, if possible. Throw objects or improvise other weapons (fire extinguisher, office equipment, etc.).



Responding to a Bomb Threat

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

- Write down the apparent gender, age, and unique speech attributes of the caller.
- Note if anything 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** 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 18 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.

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 63 and Administrative Guide 1.7.3 for more information on bystander intervention strategies.

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.

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/policy-2-2-11.



Violence Prevention

The 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.

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

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

The Threat Assessment Team provided 10 awareness trainings to University staff in 2014. For more information on threat assessment training for your unit, call **650-723-9633** or visit safety.stanford.edu

Behavioral Expectations

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

Behaviors do not have to violate the law or university policies to be worrisome. Violence may be preceded by behaviors that indicate an increasingly negative emotional state. The University Threat Assessment Team uses University policies in conjunction with professional training and experience to evaluate behaviors that have been brought to the attention of the team.

The behaviors listed on the right have been associated with a heightened risk for violence or self-harm⁹ 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.

⁹ 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



Crime Prevention

Ian Terpin/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/](https://www.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](https://www.identitytheftcouncil.org).

Online Security

Notify the police immediately if a computer containing any sensitive or confidential information has been lost or stolen. Information and account security for Stanford University systems is also regulated by the *Computer and Network Usage Policy*, Administrative Guide 6.2.1. Report policy violations to the Information Security Office at **650-723-2911** during normal business hours or to the Office of General Counsel after-hours phone line 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, SUDPS and University Planning commissioned a lighting survey to identify areas of need. Additionally, SUDPS worked with housing administrators to develop a key tracking system. In the next 24 months, 25-30 additional emergency blue tower phones will be added to campus and housing security assessments will continue.

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:

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

In 2014, members of the Stanford Department of Public Safety provided 121 safety and security education events, reaching over 5,000 attendees. Learn more about our department and services through any of the following events or programs:

Dialogue with a Deputy - Chat informally with a Stanford deputy to learn more about police work and how 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 - Record your child's fingerprints, photo, and description on an identification card.

Bicycle Safety Program¹⁰ - 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 16 presentations to over 430 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 be conducted at their home while they are away.

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

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

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 inaugural fair is scheduled for October 19, 2015. 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.

¹⁰ 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. For detailed information, visit

<http://web.stanford.edu/group/SUDPS/bicycle.shtml>



Crime Prevention | cont'd

Safe Transportation

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

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

5-SURE, Students United for Risk Elimination operates nightly from 9:00 p.m. to 1:45 a.m. during the school year to safely escort students and staff to their campus destinations, by vehicle or golf cart. For an escort, dial **5-SURE** from a campus phone or **650-725-SURE (7873)** 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 Yellow Cab of Palo Alto, account # 300-350. For more information, call **650-321-1234** or **888-512-1234**.



Missing Student Procedure

If a person has not returned home, failed to appear for work or for an appointment as anticipated, or if there is a belief that something is suspicious about 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 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 Axxess year-round. This contact information is kept confidential, and only accessible by authorized University officials for disclosure to law enforcement personnel during a missing person investigation.

Federal law also requires the University to inform students that an emergency contact will be notified within 24 hours of the person being determined as missing. For non-emancipated minors, a custodial parent or guardian will be notified within 24 hours, in addition to any listed emergency contacts.

Stanford may make additional notifications as necessary, as provided for by 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.





Campus Security & Access | Academic Buildings

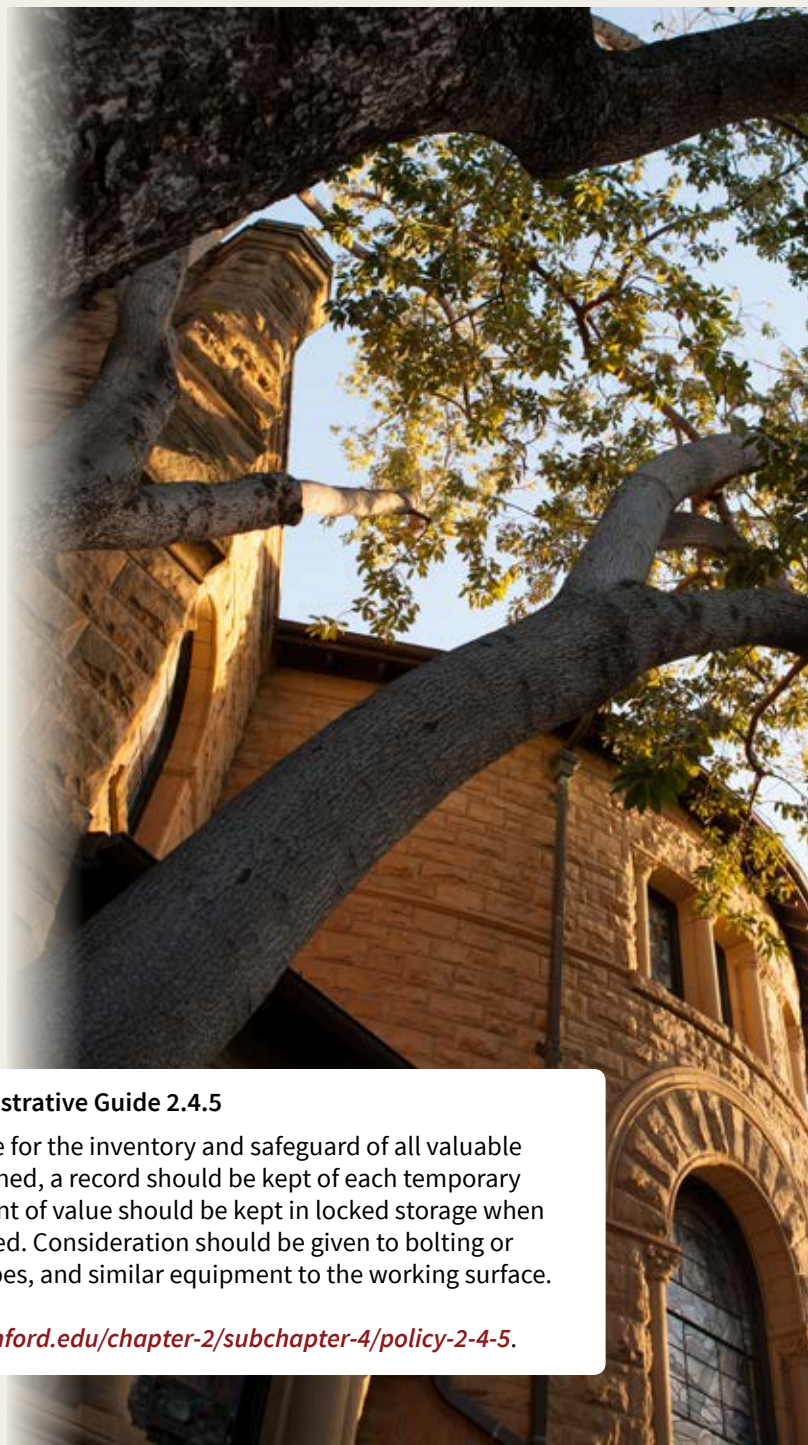
Everyone shares in the responsibility of protecting the community, the University, and its assets.

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 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

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. 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).



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 cards. Guests may request entrance through a phone entry system. Residents are strongly encouraged to:

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

Student Housing performs preventative 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 Residence and Dining Enterprises Residence Agreement.

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





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 preventative measures to ensure their own safety and that of their peers.

The Office of Alcohol Policy and Education (OAPE) oversees, manages, and holds authority for the application of the

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

University's [Student Alcohol Policy \(studentaffairs.stanford.edu/alcohol/policy\)](http://studentaffairs.stanford.edu/alcohol/policy). It coordinates and implements programs and activities for students who do not drink or drink lightly, provides party planning registration and advising, and develops resources and services for students who need help for themselves or others related to alcohol use in accordance with sections 120(a) though (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.

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 of Student Affairs may also take action.

Programs

Cardinal Nights (OAPE)

The Office of Alcohol Policy and Education 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, we give students an opportunity to learn about 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 (2014)

Program	
Alcohol Training for Student Staff	400
Students educated via OAPE programs	300
Online Alcohol EDU training for first-year students	1,784
The Social Zone program for first-year students	1,650
Professional staff workshops	200



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.”

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 <https://stanford.app.box.com/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. 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 of 2013 modified the definitions of some of the sexual offenses, including the definition of rape. The definitions that were in effect in 2012 are listed on page 68. The definitions that were in effect for 2013 and 2014 are listed on page 72. It is important to note the definitions and changes in order to better understand how to interpret the statistical data.

For a comparison of federal (Clery), state, and University policy definitions, see pages 78-82.

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 from 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>





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 34).

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

In California, a police officer is required to ask a victim of sexual assault and domestic violence (specifically 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.



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.

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.¹²

- Stanford University Confidential Support Team
650-725-9955
- YWCA Silicon Valley Rape Crisis Hotline
650-493-7273 or 408-287-3000
- Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS, for students only)
650-732-3682
- Faculty Staff Help Center (for faculty, staff, and post-docs)
650-723-4577
- Office for Religious Life
650-723-1762

Medical Resources¹³

- Vaden Health Center
650-723-4841
- Stanford Health Care Emergency Department
650-498-3333
- Santa Clara Valley Medical Center (SAFE exam¹⁴)
408-885-5000

¹² 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.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ See pages 36-38 for additional information about the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE).





Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking | cont'd

General Campus Resources:¹⁵

- SARA Office 650-725-1056
sara.stanford.edu 650-725-9129, saraoffice@stanford.edu
- Title IX Office/Title IX Coordinator 650-497-4955, titleix@stanford.edu
titleix.stanford.edu
- Residential Education/House Staff 650-725-2800
(Residence Deans, Resident Assistants, Peer Health Educators, Residence Fellows)
If there is no answer or if you have an urgent, after-hours issue, contact the campus operator at 650-723-2300 and ask to be connected to the Undergraduate Residence Dean on call.
- Graduate Life Office Deans 650-736-7078
If there is no answer or if you have an urgent, after-hours issue, call the 24-hour pager: 650-723-8222, pager ID 25085
- Office of Community Standards 650-725-2485
- ASSU Legal Counseling Office 650-375-2481
lco.stanford.edu
- Sexual Harassment Policy Office 650-724-2120
harass.stanford.edu
- Human Resources 650-725-8356
uhr.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 Hotline 650-493-7273, 408-287-3000
- YWCA Silicon Valley Domestic Violence Hotline 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

¹⁵ These resources are obligated to report Prohibited Conduct to the Title IX Office, when the victim is a student. Some of these individuals may also be required to notify the police. See pages 8-10 for more information about reporting obligations and information that is required by the police.

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 34, 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 may 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 Exam¹⁶

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 protocols for evidence collection.

¹⁶ 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).

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.¹⁷ 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 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.

¹⁷ California Penal Code § 11160



Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking | cont'd

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 University 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 police officer without providing personally identifying information about yourself or the alleged perpetrator. If the crime occurred on the University's Clery geography¹⁸, 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

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).

will assist to the extent possible. Any police investigation of a sexual offense or other criminal offense that occurs within the jurisdiction of the SUDPS will be forwarded to the Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office, which is responsible for prosecution.

Information about the criminal investigations process is on page 38.

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

Police / Criminal Investigation

Each investigation will require its own course of action. In general, when a person reports Prohibited Conduct to a police department, an on-duty officer will obtain a preliminary statement from the victim in order to ascertain the type of crime that occurred. In California, if the crime being reported is a sexual assault, the officer must offer the victim the opportunity to have a trained advocate present for the interview.¹⁹

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 officer will offer the victim the opportunity to participate in a SAFE²⁰ exam to collect and preserve evidence (see section on page 36 “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, several interviews may need to take place.

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

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



Dept. of Special Collections & University Archives, 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.



Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking | cont'd

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: Stanford 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 12 for information about the mandated reporting of child abuse and neglect. Responsible Employees and Campus Security Authorities (CSA’s), 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 34), certain university faculty and staff, including student staff, with knowledge of concerns relating to Prohibited Conduct, are expected to report any allegations involving students to the Title IX Coordinator. Staff who are required to report Prohibited Conduct to the Title IX Office include: (i) supervisors; staff within (ii) Residential Education, (iii) Vice Provost for Student Affairs, (iv) Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education, (v) Vice Provost for Graduate Education; and (vi) staff 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 8-10 for more detailed information about CSA reporting obligations.

University Response to Reports of Prohibited Conduct - Overview

Beginning on February 1, 2016, the pilot process on page 42 will be used for the investigation and hearing of student complaints of prohibited conduct. All cases reported before February 1, 2016 will adhere to prior Title IX Investigation and Alternate Review Process proceedings; information on both previous proceedings can be found on pages 114 and 115.

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 also, without delay, notify SUDPS at **650-222-5147**. For more information about CSA reporting obligations, refer to pages 8-10.²¹

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

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).

occur.

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 titled "Confidentiality of Information" on page 33).

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 proceed with a University proceeding even if the victim declines to participate. The University's ability to impose discipline (on-going sanctions) for students may be limited if a victim elects to not participate in the University's disciplinary process. For more information about each of these processes, refer to the *University Investigations and Proceedings* section on the following page. The University will provide interim and (following investigation) ongoing accommodations including changes to academic and living situations after an alleged sex offense, if requested by the victim and reasonably available.

Victims of Prohibited Conduct or those who have been threatened with harm may be entitled to court-ordered protection against the person who committed or threatened harm. Beyond court ordered options, the University might also issue a No Contact or similar directive as an interim measure prior to an investigation or as an ongoing accommodation (see "Safety Measures" on page 59). 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 page 60-62 for more information.



Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking | cont'd

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 (Impacted Party) and the accused (Responding Party) certain rights and responsibilities. Proceedings shall provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution. Proceedings shall be conducted by officials who receive annual training on the University's Title IX policies and 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, the preponderance of evidence standard, consent and the potential impact of alcohol/drugs, appropriate remedies and sanctions, how to weigh evidence and judge credibility, types of sexual violence, the effects of trauma, and awareness of cultural differences.

Student-Related Proceedings

The Title IX Coordinator evaluates reports of alleged Prohibited Conduct and determines if interim safety measures are appropriate and whether to conduct a Title IX investigation. In order for a student to be disciplined (e.g., suspension, expulsion), a student disciplinary hearing must take place. The standard of proof is preponderance of the evidence. For more information about these proceedings, refer to pages 42-56. In the event the Impacted Party is a student and the Respondent 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.

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 57 for additional information on Faculty and Staff Proceedings.



Stanford Student Title IX Investigation & Hearing Process

Beginning on February 1, 2016, the following pilot process will be used for the investigation and hearing of student complaints of Prohibited Conduct. All cases reported before February 1, 2016 will adhere to prior Title IX Investigation and Alternate Review Process proceedings; information on both previous proceedings can be found on pages 114 and 115.

I. Preamble

Stanford University has developed this process as part of its commitment to address sexual violence. The process 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 known as the Student Title IX Process.

A. Scope

This process is designed to address the University's responsibilities under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 relating to sexual harassment (including sexual violence, stalking, and domestic and dating violence), the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) and its implementing regulations, and California Education Code sections 67380, 67383 and 67386. Title IX prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs and activities that receive federal financial assistance. Similarly, Section 304 of VAWA and California Education Code section 67386 require that universities have procedures in place to respond to matters of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. This process will be relied on to implement these 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). See Appendix A on page 109 for definitions. Additionally, this process may also address related policy and Fundamental Standard charges that stem from the same allegations as the charged Prohibited Conduct.

B. Jurisdiction

This process addresses all instances in which a Stanford student (the Responding Student) while in a degree-granting program is alleged to have engaged in Prohibited Conduct on campus or off campus under circumstances in which the alleged Prohibited Conduct either occurred in a University program or activity or such that it has the effect of potentially creating a hostile environment for the Complainant(s). A Complainant for purposes of this process is the individual(s) subjected to the alleged Prohibited Conduct.

C. Pilot Implementation

Because this process applies to student discipline, the President has authorized it as a pilot program under Section IV.A of the Judicial Charter of 1997, which reserves for the President the ability "to promulgate and enforce regulations governing student conduct." The Title IX Coordinator is directed to manage this process in consultation with the Director of the Office of Community Standards and to share disciplinary outcome records with the Office of Community Standards. This pilot program will take effect beginning February 1, 2016 and will remain in effect through August 31, 2018, or as otherwise indicated by the President. This is the sole disciplinary process to resolve matters of Prohibited Conduct alleged to have been committed by a Stanford student while in a degree-granting program. The rights and obligations provided in this process necessarily supersede any conflicting rights or obligations provided in the February 2016 Constitution of the Associated Students of Stanford University (ASSU) or any other ASSU or University policy.



Stanford Student Title IX Investigation & Hearing Process | cont'd

D. Process Overview

This process includes an investigation phase undertaken by the Title IX Office. Following an investigation, a decision will be made about whether to charge a Responding Student with Prohibited Conduct. For matters that are not charged, the matter could proceed to a review of evidence (Evidentiary Review) by an Evidentiary Specialist if a party requests such a review. Responsibility for charged conduct is decided at a hearing by a Hearing Panel using trained decision-makers (Panelists). The hearing process is managed by a Hearing Coordinator. In matters in which an outcome is reached (either by not charging a matter or by proceeding to a decision on a charge by the Hearing Panel), parties have a right to appeal the outcome.

II. Understanding Options Before Reporting: Confidential University Resources

The University offers confidential resources that can provide emotional support and counseling. A Confidential University Resource is an individual who by law is exempted from the obligation to report an allegation of Prohibited Conduct to the Title IX Coordinator or to law enforcement. Confidential University Resources include the following individuals when acting in the capacity of providing medical care, advice, counseling or comfort:

- *Stanford University Confidential Support Team* - (650) 725-9955 (24/7) or (650) 736-6933
- *YWCA Silicon Valley Rape Crisis Hotline (24/7)* - (650) 493-7273 or (408) 287-3000
- *Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)* - (650) 723-3785
- *Office for Religious Life* - (650) 723-1762

Unless the alleged victim is a minor or there is a belief that there is an imminent threat of harm to self or others, reporting a Title IX concern to one of these resources will not lead to a University or police investigation.

III. Reporting A Concern

A. Reporting to the University

To report a concern, contact the Title IX Office at:

Mariposa House
585 Capistrano Way
Stanford, CA 94305
(650) 497-4955
titleix@stanford.edu

1. Direct Report from Complainant

The Title IX Coordinator will ask for the following information from a Complainant:

- Name of Complainant
- Name of Responding Party (if known)
- Date of the incident
- Date of report
- To whom report was made
- Location of the incident
- Time of the incident
- Nature of the conduct

2. Report from Responsible Employee

When staff members designated as Responsible Employees (see Appendix A on page 109), are made aware of a Title IX concern, these individuals are required to promptly report them to the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator is obligated to review the concern and follow up as appropriate. When the report comes from a Responsible Employee the Title IX Coordinator will ask for the information described above and additionally request:

- Name of the Responsible Employee
- Who reported incident to Responsible Employee
- Date of report to the Responsible Employee

B. Reporting to Law Enforcement

1. Direct Report from Complainant

For conduct that could also constitute a crime under California law, a Complainant is encouraged—but not required—to contact the police by dialing 9-1-1 or the local police agency in the jurisdiction in which the alleged incident occurred.

If the alleged incident occurred on the Stanford campus, individuals may contact the Stanford University Department of Public Safety (SUDPS) at (650) 723-9633 for non-emergencies. Residence and Graduate Life Office Deans, as well as Sexual Assault and Relationship Abuse (SARA) Office and Title IX Office staff, are available to assist a student in making such a report.

2. Report from a Campus Security Authority

When the allegations described could be a crime under California law, University staff members designated as Campus Security Authorities (see Appendix A on page 109) are also required by California law to notify the Stanford University Department of Public Safety, which has dedicated a telephone line for this purpose: 650-222-5147.

Except in the event the person who is the subject of the potential criminal act is a minor, the name of this individual should not be released to the Department of Public Safety without the individual's consent.

C. Time Frame for Making a Formal Complaint

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.

IV. Confidentiality

A. Request for 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



Stanford Student Title IX Investigation & Hearing Process | cont'd

Complainant that the University's ability to respond to the allegations and investigate may therefore 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.

B. No Guarantee of Confidentiality

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.

C. Granting Confidentiality

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. See Appendix C: Support Resources, Interim Accommodations & Permanent Remedies on page 112.

D. Denying a request for Confidentiality

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.

V. Decision to Undertake an Investigation & Scope of Investigation

Except for matters in which a request for confidentiality is granted, the University investigates those concerns brought to the Title IX Office in which the Title IX Coordinator determines that the allegations are plausible under the totality of the circumstances and, if true, would constitute Prohibited Conduct.

Where the Title IX Coordinator determines that an allegation of Prohibited Conduct includes one or more Complainants and more than one Responding Student, the Title IX Coordinator may investigate the events together as a single matter and institute a single hearing process for the resolution of all the concerns. Similarly, where the Title IX Coordinator determines that there are multiple allegations of Prohibited Conduct involving one Responding Student by more than one Complainant, the Title IX Coordinator may investigate the events together as a single matter and institute a single hearing process for the resolution of all the concerns. In the rare circumstance when allegations of Prohibited Conduct are coupled with allegations of violations of other University policies, such as the

Fundamental Standard, the Title IX Coordinator may determine that a joint hearing before a Hearing Panel and an Office of Community Standards or Organization Conduct Board disciplinary panel is appropriate. A Complainant or Responding Student may raise any objection regarding the joining together of allegations or hearings to the Evidentiary Specialist.

VI. 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. For more information on Interim Measures, see Appendix C: Support Resources, Interim Accommodations & Permanent Remedies on page 112.

VII. Support During the Investigation and Hearing Process

Once the University determines that it will undertake an investigation, the parties will be notified (see Section IX.A) and the resources described below will be available to the parties.

A. Support Person

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. Additionally, a party may contact the Title IX Coordinator for assistance in identifying other available support persons.

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. Any Support Person who violates these expectations may be directed to resign as the Support Person.

Only one Support Person will be allowed to accompany a party into the hearing room.

B. Attorney

Each party may elect to identify an attorney to serve as their Support Person, and to accompany them in the hearing room. Such an individual is obligated to follow the requirements for Support Persons stated in Section VII.A above. 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.

1. University-Identified Attorney

The University has identified local attorneys who are willing to advise the Complainant and Responding Student



Stanford Student Title IX Investigation & Hearing Process | cont'd

going through this process, for a total of nine hours of consultation for each party. Parties are not obligated to use this resource or to follow any guidance provided by an attorney. Should parties wish to avail themselves of this resource, they should contact the Title IX Office to obtain the list of providers. Each party is responsible for selecting their own University-identified attorney from this list. The University will pay for the first nine hours of work. A party may elect to continue work with their attorney past the nine hours, without reimbursement by the University.

2. Other Attorneys

While parties are not required to contact a University-identified attorney and are otherwise permitted to engage another attorney, the University will not reimburse parties for such services. The University does not reimburse parties for legal fees except as provided in Section B.1 above.

VIII. 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 (except as provided in VIII C. 3), 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; and
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; and
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, as described in Section VII.A;
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 prejudice 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; and
11. the right to receive an Appeal Outcome Letter.

IX. Formal Investigation

The formal investigation phase is the period during which the Investigator gathers information about the allegations and it begins when the Title IX Coordinator issues a Notice of Concern. This period of time is the parties' opportunity to provide input regarding the collection of evidence. New evidence and/or rebuttal evidence may be provided by the parties after a charge issues only when it meets the standard for new and/or rebuttal evidence set forth in Section XI.A.3 below.

A. Notice of Concern

If the University determines that it will investigate a concern (see Section V), the parties will receive a written Notice of Concern from the Title IX Office.

Within 48 hours of receiving the Notice of Concern, both the Complainant and the Responding Student will be asked to identify any academic or other significant conflicts that would affect the timing of the investigation and potential hearing. The Hearing Coordinator will consider this input in finalizing a Hearing Schedule.

B. Method of Information Gathering

After the Notice of Concern is issued, the Title IX Coordinator will assign an Investigator to the matter. The Investigator may gather information 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.

The Investigator may decline to gather information if:

- the request seeks information about the Complainant's past sexual history with anyone other than the Responding Student;
- the request seeks information about the Responding Student's past sexual history with anyone other than the Complainant, unless such information could prove or disprove a pattern of conduct or knowledge of wrongdoing;
- the request seeks information that is unreasonably duplicative;
- the request is unlikely to yield relevant evidence as defined by Section XI.A below;
- the request seeks information that the requesting party could obtain from another source with greater convenience or less burden;
- the request unreasonably invades the privacy interests of a party or witness or seeks information protected by federal or state law; or
- the burden of complying with the request is likely to substantially outweigh the benefit of the information as relevant evidence in the hearing.



Stanford Student Title IX Investigation & Hearing Process | cont'd

C. 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 pursuant to Section XIII.

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.

The Charge Letter will consist of a summary of the investigation sufficient to support the referral to a hearing and will not contain any conclusions or findings regarding responsibility.

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

Shortly after receipt of the Charge Letter, the parties will receive electronic access to view the Hearing File prepared by the Investigator. Additionally, the parties will receive a log of evidence that was collected as part of the investigation but redacted or excluded from the Hearing File, as well as the rationale for these redactions and exclusions. The log will be sufficiently detailed such that the parties can bring forward any evidentiary concerns to the Evidentiary Specialist.

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 Coordinator will inform the Complainant that the University's ability to respond to the allegation may be limited if the allegations are withdrawn.

The Title IX Coordinator will consider the factors in Section IV.B in reaching a determination as to whether to terminate the investigation and/or hearing process. In the event that the Title IX Coordinator determines that the investigation will continue, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Complainant of that determination. The Title IX Coordinator will include in that notification a statement that the Complainant is not required to participate in the investigation and/or hearing process but that the process will continue.

X. Timing of Matters Proceeding to a Hearing

A. 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 (discussed in X.B below). 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 Investigator (working with the Hearing Coordinator) will then create the initial Hearing File in five days. However, in more complex cases involving, for instance, multiple allegations and/or witnesses, the investigation may take longer. The parties will be notified in writing of any changes to this timing.

At the time a case is charged by the Title IX Office, the Hearing Coordinator will also issue a timetable that schedules all key dates for the matter (Hearing Schedule) that take into consideration the academic and other conflicts identified in response to the Notice of Concern. Unless an extension is granted based on a showing of good cause, the parties are obligated to follow the Hearing Schedule. Except as provided in Section XIII, the Hearing Schedule will be case-specific but generally will use the following timeframes as guidelines:

- five calendar days for parties to bring forward evidentiary concerns regarding the Hearing File to the Evidentiary Specialist, if any (and to offer new evidence and/or rebuttal evidence, if any);
- five calendar days for the Evidentiary Specialist to provide a written response to the evidentiary concerns;
- following the finalization of the Hearing File by the Evidentiary Specialist, five calendar days for the parties to provide a written response to the Hearing File;
- two calendar days for the Hearing Coordinator (working with the Investigator and/or Evidentiary Specialist as necessary) to redact any information from the written responses that do not comport with the evidentiary decisions in the matter;
- the Hearing Coordinator will release the names of the panelists to the parties and the names of the parties and witnesses to the panelists. Requests for recusal must be made within 24 hours;
- the Hearing Coordinator will release the Hearing File and party responses to the Hearing Panel in advance of the hearing, such that the Hearing Panel has sufficient time to review and analyze the file. The parties will be notified in writing when the Hearing File is released;
- following a finding that a Responding Student is responsible, two calendar days to provide a sanction statement (discussed in XII.C);
- following the hearing and receipt of the Outcome Letter, ten calendar days to file an appeal;
- following the receipt of the other party's appeal (if any), seven calendar days to respond;
- the appeal decision will be issued within 15 calendar days.



Stanford Student Title IX Investigation & Hearing Process | cont'd

B. 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.

XI. Pre-Hearing Process

Once a matter is charged, the matter goes through the following pre-hearing steps.

A. Use of Evidence

As described in Section IX, during the investigation phase, the Investigator gathers information relating to the matter. During the pre-hearing process, the Investigator reviews this information and identifies that portion of the materials that meet the following evidentiary guidelines based on the charges that were issued. This evidence is then placed into the Hearing File, which contains the material that will be reviewed by the panelists to make a decision on a charge.

The rules of evidence applicable to court proceedings do not apply to this process.

In general, evidence may be presented during a hearing if it is relevant, not unduly repetitious, and the sort of information a reasonable person would find reliable. Evidence is relevant if (1) it makes a fact that is of consequence in determining the action more or less likely than it would be without the evidence; or (2) it reflects on the credibility of a testifying party or witness in a material way and the value of this evidence is not outweighed by its prejudicial effect.

As provided in IX.C.3, information gathered during the investigation that is not relevant to the charged conduct will not be placed into the Hearing File; irrelevant information appearing within a witness statement or other evidence will be redacted. Parties will receive a log describing gathered evidence that was not included in the Hearing File.

1. Reputation and Character Evidence, Including Past Sexual History

Reputation and character evidence concerns a party's positive or negative traits, truthfulness or untruthfulness, ethics, or morals. During the fact-finding portion of a hearing, such evidence is not generally admissible to establish a person acted in accordance with the character or trait. Accordingly, past conduct or violations by the Responding Student will not be considered in the fact-finding portion of a hearing, except to prove or disprove pattern of conduct or knowledge of wrongdoing.

Past sexual history between the Responding Student and Complainant is only relevant when the past sexual incident or history provides compelling evidence on a disputed issue, including credibility. Past sexual history between the Complainant and any other individual will not be considered, except in the extraordinary circumstance that the Complainant affirmatively provides evidence of lack of sexual experience, which can then be rebutted if such rebuttal evidence would provide compelling evidence on a disputed issue, including credibility. Past sexual history between the Responding Student and any other party may only be considered if such information could prove or disprove a pattern of conduct or knowledge of wrongdoing.

2. *Expert Witnesses*

Expert witnesses may be permitted only if the Investigator decides that:

- the case requires special expertise in order to have the Hearing Panel understand a technical matter, such as forensic evidence;
- an understanding of that technical matter is likely to affect the Hearing Panel's finding; and
- the Investigator determines that there is not a more efficient method of obtaining the information necessary to resolve that technical matter.

If allowed, an expert witness may be retained by a party or by the Title IX Office. If an expert witness is retained by a party, that party will be responsible for any costs incurred, and the other party will be allowed to respond to that expert's written or oral testimony. If an expert witness is consulted by the Title IX Office, the parties will be allowed to respond to that expert's written or oral testimony. Expert witnesses must be identified in the investigation phase and must be willing to submit to an interview with the Investigator.

3. *"New" Evidence and/or Rebuttal Evidence*

"New" evidence is evidence that was not available at the time of the charge decision, could not have been available based on reasonable and diligent inquiry, and is relevant to the matter. Rebuttal evidence is evidence presented to contradict other evidence in the Hearing File, which could not have been reasonably anticipated by a party to be relevant information at the time of the investigation.

This section is not intended to permit a party who has declined to give a statement about the incident during the investigation to give such a statement for the first time after the Hearing File has been created. This section is intended to be invoked in rare instances to allow for the inclusion of information that was not available during the investigation or that could not have been reasonably anticipated to be relevant to rebut an issue that came to light.

B. Evidentiary Review Process

If a party objects to evidence included or excluded from the Hearing File, or if a party wants to submit new evidence and/or rebuttal evidence after the parties have viewed the file, the party may make a written request of no more than 1,500 words in length (excluding the submission of proposed new or rebuttal evidence) for a review by the Evidentiary Specialist. New evidence and/or rebuttal evidence, if any, should be attached to the written request.

In order to consider the objections to the Hearing File, the Evidentiary Specialist will have access to all materials gathered by the Investigator during the investigation. The parties must submit the objections by the date set in the Hearing Schedule, generally five calendar days from the date the Hearing File is made available to the parties. The Evidentiary Specialist will make a decision based on the standards described in Section XI above and will provide a written decision that will be binding. The Evidentiary Specialist has the authority to make all evidentiary decisions relating to what information is relevant; that is, what information should be included or excluded from the Hearing File. The Evidentiary Specialist will work with the Hearing Coordinator to complete the finalized Hearing File.

During the hearing, parties and witnesses must comply with the evidentiary decisions that have been made by the Evidentiary Specialist.

Objections to the inclusion or exclusion of evidence that were, or could have been, resolved through the Evidentiary



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Review before the hearing cannot be the basis for an appeal, unless the appealing student demonstrates that the evidentiary decision was clearly erroneous and substantially affected the reviewing panel's decision to the detriment of the appealing student.

C. Response Statement to Hearing File

After the Hearing File has been finalized, each party may submit a written statement of their position to the Hearing Coordinator that is no more than 1,500 words in length.

- This statement is each party's opportunity to respond to the Hearing File and the charges made and to provide a statement to the panelists about what the party believes the evidence shows.
- No attachments will be accepted; references to evidence should be made to material in the existing Hearing File.
- No new and/or rebuttal evidence may be submitted.
- No information may be submitted that goes beyond the scope of the matter that is charged.

The parties must submit this statement by the date set in the Hearing Schedule, generally five calendar days after the Hearing File is finalized.

The Hearing Coordinator, in consultation with the Investigator and Evidentiary Specialist as necessary, will remove information from a position statement that goes beyond the scope of the charge or that violates the evidentiary guidelines provided above in Section XI.A.

XII. Hearing Process

A. Hearing Panel Selection

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 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. Either party may assert, in writing, that a Hearing Panel member has a conflict of interest. The Hearing Coordinator will determine whether such a conflict exists. A request to recuse a panelist based on a conflict must be submitted to the Hearing Coordinator within 24 hours of receipt of the names of the panelists. If the Hearing Coordinator determines that a panelist has a conflict of interest, that Hearing Panel member will be replaced by an alternate.

B. Hearing

The Investigator will attend and observe the hearing and will be available to answer any questions from the Hearing Panel about the investigation.

The Hearing Panel will meet with the parties and witnesses for the purpose of making findings of fact. The parties and witnesses may not speak to matters beyond the scope of the Hearing File (for example, by raising potential misconduct allegations that go beyond the scope of the charged conduct). Parties and witnesses must not disclose or reference information to the Hearing Panel that was excluded by the Investigator and/or Evidentiary Specialist. The Hearing Panel is expected to ask questions of the parties and/or witnesses.

1. Parties' Participation.

Parties can choose to appear in person, by telephone, or by Skype (or similar technology). The parties will not be in the same room at the same time with each other. If the party is available to meet with the Hearing Panel in person, each party will do that in person while the other party listens in by telephone (or similar technology). Each party may be accompanied in the hearing room by one Support Person. The Support Person may not speak on behalf of the party during the hearing.

2. Witness' Participation.

Parties are permitted to listen to witnesses as they are speaking to the Hearing Panel. The Hearing Panel is not obligated to speak to all witnesses; the Hearing Panel does not need to meet with a witness if the witness statement is sufficient and the credibility of the witness is not at issue.

3. Questions from the Parties:

At the conclusion of a party's or witness' session with the Hearing Panel, there will be a break so that a party listening to the hearing is able to submit written follow-up questions to the Hearing Coordinator by email. The Hearing Panel has ultimate authority as to what questions to ask. The recommended practice is to cover relevant subject matter areas requested by the parties that have not already been covered and that are likely to elicit information necessary to make findings of fact.

C. Deliberation

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. The finding of responsibility will occur after a reasonable time for deliberation, but generally no more than 12 hours after the end of the hearing.

D. Sanction Phase

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, in consultation with the Investigator and Evidentiary Specialist, will remove information or speculation from these statements that would not be relied upon by reasonable people in making sanction determinations. Parties must submit this statement by the date determined by the Hearing Coordinator, generally two calendar days after the finding of responsibility.

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;



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

Based on a careful review of the foregoing information, the Hearing Panel will impose sanctions using the guidelines provided in Appendix B on page 111. The sanction determination will be provided to the Title IX Coordinator who will determine the remedies appropriate for the matter, as set forth in Appendix C on page 112. 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 Office of Community Standards with copies of the Outcome Letters for the purpose of maintaining a disciplinary record for the responsible student.

The Hearing Panel and the Title IX Coordinator respectively must explain decisions on responsibility and sanctions (if applicable) and remedies with enough specificity for the parties to be able to file meaningful appeals.

The consideration of whether remedies and sanctions go into immediate effect or are held in abeyance pending appeal or some combination thereof, will be determined on a case-by-case basis by the Title IX Coordinator based on considerations provided in Appendix C.II on page 112.

XIII. Appeal

A. Parties' Right to 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 ten 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 reasonable persons given the findings of the case?

In composing appeals, parties should format their responses following these four grounds as the organizational structure.

Upon receipt of a party's appeal, the Hearing Coordinator will share it with the other party. Each party may submit a response to the other party's appeal (no more than 3,000 words). Each party must submit this response by the date determined by the Hearing Coordinator, generally seven calendar days after the other party's appeal has been shared. The appealing party will have access to the other party's response to the appeal, but no further responses will be permitted.

B. Appeal Decision

The Appeal Officer will be selected from the Hearing Panel Pool. The Appeal Officer will provide the final appeal decision no later than 15 calendar days after receipt of all appeal documents. As needed, the Appeal Officer will consult with the Title IX Coordinator regarding the management of ongoing remedies. The Appeal Officer may reject the appeal in whole or in part, issue a new decision regarding responsibility, issue new or revised sanctions and remedies, or refer the matter to a new panel.

C. Provostial Review of Expulsion

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.

XIV. Ongoing Management

If there is a finding of responsibility, the Hearing Coordinator will provide a copy of all key documents to the Office of Community Standards. The Title IX Coordinator will have ongoing responsibilities to monitor the sanctions imposed and to administer and adjust safety and administrative remedies for the parties.

XV. Expedited Process for Violations of University Directives and Court Orders

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. The Title IX Coordinator may shorten the minimum times to respond under Section X.A in order to bring such a matter to a hearing on an expedited basis. This expedited process is only available for Responding Students following a final determination of responsibility through a hearing or Non-Hearing Resolution. Reports of alleged violations of University Directives or Court Orders prior to a final determination either will be incorporated into the pending matter or referred separately through this process.



Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking | cont'd

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*, and 1.7.3, *Sexual Assault, Sexual Misconduct, Stalking, and Relationship Violence*. See page 31 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. 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.

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.

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 ten 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).



Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking | cont'd

Safety Measures

Students

In accordance with the Stanford Student Title IX Investigation and Hearing Process²², 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)²³ through safety measures. Additionally, the University will redress the effects of Prohibited Conduct through appropriate accommodations. To the extent reasonable and feasible, the University will consult with the Impacted Party (complainant) and Respondent (the accused) in determining accommodations and safety measures. Appropriate actions may include:

- Housing reassignments
- 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 Respondent because of the Impacted Party's request for confidentiality, the University may pursue other reasonable steps to limit the effects of the alleged harassment and prevent its recurrence, in light of the Impacted Party's request for confidentiality.

²² The full text of the February 1, 2016 Stanford Student Title IX Investigation and Hearing Process at <https://stanford.app.box.com/student-title-ix-process>

²³ *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 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



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

For Immediate Help

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

General Information

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

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

For Assistance in Assessing Options:

- ▶ Students should contact:
Chris Griffith, Dean of Student Life
[650-723-9929, griffith@stanford.edu](mailto:griffith@stanford.edu)
- ▶ Faculty, Staff, and Post Docs should contact:
David Rasch, University Ombuds
[650-723-3682, rasch@stanford.edu](mailto:rasch@stanford.edu)
or
Human Resources: *University HR: 650-725-8356*
School Of Medicine HR: 650-725-5154
SLAC: 650-926-2358

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

Beyond court-ordered options, the University might also issue its own No Contact or directive describing how parties to an investigation should give each other space during the pendency of the investigation. When the accused person has no connection to the University, or following a determination of responsibility, 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.

Restraining Order Options²⁴

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

²⁴ The information in this section about restraining orders is from *The California Courts* website at courts.ca.gov/1260.htm



Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking | cont'd

order as a “protected person.” Some of the things that the restrained person can be ordered to stop are:

- Contacting, calling, or sending any messages (including email);
- Attacking, striking, or battering;
- Stalking;
- Threatening;
- Sexually assaulting;
- Harassing;
- Destroying personal property; or
- Disturbing the peace of the protected people.

2. Stay-away orders - These are orders to keep the restrained person a certain distance away (like 50 or 100 yards) from:

- 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, or pay a fine, or both.

Types of restraining orders

There are 4 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).





Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking | cont'd

Education Programs

Overview

Stanford University provides education and awareness programs to prevent the occurrence of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking²⁵ (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.²⁶

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 the procedures that the university will follow

²⁵ Specific definitions for each of these behaviors, as defined in the Violence Against Women Act of 2013, can be found on pages 72-73. These definitions are used in Stanford's prevention programs, in addition to California state definitions.

²⁶ The California statutory definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, are listed on pages 78-82.

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 are 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 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 preventative 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 section *What can my friends and I do to be safe?* 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 prevention²⁷ 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 2014, SARA provided education and outreach to over 1,700 incoming first-year and transfer students and more than 300 members of the Greek life community. Additionally, training was provided to Residence Assistants, Residence and Graduate Life Deans, Row Managers, Peer Health Educators, Residence Fellows, and Graduate Community Assistants. See the table on pages 66-67 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 violence, regardless of the location where the incident(s) occurred.

²⁷ 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.

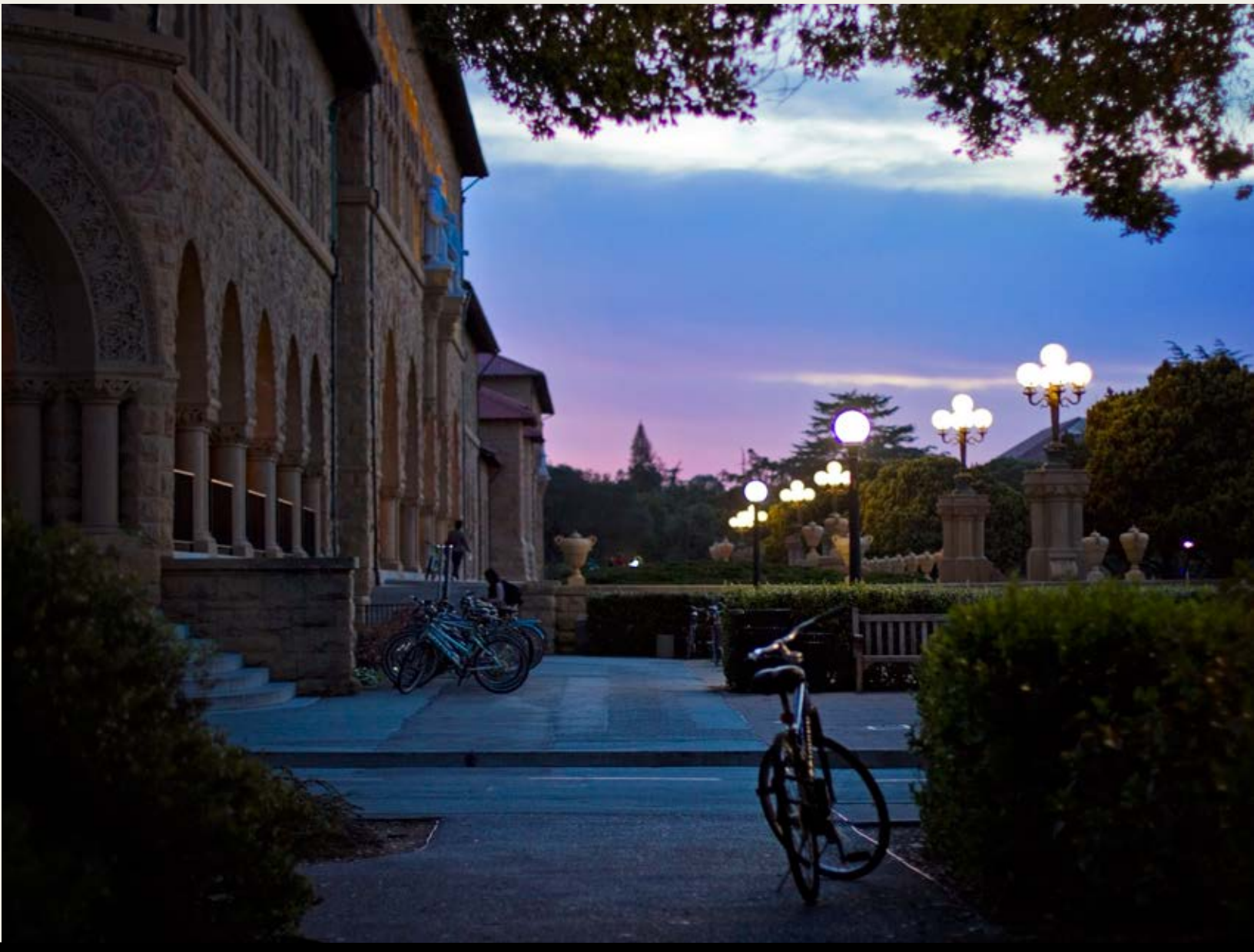


Sexual Assault, Dating & Domestic Violence, and Stalking | cont'd

Education Programs For Staff

Beginning in October 2014, all new employees have been expected to complete a new online course called “Addressing Sexual Misconduct in the Stanford Community.” This course includes information required by the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2013 and covers forms of sexual violence and how employees can prevent and report sexual misconduct that occurs in the campus community. 591 individuals attended the training in the calendar year of 2014.

In 2014, over 755 supervisors and faculty members received sexual harassment training from the Sexual Harassment Policy Office. Compliance with the biennial training requirement is tracked by this office. In addition, 1,646 non-supervisory regular staff received the training, which also incorporated a module on sexual assault, with guidance and instruction from the SARA office. Approximately 740 non-supervisory academic staff completed an online course.



Program Descriptions

The following is a list of programs offered by Stanford University in 2014.

<i>Program</i>	<i>Date(s)</i>	<i>Attendees</i>	<i>Topics Covered</i>
<i>Creating a Culture of Respect</i> Discussion of Societal and Campus Culture and How Attitudes and Beliefs about Sex, Sexuality, Alcohol, & Gender Impact the Prevalence of Sexual and Relationship Violence on our Campus	<i>1/7/14</i> <i>2/18/14</i>	<i>Residence Fellows and other Residential Education Staff</i>	<i>Interpersonal Violence, Healthy Relationships, Consent, and Strategies for Bystander Intervention. Emphasis on Stanford Sexual Assault & Misconduct and Sexual Harassment Policies, Title IX Policies and Grievance Procedures, the Clery and Campus SaVe requirements, and Student Staff Response Protocols</i>
<i>Title IX - What you Need to Know</i>	<i>1/14/14</i>	<i>All Student Affairs staff</i>	<i>Stanford Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, and Sexual Misconduct Policies; the work of the SARA and Sexual Harassment Policy Offices, Title IX, Campus SaVe, and Clery Reporting Requirements</i>
<i>Title IX Investigator Training</i>	<i>3/24/14</i>	<i>Select University staff</i>	<i>Policy and Grievance Procedures, Investigative Techniques, Report of Findings, and Trauma Informed Engagement with Students</i>
<i>Preventing Sexual & Relationship Violence</i>	<i>6/19/14</i> <i>4/17/14</i> <i>4/24/14</i> <i>7/24/14</i> <i>10/28/14</i>	<i>Undergraduates student staff, graduate student staff, summer staff, Peer Health Educators</i>	<i>Dynamics of Interpersonal Violence, Healthy Relationships, Consent, and Strategies for Bystander Intervention. Emphasis on Stanford Sexual Assault & Misconduct and Sexual Harassment Policies, Title IX Policies and Grievance Procedures, the Clery/Campus SaVe requirements, and Student Staff Response Protocols.</i>
<i>The Audacity to Heal & SOARS: Story of a Rape Survivor</i> (ongoing prevention/awareness campaign)	<i>5/7/14</i>	<i>Open attendance</i>	<i>Lecture and theatrical performance by A Long Walk Home, a nationally renowned organization that combines lectures with visual and performance art to provide education and promote effective response to campus sexual violence.</i>
<i>Women, Sexual Assault & Relationship Violence</i>	<i>5/7/14</i>	<i>Registered students</i>	<i>Class Lecture on the Impact of Sexual Assault and Dating Violence on Women's Health & Wellness. Co-Presented by Inge Hansen of CAPS</i>
<i>Sexual Assault Awareness Month Event Series</i>	<i>April 2014</i>	<i>Students</i>	<i>Student-led activities including pledging to take a stand against sexual assault and expressing the importance of consent via social media outreach, postings, pictures, and hand painting to show solidarity with survivors; student staff presentation on rape culture and how sexual assault is perpetuated by media and popular culture; make posters and create materials in preparation for Take Back the Night Rally and Speak Out Against Sexual Assault; Screening and discussion of the documentary film, It Was Rape; Take Back the Night Rally</i>
<i>Think About It Webinar</i>	<i>Summer 2014</i>	<i>All incoming undergraduate students</i>	<i>Responsible alcohol use, healthy vs. unhealthy relationships, sexual violence, stalking, consent, and bystander intervention</i>



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

Program	Date(s)	Attendees	Topics Covered
Sex Signals Dramatic performance	9/10/14	Undergraduate students	The definition of active consent, rape as a moral issue, intersection of alcohol and sexual assault, importance of bystander intervention and the impact that rape has on the victim
The Real World Dramatic performance	9/19/14	Undergraduate students	Health and wellness topics, including sexual and relationship violence
A New Kind of Manhood	9/25-10/7/14	Fraternity community members	A discussion for young men about gender and sexuality on campus.
Sexual Assault Prevention and Education Series of events at each residence	October-November 2014	Undergraduate students	Film screenings, guest speakers, and structured discussions about sexual assault prevention
Residence Fellows Dinner Presentation and directed discussion	10/14/14	Residence Fellows	Provide RF's with tools to help them facilitate sexual assault awareness and prevention discussions and continue important dialogues throughout the academic year
Education, Empowerment, & Engaging in Active Interventions	10/20/14	Sorority Community Members	A presentation on sorority sexual assault awareness
Women's Community Center Staff Training	10/27/14	Undergraduate, graduate, and full-time staff	Sexual assault/violence education protocols, services, resources, and procedures
Say Something Panel Discussion	10/28/14 10/30/14 11/12/14 11/13/14	Undergraduate students	Survivors, allies, and active bystanders share stories to promote sexual violence prevention on campus
Consent Presentation	10/29/14	Undergraduate students	'Yes means Yes', the co-relation of alcohol use, reporting policies, and bystander intervention
Dating, Mating & Relating: What's Good, What's Healthy, and What's Harmful	11/4/14 11/11/14	Undergraduate students	Presentation on the dynamics of abuse and the warning signs of potentially harmful behavior, how to establish and maintain healthy intimate relationship
Asking For It: The Ethics & Erotics of Sexual Consent	11/5/15	Undergraduate students	Film presentation clarifying that consent must always be explicitly granted, never simply assumed
Be a Man: Men, Masculinity and Sexual Violence	11/6/15	Undergraduate students	Presentation on the importance of men as campus leaders to prevent violence, educate others, and hold those who may be perpetrators accountable for their attitudes and actions
Sexual Assault Panel Presentation and discussion	11/11/14	Undergraduate students, staff	Sexual assault/violence definitions, co-relation with alcohol use, how to help a friend, tools for bystander intervention, and protocols for student staff
Addressing Sexual Misconduct in the Stanford Community Web-based training	Beginning October 2014	Newly hired non-supervisory staff	Identifying and eliminating sexual violence, dating and domestic violence, sexual harassment and gender discrimination; how to prevent and report sexual misconduct
Sexual Harassment Prevention Web-based training or live presentation	Ongoing	All supervisory positions and faculty members, when hired and every 2 years as required by law	Sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking; prevention; and reporting procedures
Sexual Harassment Prevention Instructor-led class	Ongoing	Academic and other teaching staff	Sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking; prevention; and reporting procedures

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 Information²⁸

For each calendar year, SUDPS gathers statistical crime data from its own records and from information provided by the Office of the Vice Provost for Student Affairs and other designated Campus Security Authorities (CSA's). Fire incident statistics are obtained from the Stanford University Fire Marshal's Office. Because they have local police jurisdiction over some locations where Stanford facilities are located, the Santa Clara County and San Mateo County Sheriff's Offices, the Palo Alto Police Department, and other law enforcement agencies are asked to provide Clery-reportable crime statistics for the required geographical areas.

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

²⁸ For additional information, see corresponding note on page 76.

University officials at each of the separate campuses,²⁹ including the foreign campuses,²⁹ 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 - 2012

Locations²⁹

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.

²⁹ See corresponding note on page 76 for definitions.



Campus Crime Statistics | 2012

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 C.F.R. 668.46(a)). These statistics were provided by the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the property is located and Campus Security Authorities, where applicable.

Crime Statistics Definitions - 2012³⁰

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 78-82.

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

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

Forcible sex offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will. Includes forcible rape³¹ (totaled separately), forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling.

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

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

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

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

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

³⁰ The crime definitions used for recording statistics changed in 2013, and some additional crimes were added. See notes on page 81 for detailed information.

³¹ See corresponding note on page 76.

to be counted as aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used in the commission of the crime.)

Burglary: The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.³²

Theft- Motor Vehicles: 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

³² See corresponding note on page 77.

Crimes Reported to the Police and Campus Security Authorities - 2012

With the exception of domestic violence and stalking, statistics on this page were based on the crime definitions in effect in 2012. Stanford voluntarily reported stalking and domestic violence, prior to the reauthorization of the Higher Education Opportunity Act and Violence Against Women Act of 2013. The California Penal Code definitions of domestic violence and stalking were used to count crimes prior to the reauthorization of the Higher Education Opportunity Act and Violence Against Women Act of 2013. For definitions of each of these crimes, see page 56.

Clery Reportable Crimes - Uniform Crime Reporting Part 1 Crimes³³

Crime	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property
<i>Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Negligent Manslaughter</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Robbery</i>	2012	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	2012	4	8	2	0	10
<i>Burglary</i>	2012	67	91	11	0	102
<i>Theft- Motor Vehicles and Golf Carts</i>	2012	0	12	3	0	15
<i>Arson</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Domestic Violence</i> ³⁴	2012	5	11	8	0	19
<i>Stalking</i> ³⁴	2012	0	1	0	0	1

Hate Crimes - 2012

2012 - There were no hate crimes reported in 2012.

³³ See corresponding note on page 77.

³⁴ See corresponding note on page 77.



Campus Crime Statistics | 2012

Statistics on this page were gathered using the definitions in effect in 2012, as defined on page 56, prior to the reauthorization of the Higher Education Opportunity Act and Violence Against Women Act of 2013.

Forcible Sex Offenses - 2012 ³⁵

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

Non-Forcible Sex Offenses - 2012 ³⁵

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

Arrests - 2012

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

Disciplinary Actions (2011-2012)

Violation	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property
<i>Liquor Law³⁶</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Drug Violation³⁷</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2012	0	0	0	0	0

³⁵ See corresponding note on page 77.

³⁶ See corresponding note on page 77.

³⁷ See corresponding note on page 77.

Clery Act Definitions - 2013-2014

Locations

The location definitions for calendar years 2013 and 2014 are the same as those for 2012 (see pages 68-69).

Crime Statistics Definitions - 2013-2014

This Safety, Security, and Fire Report includes crime statistics using updated definitions and categories as provided by the re-authorizations of the *Violence Against Women Act* and the *Higher Education Opportunity Act*. Data reported for calendar years 2013 and 2014 are based upon the definitions below. For other Clery-reportable crimes not listed on this page, the definitions have not changed. See page 56 for the definitions of Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson.

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

Sex Offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person without the consent³⁸ 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.³⁹

Fondling: The touching of private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity. Private body parts are generally considered to be the genitals, breasts, and buttocks.

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

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

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

For the purposes of this definition—

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

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

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

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship; Dating Violence is not limited to sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. (If an act of violence meets the definition of domestic violence (below), then the act is classified as Domestic Violence rather than dating violence).⁴⁰

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

³⁸ See corresponding note on page 77.

³⁹ See corresponding note on page 77.

⁴⁰ See corresponding note on page 77.



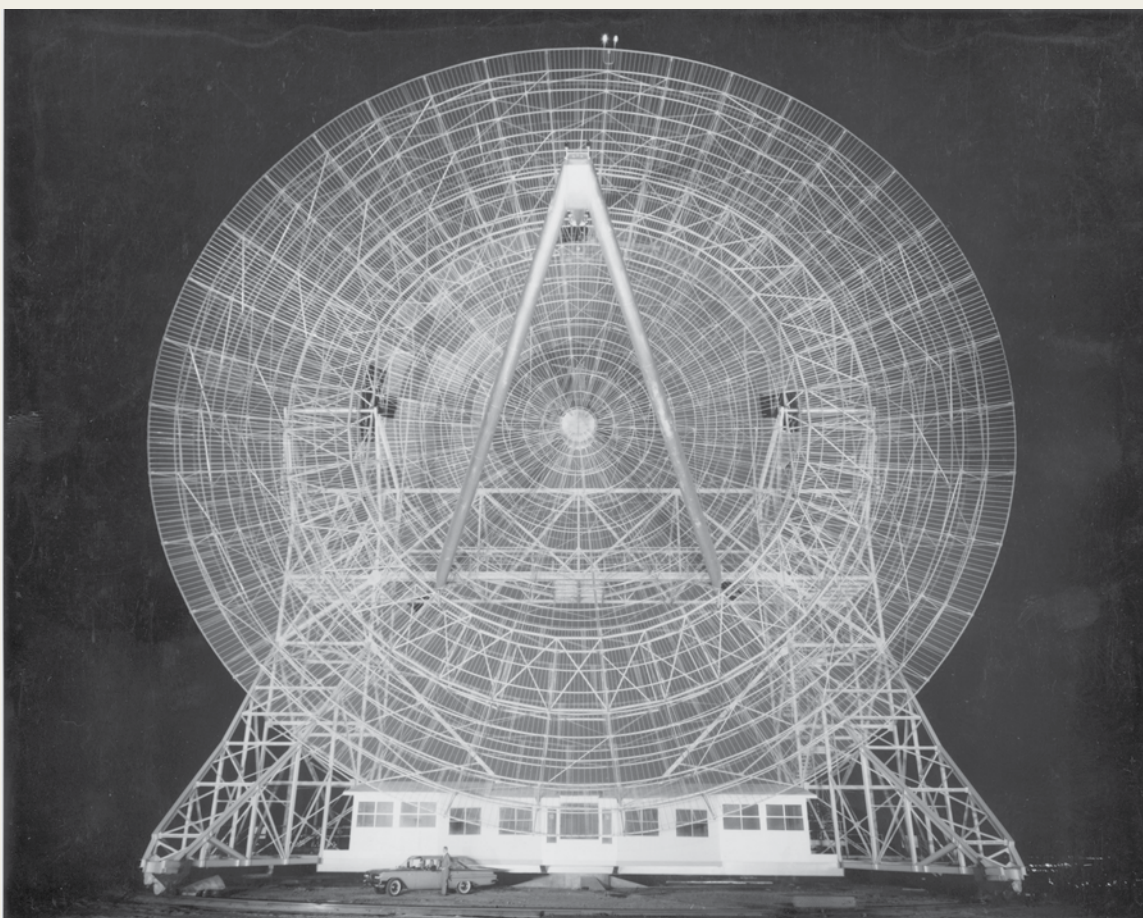
Campus Crime Statistics | 2013-2014

or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of California.

Hate Crimes: Any of the previously listed crimes and any other crime involving bodily injury, theft, intimidation, assault, or destruction/damage/vandalism, in which the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of the Clery Act, the categories of bias⁴¹ that may serve

to determine that a crime is a hate crime would include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

Unfounded: A new 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.



Dept. of Special Collections & University Archives, Stanford University

⁴¹ See corresponding note on page 77.

Crimes Reported to the Police and Campus Security Authorities - 2013⁴² and 2014

Statistics in this table are based upon the definitions stated in the reauthorizations of the Higher Education Opportunity Act and Violence Against Women Act in 2013. See page 72 for the applicable definitions. Refer to the next page for the individual sex offense statistics.

Crime	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property	Unfounded
Murder / Non-negligent manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sex Offenses	2013	21	26	0	0	26	N/A
	2014	24	30	0	0	30	0
Robbery	2013	0	2	0	0	2	N/A
	2014	0	0	1	0	1	0
Aggravated Assault	2013	3	3	0	0	3	N/A
	2014	2	9	1	0	10	0
Burglary	2013	36	94	2	0	96	N/A
	2014	33	49	2	0	51	0
Theft- Motor Vehicles and Golf Carts	2013	0	17	2	0	19	N/A
	2014	0	20	6	1	27	3
Domestic Violence	2013	2	8	2	0	10	N/A
	2014	9	10	3	0	13	0
Dating Violence	2013	2	2	0	0	2	N/A
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2013	2	6	0	0	6	N/A
	2014	6	13	1	0	14	0
Arson	2013	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0

Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and Arson are not included in the hierarchy of part 1 crimes. See note 33 on page 77 for additional information.

Hate Crimes (2013-2014)

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 other 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.

⁴² See corresponding note on page 77.



Campus Crime Statistics | 2013-2014

Sex Offenses - 2013 and 2014

Crime	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property	Unfounded
<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
<i>Fondling</i>	2013	8	10	0	0	10	N/A
	2014	2	4	0	0	4	0
<i>Incest</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	2014	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
<i>Total Sex Offenses</i>	2013	21	26	0	0	26	N/A
	2014	24	30	0	0	30	0

Arrests - 2013 and 2014

Crime	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property	Unfounded
<i>Liquor Law⁴³</i>	2013	0	89	0	0	89	N/A
	2014	0	38	0	0	38	0
<i>Drug Violations</i>	2013	0	9	0	0	9	N/A
	2014	0	6	0	1	7	0
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2013	2	4	0	0	4	N/A
	2014	0	2	0	0	2	0

Disciplinary Actions - 2013 and 2014

Violation	Year	Student Residences	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property
<i>Liquor Law⁴⁴</i>	2013	3	7	0	0	7
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Drug Violation</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0

⁴³ See corresponding note on page 77.

⁴⁴ See Corresponding note on page 77.

Unfounded Crimes

As noted above, there were three vehicle thefts in 2014 with a final disposition of unfounded (defined on page 73).

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.

After reporting their vehicle as stolen, 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 Residence Assistant had taken the cart by mistake. The golf cart was returned and the case was subsequently unfounded by police.

Crime Statistics Notes

28. *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.

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

29. *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.*

30. *See notes 31, 35, 39, 40, and 41 in this section.*

31. *The definition of rape for the 2012 statistics is the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent*



Campus Crime Statistics | Notes cont'd

mental or physical incapacity. The definition of rape was changed in 2013 by the passage of the Violence Against Women Act; see page 72 for the updated definition.

32. *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.*
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.*
34. *Domestic violence and stalking were voluntarily included in 2012 statistics using the California Penal Code statutes. See definitions on pages 79 and 82.*
35. *The passage of the Violence Against Women Act and the SaVE Act in 2013 added new crime statistics categories and changed the definitions of some crimes for which incidents were already recorded for Clery Act compliance. Added to the crime categories were Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking. Also, the 2013 legislation added national origin and gender identity as categories of bias for real or perceived characteristics of targets of hate crimes. The definition of rape in effect for 2012 was gender-specific and was limited to non-consensual intercourse between a man and a woman. The 2013 definition of rape encompasses all of the offenses previously categorized as "forcible sex offenses," with the exception of "forcible fondling," which is now categorized as "fondling".*
36. *If both an arrest and disciplinary referral are made, only the arrest is counted.*
37. *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 2012, 66 students were referred to OAPE, 59 of whom were underage. The most common referral to OAPE is public intoxication, which is not a Clery-reportable crime.*
38. *"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. This consent definition is compliant with California Education Code § 67386. See page 32 for additional information on consent.*
39. *The definition of rape in effect for 2012 was gender-specific and was limited to non-consensual intercourse between a man and a woman. The 2013 definition of rape encompasses all of the offenses previously categorized as "forcible sex offenses," with the exception of "forcible fondling," which is now categorized as "fondling". See also the California Penal Code statutory language on pages 81-82.*
40. *Most incidents of Dating Violence are subsumed by the definition of Domestic Violence when both state and federal definitions are considered. When an incident satisfies both definitions, it shall be classified as Domestic Violence only. For statistical recording, each incident is counted once.*
41. *The previous definition of hate crime did not include national origin and gender identity.*
42. *2013 statistics were revised in April of 2014, after the initial publication of the Annual Security Report. The updated 2014 annual security report is available at web.stanford.edu/group/SUDPS/safety-report.shtml*
43. *If both an arrest and disciplinary referral are made, only the arrest is counted.*
44. *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.*

2014 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 .





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

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>

Clery Act / VaWA	CA Penal Code
<p>A hate crime is any crime involving bodily injury, theft, intimidation, assault or destruction/damage/vandalism reported to the police or a campus security authority in which the victim is intentionally selected because of the actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability of the victim.</p>	<p>§ 422.55(a) - “Hate crime” means a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics of the victim:</p> <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.
<p>Incest is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.</p>	<p>§ 285 - Persons being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void, who intermarry with each other, or who being 14 years of age or older, commit fornication or adultery with each other, are punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.</p>
<p>Murder is the willful killing of one human being by another.</p>	<p>§ 187(a) - Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being, or a fetus, with malice forethought.</p>
<p>Negligent manslaughter is the killing of another person through gross negligence.</p>	<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>





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>

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: § 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>
<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>



Fire Safety Report

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 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

Prohibited Items:



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



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

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



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



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



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

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

Fire Safety System Improvements



Twenty fire alarm systems were installed in 2014, encompassing three laboratory buildings, one library building, two mercantile facilities, and fourteen Student Housing buildings.

99% of the science and research building floor spaces have sprinkler systems installed. The Mechanical Engineering Building was retrofitted with sprinklers in June of 2014.

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.

Planned improvements in undergraduate housing include installation of quick response sprinklers in La Maison Francaise and 717 Dolores; a new fire alarm control panel will also be installed at La Maison Francaise.



Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2014. Information about the fire safety systems and fire statistics reflects the status of the facility in 2014.

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

Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2014. Information about the fire safety systems and fire statistics reflects the status of the facility in 2014.

		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	3
Potter House	236 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Adams House	236 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Robinson House	236 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Schiff House	236 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
R. Lyman Grad Bldg 1	121 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
R. Lyman Grad Bldg 3	121 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Branner Hall	655 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4
Toyon Hall	455 Arguello Way	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Crothers Memorial	621 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Crothers Hall	609 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Wilbur Hall	658 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Stern Hall	618 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Kimball Hall	673 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Castano	685 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Lantana	750 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Schwab Residential Center	680 Serra Street	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Escondido Village I, Unit 1	1 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 2	2 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 3	3 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 4	4 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 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
Escondido Village I, Unit 21	21 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0



Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2014. Information about the fire safety systems and fire statistics reflects the status of the facility in 2014.

		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 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
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

Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2014. Information about the fire safety systems and fire statistics reflects the status of the facility in 2014.

		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 62	62 Abrams Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido II Abrams Midrise	63 Abrams Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Escondido Village II, Unit 64	64 Abrams Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 65	65 Abrams Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 66	66 Abrams Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 67	67 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 68	68 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 69	69 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 70	70 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 71	71 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 72	72 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 70	73 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Barnes Midrise	74 Barnes Court	Y	Y	10%	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Escondido Village II, Unit 75	75 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 76	76 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 77	77 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 78	78 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 79	79 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 80	80 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 81	81 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 82	82 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 83	83 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 84	84 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 85	85 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 86	86 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Hulme Midrise	87 Hulme Court	Y	Y	10%	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Escondido Village II, Unit 88	88 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 89	89 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 90	90 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 91	91 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 92	92 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 93	93 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0



Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

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		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 94	94 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 95	95 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 96	96 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 97	97 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 98	98 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 99	99 Hoskins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 100	100 Hoskins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 101	101 Hoskins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Hoskins Midrise	102 Hoskins Court	Y	Y	10%	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Escondido Village III, Unit 103	103 Hoskins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 104	104 Hoskins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 105	105 Hoskins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 106	106 Hoskins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 107	107 McFarland Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 108	108 McFarland Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, McFarland Midrise	109 McFarland Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Escondido Village III, Unit 110	110 McFarland Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 111	111 McFarland Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 112	112 Jenkins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 113	113 Jenkins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 114	114 Jenkins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 115	115 Jenkins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 116	116 Jenkins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 117	117 Jenkins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 118	118 Jenkins Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Quillen Highrise	119 Quillen Court	Y	Y	10%	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Escondido Village IV, Unit 120	120 Quillen Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 121	121 Quillen Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 122	122 Blackwelder Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 123	123 Blackwelder Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0

Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

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		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 124	124 Blackwelder Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 125	125 Blackwelder Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village IV, Blackwelder Highrise	126 Blackwelder Court	Y	Y	10%	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Escondido Village V, Unit 127	127 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 128	128 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 129	129 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 130	130 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 131	131 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	
Escondido Village V, Unit 132	132 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 133	133 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 134	134 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 135	135 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 136	136 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 137	137 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 138	138 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 139	139 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 140	140 Ayrshire Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 141	141 Ayrshire Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 142	142 Ayrshire Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 143	143 Ayrshire Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 144	144 Ayrshire Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Mirrielees Highrise	730 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 201	201 Rosse Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Rains Houses - Bldg 202	202 Running Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Rains Houses - Bldg 206	206 Rosse Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 207	207 Running Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 208	208 Rosse Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 209	209 Running Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 212	212 Pine Hill Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 213	213 Pine Hill Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4



Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

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		Fire Alarm Smoke Detection	Fire Alarm Manual Pull Stations	Fire Sprinkler System	Kitchen Hood Fire Suppression	Smoke Alarms	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans	Evacuation Drills per Calendar Year
Rains Houses - Bldg 214	214 Pine Hill Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 215	215 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 216	216 Rosse Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 217	217 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 218	218 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 220	220 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 221	221 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 222	222 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 223	223 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 224	224 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 225	225 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 226	226 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 227	227 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 228	228 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 229	229 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 232	232 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 233	233 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 234	234 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 235	235 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 236	236 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 237	237 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Rains Houses - Bldg 238	238 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Studio III	37 Angell Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Studio IV	51 Dudley Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Studio VI	334 Olmsted Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Studio V	44 Olmsted Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Studio II	729 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Studio I	736 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4
Kappa Alpha Theta	585 Cowell Lane	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Zeta Alpha Pi	710 Bowdoin St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Delta Delta Delta	702 Bowdoin St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Pi Beta Phi	517 Cowell Lane	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Terra	539 Cowell Lane	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3

Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

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		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
576 Alvarado	576 Alvarado Row	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Hammarskjold House	592 Alvarado Row	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Slavianski Dom	650 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Grove Lasuen	572 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3
Phi Sig	1018 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Grove Mayfield	584 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Kairos	586 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Phi Kappa Psi	592 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
La Maison Francaise	610 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Haus Mitteleuropa	620 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Durand House	634 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Cooksey (Synergy)	550 San Juan St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
Roth House	713 Santa Ynez St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
717 Dolores	717 Dolores St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3
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



Student Housing Fire Statistics

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2014.

		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	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Munger Bldg 2	895 Campus Drive	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Munger Bldg 3	610 Bowdoin Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Munger Bldg 4	555 Salvatierra	2012	No Fires	-	-	-	0	0
		2013	9/20/13	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	-	0	0
Munger Bldg 5	554 Salvatierra	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Mars	553 Mayfield	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Lathrop / Muwekma-Tah-Ruk	543 Lasuen Mall	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Storey House	544 Lasuen Mall	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Sigma Chi Omega	550 Lasuen Mall	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Colombae House	549 Lasuen Mall	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Sigma Nu	557 Mayfield Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Lagunita	326 Santa Teresa	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Roble Hall	374 Santa Teresa	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Florence Moore Hall	436 Mayfield Ave.	2012	5/6/12	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	-	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	-	0	0
Theta Delta Chi	675 Lomita Drive	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	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
680 Lomita	680 Lomita Drive	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1047 Campus Drive	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Kappa Sigma	1035 Campus Drive	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Jerry House	658 Lomita Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Kappa Alpha	664 Lomita Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Enchanted Broccoli Forest	1115 Campus Drive	2012	No Fires	-	-	-	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	-	0	0
		2014	11/7/14	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
Narnia	1135 Campus Drive	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Moore South (BOB)	566 Mayfield Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Moore North (Casa Italiana)	562 Mayfield Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Xanadu	558 Mayfield Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Treat House	554 Governor's Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Murray	566 Governor's Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Yost House	574 Governor's Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Griffin House	251 Governor's Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Jenkins House	251 Governor's Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	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 House	251 Governor's Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Marx House	251 Governor's Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Potter House	236 Santa Teresa	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Adams House	236 Santa Teresa	2012	2/17/12	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
			2/26/12	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$1,000- 9,999	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Robinson House	236 Santa Teresa	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Schiff House	236 Santa Teresa	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
R. Lyman Grad Bldg 1	121 Campus Drive	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	10/18/14	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
R. Lyman Grad Bldg 3	121 Campus Drive	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Branner Hall	655 Escondido Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Toyon Hall	455 Arguello Way	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Crothers Memorial	621 Escondido Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Crothers Hall	609 Escondido Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Wilbur Hall	658 Escondido Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Stern Hall	618 Escondido Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	4/10/14	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
			7/3/14	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	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
Kimball Hall	673 Escondido Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Castano	685 Escondido Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Lantana	750 Campus Drive	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Schwab Residential Center	680 Serra Street	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 1	1 Comstock Circle	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 2	2 Comstock Circle	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 3	3 Comstock Circle	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 4	4 Comstock Circle	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 7	7 Comstock Circle	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 15	15 Comstock Circle	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 16	16 Comstock Circle	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 17	17 Comstock Circle	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 18	18 Comstock Circle	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 19	19 Comstock Circle	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 20	20 Comstock Circle	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	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
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.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 23	23 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 24	24 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 25	25 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 26	26 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 27	27 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 28	28 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 29	29 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 30	30 Angell Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 31	31 Angell Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 32	32 Angell Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 33	33 Angell Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 34	34 Angell Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 35	35 Angell Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	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
Escondido Village I, Unit 36	36 Angell Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 37 Studio III	37 Angell Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	6/14/14	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 38	38 Angell Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 39	39 Angell Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 40	40 Angell Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 41	41 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 42	42 Olmsted Rd.	2012	5/30/12	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 49	49 Dudley Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 50	50 Dudley Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 52	52 Dudley Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 53	53 Dudley Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 54	54 Dudley Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 55	55 Dudley Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 56	56 Dudley Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 57	57 Dudley Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	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
Escondido Village II, Unit 58	58 Dudley Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 59	59 Dudley Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 60	60 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 61	61 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 62	62 Abrams Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido II Abrams Midrise	63 Abrams Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 64	64 Abrams Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 65	65 Abrams Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 66	66 Abrams Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 67	67 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 68	68 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 69	69 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 70	70 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 71	71 Barnes Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 72	72 Barnes Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	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
Escondido Village II, Unit 73	73 Barnes Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Barnes Midrise	74 Barnes Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 75	75 Barnes Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 76	76 Barnes Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	2/17/13	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 77	77 Barnes Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 78	78 Barnes Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 79	79 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 80	80 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 81	81 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 82	82 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 83	83 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 84	84 Hulme Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 85	85 Hulme Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 86	86 Hulme Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Hulme Midrise	87 Hulme Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	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
Escondido Village II, Unit 88	88 Hulme Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 89	89 Hulme Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 90	90 Hulme Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 91	91 Thoburn Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 92	92 Thoburn Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 93	93 Thoburn Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 94	94 Thoburn Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 95	95 Thoburn Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 96	96 Thoburn Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 97	97 Thoburn Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 98	98 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 99	99 Hoskins Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 100	100 Hoskins Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 101	101 Hoskins Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Hoskins Midrise	102 Hoskins Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	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
Escondido Village III, Unit 103	103 Hoskins Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 104	104 Hoskins Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 105	105 Hoskins Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 106	106 Hoskins Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 107	107 McFarland Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 108	108 McFarland Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, McFarland Midrise	109 McFarland Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 110	110 McFarland Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 111	111 McFarland Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 112	112 Jenkins Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 113	113 Jenkins Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 114	114 Jenkins Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Unit 115	115 Jenkins Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 116	116 Jenkins Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 117	117 Jenkins Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0



Student Housing Fire Statistics

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2014.

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Escondido Village IV, Unit 118	118 Jenkins Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Quillen Highrise	119 Quillen Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	6/3/13	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 120	120 Quillen Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 121	121 Quillen Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 122	122 Blackwelder Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 123	123 Blackwelder Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 124	124 Blackwelder Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Unit 125	125 Blackwelder Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Blackwelder Highrise	126 Blackwelder Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 127	127 Running Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 128	128 Running Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 129	129 Running Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 130	130 Running Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 131	131 Running Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 132	132 Running Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

Student Housing Fire Statistics

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2014.

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Escondido Village V, Unit 133	133 Running Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 134	134 Running Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 135	135 Running Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 136	136 Running Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 137	137 Running Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 138	138 Running Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 139	139 Running Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 140	140 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 141	141 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 142	142 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 143	143 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 144	144 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Mirrielees Highrise	730 Escondido Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 201	201 Rosse Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 202	202 Running Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0



Student Housing Fire Statistics

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2014.

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Rains Houses - Bldg 206	206 Rosse Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 207	207 Running Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 208	208 Rosse Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 209	209 Running Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 212	212 Pine Hill Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 213	213 Pine Hill Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 214	214 Pine Hill Court	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 215	215 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	9/26/13	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 216	216 Rosse Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 217	217 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 218	218 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 220	220 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 221	221 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 222	222 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 223	223 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

Student Housing Fire Statistics

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2014.

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Rains Houses - Bldg 224	224 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 225	225 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 226	226 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 227	227 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 228	228 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 229	229 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 232	232 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 233	233 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 234	234 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 235	235 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 236	236 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 237	237 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains Houses - Bldg 238	238 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Studio IV	51 Dudley Lane	2012	7/14/12	Unintentional/Cooking	Yes	\$1,000- 9,999	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Studio VI	47 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0



Student Housing Fire Statistics

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2014.

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Studio V	44 Olmsted Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	2/26/13	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Studio II	729 Escondido Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Studio I	736 Escondido Rd.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	2/3/13	Unintentional/Cooking	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Kappa Alpha Theta	585 Cowell Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Zeta Alpha Pi	710 Bowdoin St.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Delta Delta Delta	702 Bowdoin St.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Pi Beta Phi	517 Cowell Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Terra	539 Cowell Lane	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
576 Alvarado	576 Alvarado Row	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Hammarskjold House	592 Alvarado Row	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Slavianski Dom	650 Mayfield Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Grove Lasuen	572 Mayfield Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Phi Sig	1018 Campus Drive	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Grove Mayfield	584 Mayfield Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Kairos	586 Mayfield Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

Student Housing Fire Statistics

Residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect in 2014.

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Estimated Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Phi Kappa Psi	592 Mayfield Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
La Maison Francaise	610 Mayfield Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Haus Mitteleuropa	620 Mayfield Ave.	2012	3/9/12	Dorm Rm Fire	No	\$100- 999	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Durand House	634 Mayfield Ave.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Cooksey (Synergy)	550 San Juan St.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Roth House	713 Santa Ynez St.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
717 Dolores	717 Dolores St.	2012	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2013	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village - Rosse*	14 Comstock Circle	2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village - Hastorf*	10 Comstock Circle	2014	12/2/14	Unintentional/Cooking	Yes	\$25,000- 45,000	0	0
Escondido Village - Lieberman*	5 Comstock Circle	2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village - Miller*	6 Comstock Circle	2014	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

*New residences opened in August, 2014.



Appendices

Appendix A: Definitions

Appeal Officer: a faculty or staff member of the Hearing Panel Pool designated to hear appeals of matters pursuant to this process.

Appeal Outcome Letter: a written letter describing the Appeal Officer's final determination of a matter brought forward on appeal.

Charge Letter: the formal notification issued by the Title IX Office following an investigation and after the Office has found information to permit a reasonable inference that, by the preponderance of the evidence standard, a violation of University policy occurred.

Complainant: the party to the process who has allegedly experienced the alleged Prohibited Conduct at issue. Stanford uses this term to provide consistency with the Office for Civil Rights and many peer institutions. Use of this term does not necessarily indicate that this person either reported the conduct or requested that the University pursue the matter.

Concern: an allegation that a student has engaged in Prohibited Conduct.

Confidential University Resource: a person who by law is exempted from the obligation to report an allegation of Prohibited Conduct to any entity, including the University's Title IX Coordinator or law enforcement in circumstances in which the reported conduct could be a crime (except, as to law enforcement, if the Complainant is a minor or if there is a belief that there is an imminent threat of harm to self or others). Confidential University Resources are identified in Section II.

Consent as defined in Admin Guide 1.7.3: 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 (and each act during the 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.

Evidentiary Specialist: a person with specialized knowledge in evidence (such as a person with legal training) retained by the University, in the event of an objection to the inclusion or exclusion of evidence in the Hearing File, to resolve evidentiary concerns and finalize the Hearing File.

Evidentiary Review: the process managed by the Evidentiary Specialist, where a party objects to the inclusion or exclusion of evidence in the Hearing File, to finalize the Hearing File that will be considered by the Hearing Panel using the evidentiary process described in Sections XI.A & B.

Hearing Coordinator: the person who manages hearings under this process.

Hearing File: the information collected during the investigation that is deemed relevant to be considered by the Hearing Panel.

Hearing Panel: the three-person panel of trained members of the University's community that will consider allegations and determine, applying a preponderance of the evidence standard, whether the Responding Student has violated University policy relating to Prohibited Conduct.

Hearing Schedule: a time-table specific to each matter that schedules key dates for the matter after it has been charged.

Incapacitation as defined in Admin Guide 1.7.3: Incapacitation means that a person lacks the ability to voluntarily agree to sexual activity because the person is asleep, unconscious, mentally and/or physically helpless, otherwise unaware that sexual activity is occurring or unable to appreciate the nature and quality of the act. Incapacitation is not the same as legal intoxication. A party who engages in sexual conduct with a person who is incapacitated under circumstances in which a reasonable sober person would have known the person to be incapacitated is responsible for sexual misconduct. It is not a defense to Sexual Misconduct that the Responding Student's belief in affirmative Consent arose from the intoxication of the Responding Student.

Interim Measures as defined in Admin Guide 1.7.3: When the University has notice of an allegation of Prohibited Sexual Conduct, a qualified University staff member (such as a Graduate Life Dean, Residence Dean, Residence Fellow, Dean of Student Life, HR Manager, cognizant Dean, Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator) may impose interim accommodations or safety measures, which will generally remain in effect throughout the duration of the University investigation. In imposing interim measures, a qualified University staff member should consult with the Title IX Coordinator (for students) or the Sexual Harassment Policy Office (for staff or faculty). The list of possible remedies is provided in Admin Guide 1.7.3.

Investigator: the person assigned by the Title IX Coordinator to investigate allegations of Prohibited Conduct. The Investigator shall have been trained on all elements of an investigation as required by federal and state law.

Non-Hearing Resolution: a resolution to a concern as described in Section IX.C.2.

Notice of Concern: a written communication issued from the Title IX Office to the Responding Student indicating that a concern has been raised that the Responding Student may have engaged in Prohibited Conduct and that the University has decided to investigate the allegations (see Section V).

Outcome Letter: a written letter describing the outcome in a matter and the rationale for the outcome.

Office of Community Standards: the University office that manages student discipline and retains disciplinary files.

Parties: the term used to refer collectively to Complainant(s) and Responding Student(s).

Prohibited Conduct as defined in Admin Guide 1.7.3: Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Sexual Misconduct, Relationship Violence (domestic violence and dating violence), and Stalking in addition to Retaliation, intimidation, and violation of University or Court-Ordered directives related to these allegations.

Relationship Violence as defined in Admin Guide 1.7.3: This is Stanford's umbrella term that includes dating and domestic violence. Relationship Violence is physical violence relating to a current or former romantic or intimate relationship, regardless of the length of the relationship. Relationship Violence also includes threatening conduct that would cause reasonable persons to be fearful for their safety.

Responding Student: a Stanford student in a degree-granting program alleged to have engaged in Prohibited Conduct on campus or off campus under circumstances in which the alleged Prohibited Conduct either occurred in a University program or activity or had the effect of creating a hostile environment on campus for the Complainant(s).

Responsible Employee (who must report Prohibited Conduct to Title IX) as defined in Admin Guide 1.7.3: Except for University-recognized confidential resources, the following University faculty and staff members (including student staff members) with knowledge of unreported concerns relating to Prohibited Sexual Conduct are required to report such allegations to the Title IX Coordinator (for students) or the Sexual Harassment Policy Office (for all other reports): (i) supervisors; (ii) staff within: (a) Residential Education; (b) Vice Provost for Student Affairs; (c) Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education; (d) Vice Provost for Graduate Education; and (iii) staff who have responsibility for working with students in the following capacities: teaching; advising; coaching or mentoring. Reporting by these individuals is required regardless of whether impacted party has or has indicated they will contact the appropriate office.

Retaliation as defined in Admin Guide 1.7.3: Direct or indirect intimidation, threats, coercion, harassment, or other forms of discrimination against any individual who has brought forward a concern or participated in the University's Title IX process.

Sexual Assault as defined in Admin Guide 1.7.3: an act of Sexual Misconduct described in Section 1 (a-d), accomplished by use of (i) force, violence, duress, or menace; or (ii) inducement of Incapacitation or knowingly taking advantage of an Incapacitated person.

Definitions of force, violence, duress, or menace.

The following definitions (drawn from California law) inform whether an act was accomplished by force, violence, duress, or menace:

An act is accomplished by force if a person overcomes the other person's will by use of physical force or induces reasonable fear of immediate bodily injury.

Violence means the use of physical force to cause harm or injury.

Duress means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, hardship, or retribution that could cause a reasonable person of ordinary sensitivity to do or submit to something that such person would not otherwise do or submit to. When deciding whether the act was accomplished by duress, all the circumstances, including the age of the Complainant and relationship to the Responding Student, are relevant factors.

Menace means a threat, statement, or act showing intent to injure someone.

Sexual Harassment as defined in Admin Guide 1.7.3: Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other visual, verbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature (something beyond the mere expression of views, words, symbols, or thoughts that some person finds offensive) constitute sexual harassment when the conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive so as to interfere with or limit a reasonable student's ability to participate in or benefit from the University's services, activities, or opportunities.

Determining what constitutes sexual harassment depends on the specific facts and context in which the conduct occurs. Sexual harassment may take many forms: subtle and indirect or blatant and overt. For example, it may:

- Be conduct toward an individual of the opposite sex or the same sex.
- Occur between peers or between individuals in a hierarchical relationship.
- Be aimed at coercing an individual to participate in an unwanted sexual relationship or it may have the effect of causing an individual to change behavior.
- Consist of repeated actions or may even arise from a single incident if sufficiently egregious.

Whether the unwanted sexual conduct rises to the level of creating an intimidating or hostile environment is determined using both a subjective standard (that is, a person has been offended by the conduct) and an objective standard (that is, a reasonable student would find the conduct to be sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive so as to interfere with the ability to participate in or benefit from the University's services, activities, or opportunities).



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Sexual Misconduct as defined in Admin Guide 1.7.3: The commission of a sexual act, whether by a stranger or nonstranger and regardless of the gender of any party, which occurs without indication of Consent.

1. The following acts or attempted acts can be the subject of a Sexual Misconduct or Sexual Assault charge:
 - a) vaginal or anal intercourse;
 - b) digital penetration;
 - c) oral copulation; or
 - d) penetration with a foreign object.
2. Additional Acts of Sexual Misconduct. The following completed acts can be the subject of a Sexual Misconduct charge:
 - a) unwanted touching or kissing of an intimate body part (whether directly or through clothing); or
 - b) recording, photographing, transmitting, viewing, or distributing intimate or sexual images or sound recordings without the knowledge and Consent of all parties involved.

Stalking as defined in Admin Guide 1.7.3: The repeated following, watching, or harassing of a specific person that would cause reasonable persons to (a) fear for their own safety or the safety of others, or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Support Person: an advisor to the party. See Section VII for additional information.

Title IX Coordinator: the individual at Stanford responsible for overseeing the University's compliance with Title IX, VAWA amendments to the Clery Act and California Education Code sections 67380-67386.

Title IX Office: the Stanford Office under the direction of the Title IX Coordinator.

University Directive Violation or Court Order Violation as defined in Admin Guide 1.7.3: Violation of any directive issued by the University that restricts the activities of an individual in connection with an allegation or finding of Prohibited Conduct; or violation of any formal order issued by a state or federal court or authorized police officer, that restricts a student's access to another Stanford community member, such as an emergency, temporary, or permanent restraining order.

Witness: a person asked to give information or a statement in a matter under this process.

Appendix B: Sanction Guidelines

Expulsion is the expected sanction for a finding of Sexual Assault. The Hearing Panel must impose sanctions that reflect the seriousness of the incident and the harm caused to the Complainant and, as relevant, the Stanford community. Beyond Sexual Assault, expulsion may be the appropriate outcome in other matters considered under this process and every sanction deliberation should begin with consideration of expulsion. Sexual Misconduct is extremely serious and (in instances in which expulsion is not warranted) separation from the University for some period of time is expected.

Like findings of responsibility, the Hearing Panel can impose the sanction of expulsion only when the Hearing Panel is unanimous on that outcome. Sanctions other than expulsion can be imposed if the majority of the Hearing Panel agrees.

Sanctions include the following:

- Expulsion – permanent separation from the University without the option to re-enroll in any future degree-granting Stanford program.
- Suspension from the University for a period of between one – twelve quarters (that is, up to three academic years).
- Delay in the conferral of degree for a period of between one – twelve quarters (that is, up to three academic years) – this sanction is only available for students in their final quarter at Stanford.
- Probation with a Suspended Suspension period of one or two quarters – time away from the University is not immediately imposed but should the Responding Student face any other disciplinary matter at Stanford that decision-making body would be informed in the sanction phase that the student was on probation, would consider the probation as an aggravating factor in setting discipline, and would minimally impose the suspended suspension period as an actual suspension.
- Probation – Should the Responding Student face any other disciplinary matter at Stanford that decision-making body would be informed in the sanction phase that the student was on probation and would consider the probation as an aggravating factor in imposing discipline.

Hearing panelists may consider past disciplinary outcomes for similar matters, but are not required to give any weight to past outcomes. At the conclusion of a year, hearing panelists will be asked to meet and determine whether to draft additional Sanction Guidelines. Hearing panelists may consider past disciplinary outcomes for similar matters, but are not required to give any weight to past outcomes.

Appendix C: Support Resources, Interim Measures & Remedies

I. Support Resources

The following resources are available to Stanford students who believe that they have been the victim of Prohibited Conduct regardless of whether there is an investigation or finding under this Process. These resources are also available to Complainants following a finding of no responsibility in a hearing.

- a) Access to counseling provided through the Confidential Support Team ((650) 725-9955).
- b) Academic assistance from Undergraduate Advising and Research (for undergraduates) ((650) 723-2426) or student service managers (for graduate students) to notify faculty that a student is experiencing a period of personal hardship.
- c) On Campus escorts, such as from 5-Sure ((650) 725-7873).

Additionally, working through the Title IX Coordinator ((650) 497-4955, titleix@stanford.edu) on a case-by-case basis as appropriate:

- d) Other safety measures or support services, including in the areas of academics, housing, and extracurricular activities.
(NOTE: Generally, fundamental principles of fairness prevent the University from taking actions against another student absent a finding of responsibility under this process, except on an interim basis while an investigation is pending as described below in Section II of this Appendix.)

II. Interim Measures

In addition to the support resources described above, the following interim measures may be implemented by the Title IX Office ((650) 497-4955, titleix@stanford.edu) or its designee while an investigation is pending and as provided in Administrative Guide 1.7.3:

- a) Housing accommodations, including the possibility of removal of the Responding Student from a current assignment
- b) Academic accommodations, including the possibility of removal of the Responding Student from a course
- c) No contact directives, stay-away letters, or campus bans
- d) Safety escorts
- e) Limiting the Responding Student's extracurricular or athletic activities
- f) In rare instances, removing the Responding Student from the University community while the investigation is pending
- g) Other safety measures or accommodations as appropriate for the particular matter

When implementing Interim Measures, the Title IX Coordinator will consider a number of factors in determining which measures should be put in place, such as:

- the safety of the community;
- the safety of the Complainant;
- the severity of the allegations;
- the education and living environments of the parties; and
- any academic or other University-related programs and activities with which the parties are involved.

Pursuant to guidance from the U.S. Department of Education, when adopting Interim Measures, the Title IX Coordinator will minimize the burden on the Complainant. To the extent not inconsistent with the obligations above, the University will take into account the Responding Student's academic, living, and extracurricular activities during the process of setting interim accommodations, including circumstances in which the Responding Student might have priority to attend a class or event.

The Title IX Coordinator will provide written notification of Interim Measures to both parties, although a measure affecting only one party will not be shared with the other party. The Title IX Coordinator may make adjustments to the Interim Measures as necessary.

III. Remedies

If the Hearing Panel finds the Responding Student responsible and determines the sanction, the Title IX Coordinator must then implement remedies with the goal of enabling the Complainant to reasonably obtain the educational benefits available to Stanford students while remaining free from unreasonable interaction with the Responding Student on campus for a reasonable period of time. In instances in which the Responding Student is not expelled, the University must also provide an education to the Responding Student with the expectation that the Responding Student will follow appropriate University directives to give priority in most activities and programs to the Complainant, except in



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circumstances in which the Responding Student should have clear priority to a class, program, activity or living environment. For example, the Responding Student would not need to leave the common area of their assigned dorm if the Complainant decides to visit a friend in the same space. The role of the Hearing Panel is to institute sanctions and (if necessary) the Title IX Coordinator will implement remedies. Sanctions and remedies will then be overseen by the Title IX Coordinator.

Remedies may be modified by the Title IX Coordinator as circumstances change over the course of a Complainant's student career at Stanford. Remedies that are both substantially different from those initially entered following a hearing and that substantially alter a Responding Student's access to education, campus or extracurricular activities may be reviewed through the limited appeal inquiry provided in Section XII. A. 4.

The Title IX Coordinator should consider whether remedies in the following categories are appropriate and, if so, what the remedies should be. These categories are illustrative only; the Title IX Coordinator may implement such remedies as deemed appropriate for the particular case.

A. Restrictions on Responding Student

1. Presence on Campus

- a. Should the Responding Student be permitted on campus for any purpose while expelled or on suspension?
- b. Is a campus stay-away directive for some period of time appropriate?
- c. If the parties will be on campus together at any time, should the Responding Student be directed to stay at least 50 feet from the Complainant?

2. Housing

- a. Should the Responding Student be permitted to live in campus housing?
- b. Should the Responding Student be permitted to be present in the Complainant's residence?

3. Academics

- a. Should the Responding Student be permitted to take courses with the Complainant?
- b. If a general priority to the Complainant is appropriate, are there some courses for which the Responding Student should have priority?

4. Extracurricular Activities, Programs & Athletics

- a. Should the Responding Student be permitted to engage in activities and programs with the Complainant?
 1. If a general priority to the Complainant is appropriate, are there some activities or programs for which the Responding Student should have priority?
 2. Should the Responding Student be permitted to attend voluntary social activities such as campus parties, athletic events, theater, lectures, etc?

5. Leadership

- a. Should the Responding Student hold student leadership positions?

B. Educational Counseling and Training for the Responding Student

1. Would the Responding Student benefit from educational counseling or training, such as sexual harassment training or training regarding anger management?

C. Additional Remedies for the Complainant, which will be directed by the Title IX Coordinator. Unless one of these remedies affects the Responding Student, these should remain confidential and should only be included in the Outcome Letter for the Complainant.

1. Counseling assistance
2. Academic accommodations
3. Safety accommodations, such as escorts
4. Other accommodations

D. Timeframe for Remedies

1. The Title IX Coordinator should indicate a timeframe for the remedies (noting that it might be appropriate for some remedies to have different timeframes; e.g., no leadership position for two years and no housing for three years.)

Appendix D
Previous Hearing and Disciplinary Processes

Title IX Investigation (involving a student)

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

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

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

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

Summary of the Title IX Investigation and Review Process:

- When a determination is made to proceed with a Title IX investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will investigate or will assign an investigator or investigators.
- This Title IX investigation procedure will determine findings of fact using the “preponderance of the evidence” standard (i.e., it is more likely than not that the Prohibited Conduct occurred).
- At the outset of an investigation, the investigator will advise the Respondent of the allegations against him or her, in writing, in the form of a Notice of Investigation, and this notice will be provided to the Impacted Party.
- Both the Respondent and the Impacted Party will have an opportunity to respond to the Notice of Investigation in writing and in a meeting with the investigator. Both parties have the right to request that the investigator meet with relevant witnesses and evaluate relevant documentary or other evidence.
- Students may have a support person accompany him or her through the process. A support person may not

speak for the student.

- The investigator has discretion in determining whether an offered witness or documentary evidence would be relevant or helpful to a determination.
- In the event the investigator is not the Title IX Coordinator, the investigator may provide a written report to the Title IX Coordinator, as appropriate to assist the decision maker or decision makers. In such cases, the Title IX Coordinator will review the report and may request further review from the investigator, or may ask for additional information directly from parties or witnesses.
- If both parties are students, the matter will likely be referred to the ARP disciplinary process for an outcome.
- The outcome is determined by the decision of either the Title IX Coordinator or the Title IX Coordinator and an academic member (in cases in which the accused is a faculty member) or an HR representative (in cases in which the accused is a staff member).
- Upon completion of the investigation and review of all materials, the Title IX Coordinator or her designee will issue each party a written Outcome Letter including finding(s) of fact, and if applicable, any actions the University will take to provide accommodations to the Impacted Party, or safety measure(s) for the University community. The letter will also describe whether any systemic remedies are being considered or implemented. Additionally, for faculty, the letter may include a recommendation that the matter be referred for disciplinary review. 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 been committed by the Respondent, the Outcome Letter will be provided to the Respondent’s supervisor, HR manager, or Dean, as appropriate under the circumstances.
- Both parties to a Title IX investigation may appeal the outcome; see the full text of the procedure for additional details.



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Disciplinary Investigation: Alternative Review Process (students only)

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

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

The full text of the Alternate Review Process (ARP) procedures is available at

communitystandards.stanford.edu/student-conduct-process/alternate-review-process-and-procedures.

Summary of the ARP Investigation and Review Process:

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

Sanctions for Students

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

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

- Formal warning
- Probation
- 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