



Stanford University

SAFETY, SECURITY
& FIRE REPORT

2025

2025 STANFORD CAMPUS

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The Annual Security Report is available online at police.stanford.edu/safety-report.html

You may request a paper copy of the report through any of the following means:

- In person at the Public Safety Building, 233 Bonair Siding Road, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- By mail to 233 Bonair Siding Road, Stanford, CA 94305
- By email to publicsafety@lists.stanford.edu
- By phone at 650-723-9633



Version 10/13/25

Revisions:

- p. 105 - clarified location description of simple assault
- p. 126 - removed duplicate address in fire report



**Stanford University Department
of Public Safety**

**233 Bonair Siding Road
Stanford, CA 94305**

Emergencies: 9-1-1

**24-Hour non-emergency line:
650-329-2413**

Business Phone: 650-723-9633

The daily fire log for the most recent sixty-day period is available during regular business hours at the Stanford University Fire Marshal's Office, 484 Oak Road, Stanford, CA 94305.

Crime statistics for Stanford foreign and U.S. branch campuses are published in separate reports. Individual reports, by location, are available at police.stanford.edu/safety-report.html

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

The daily crime log for the most recent 60-day period is available for public viewing at the Stanford University Department of Public Safety (address above), upon request and during business hours. Portions of the log that are older than 60 days are available within 2 business days, upon request.

For Clery Act FAQs, visit police.stanford.edu/clery_act.html

Stanford University Department of Public Safety

A Message from Chief Laura Wilson

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 a constant dedication to the principles of honesty, integrity, fairness, courage, and courtesy.

The members of SUDPS care about the safety and wellbeing of all persons who live on, work at, and visit the Stanford University campus. If you witness or hear about actions that do not reflect the values we have espoused, I encourage you to contact the department and provide us with specific information so that we can take corrective steps. We also welcome feedback about service and conduct that meets or exceeds your expectations.

I hope you will take a few minutes to review the content of this report. It contains a wealth of information about safety intended to help you avoid criminal victimization; options for responding to threats and crimes; and how to prepare to minimize the impact of an emergency.



Laura Wilson

SUDPS Services

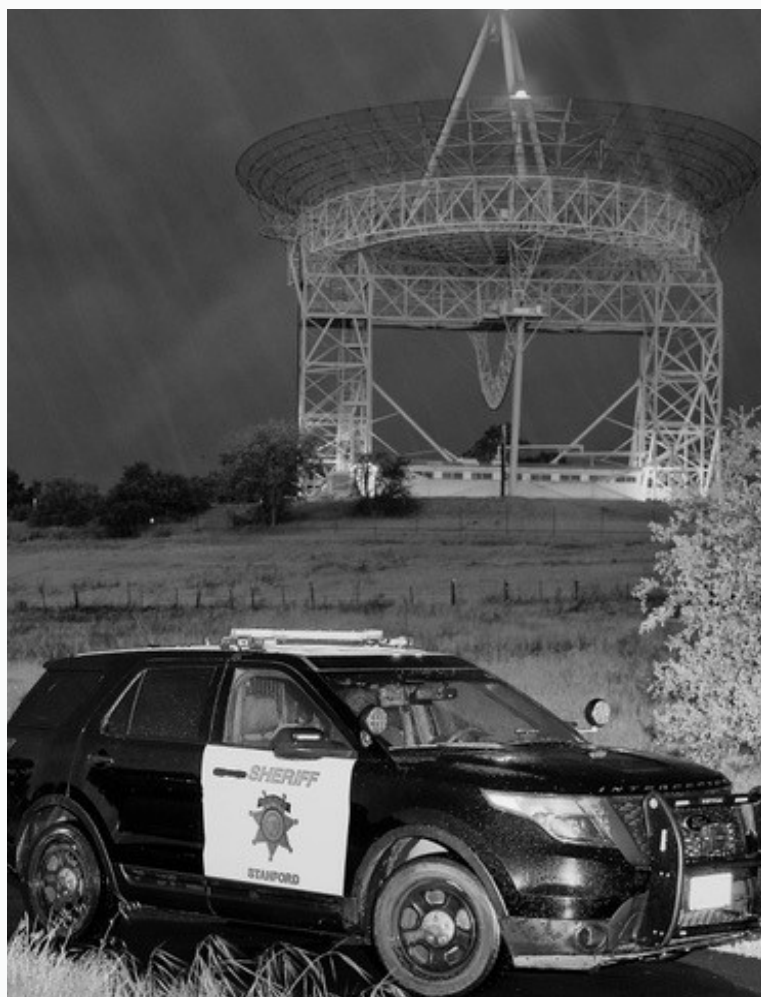
The Stanford University Department of Public Safety (SUDPS) provides safety, security, law enforcement, crime prevention, and emergency response services for Stanford's main campus (in unincorporated Santa Clara County), 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The law enforcement division works closely and cooperatively with federal, state, and local agencies to prevent, address, and investigate criminal activity. SUDPS will conduct timely, thorough and impartial investigations of criminal and suspected criminal activity. Arrests and prosecution efforts stemming from incidents that occur on the main campus are submitted to the Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office, which possesses the legal authority to prosecute violations of the law.

Investigation of Criminal Activity Occurring Off-Campus

SUDPS does not, as a matter of general practice, conduct investigations of incidents occurring off-campus.

Stanford University owns and/or controls property and facilities in California, other states, and other countries. There are no formal written agreements with other law enforcement agencies to monitor for criminal activity at these locations. 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 — conducts investigations of crimes in accordance with that city, county, or country's established protocols.

In compliance with the federal law known as the Clery Act, the university makes annual requests to local law enforcement agencies, in the areas where Stanford University owns or controls facilities and property, for a list of all Clery-reportable crimes that were reported in that jurisdiction during the calendar year.



Stanford

Department of Public Safety

Stanford University Department of Public Safety

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 laws, and provide any other law enforcement services throughout the state of California pursuant to California Penal Code section 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.

SUDPS coordinates regularly with other local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies including the Palo Alto Police Department, the California Highway Patrol, the Federal Bureau of Investigations, and the Secret Service.

The training received by Stanford Deputies meets the California Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) guidelines and includes a 27-week police academy. The academy is followed by a supervised in-field training program and continuous in-service, specialty, and advanced training designed to foster personal and professional growth. For detailed information on training provided to sworn personnel, go to police.stanford.edu/Training-deck.html



SUDPS FULL-TIME, NON-SWORN PERSONNEL

The following positions support the safety mission of SUDPS. They possess the arrest authority granted to all private persons in California, pursuant to Penal Code sections 834 and 837.



Security Supervisors provide oversight of PSO and SEP staff in daily security activities, assist with special event traffic planning and other event support, and perform a variety of additional coordination functions in the Security Service Group.



Public Safety Officers (PSO) are full-time personnel who patrol the university by foot, bicycle, or motor vehicle to provide a safe and secure campus environment by performing special event and daily security duties, as well as traffic control and community outreach. The Public Safety Officers comprise the Security Services Group.

Community Service Officers (CSO) are full-time personnel who patrol the university by foot, bicycle, or vehicle to provide a safe and secure campus environment, performing security and traffic control. The CSOs support the patrol division.



For more information on SUDPS staff positions, visit police.stanford.edu/employment.html

Stanford | Department of Public Safety

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

Stanford University Department of Public Safety

SUDPS PART-TIME PERSONNEL

The following positions support the safety mission of SUDPS. They possess the arrest authority granted to all private persons in California pursuant to Penal Code sections 834 and 837.



Contract Security Personnel

The university maintains contracts with third-party vendors for the provision of security services on the main Stanford campus and the Redwood City campus. SUDPS contracts with private security companies to supplement SUDPS personnel to provide security, crowd management and traffic control for special events, specific assignments, and during emergencies. Individual schools and departments contract with private security companies for ongoing security. Currently, the Graduate School of Business, the School of Medicine, the Museums, Residential & Dining Enterprises, and the Redwood City campus have contracts with security companies for ongoing services. The university entity that contracts for the security service is responsible for overseeing the provision of the service.

Special Events Patrol (SEP) are hourly, part-time personnel whose duties include security, crowd management, office support, and traffic control for special events and emergencies.





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 (650-723-9633) to any Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office station, or online at the *Internal Affairs Unit - Complaint Procedure* website. Complaints can also be registered by calling the SCCoSO Operations Desk (408-808-4400) during normal business hours; request to speak with a supervisor or the Internal Affairs office. If a concern warrants a criminal investigation, the Santa Clara County Office of the District Attorney is an additional resource.

Stanford Community Board on Public Safety

The Community Board on Public Safety, established by President Marc Tessier-Levigne in 2020, consists of faculty, staff, students, and community members. Three members of SUDPS serve on the board. The board has been charged with the following responsibilities:

- Provide counsel to university leaders on community safety and campus policing.
- Develop a shared understanding of campus community expectations for public safety policies and practices that are consistent with Stanford's mission and values.
- Foster belonging and nurture a greater sense of safety among students of color and underrepresented, non-traditional, and marginalized communities on campus.
- Assess the needs and concerns relating to policing, community safety, and equity of experience among students, faculty, and staff.
- Review data on campus safety, including data disaggregated by race, gender, and other demographics.
- Develop recommendations. See progress reports at president.stanford.edu/university-governance/community-board-on-public-safety/
- Promote accessibility and transparency to the campus community through open meetings, forums, and listening sessions to discuss the experiences of community safety and community-centered approaches to improving and/or maintaining community safety.

Professional Standards

As part of SUDPS' ongoing commitment to provide exceptional service, we welcome feedback regarding excellent or disappointing services.

Service Complaints

To submit a complaint, you may contact the department directly through any of the following means:

- In person at the Public Safety Building, 233 Bonair Siding Road, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- Online via our website police.stanford.edu, on the *Contact Us* tab
- By mail to 233 Bonair Siding Road, Stanford, CA 94305
- By email to publicsafety@lists.stanford.edu
- By phone at 650-723-9633

Service complaints and/or alleged misconduct by employees will be investigated in a timely manner with fairness, neutrality, and impartiality. The Chief/Director of Public Safety will review all completed investigations and determine appropriate corrective measures. Complainants who file a formal complaint will be notified of the outcome in writing.

Stanford University Department of Public Safety

PROGRAMS & OUTREACH



SUDPS outreach programs strive to:

Build trust between SUDPS and the community we serve.

Maintain open lines of communication to identify and resolve issues in a collaborative manner.

Provide materials and presentations to educate and increase awareness about safety and security.

Collaborate with the community in taking steps to reduce opportunities for crime.

SUDPS is pleased to provide a variety of programs, services, and outreach activities.

Contact SUDPS at **650-723-9633** (M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.) or community-outreach@lists.stanford.edu to request an appointment or additional information about our programs, resources and services.

In all programs, students and employees are encouraged to share in the responsibility for their individual safety and security as well as the safety and security of others.

In 2024 members of SUDPS provided a total of 57 outreach events, including safety and security education programs, reaching over 3,400 community members. Department services offered to our community include:

Dialogue with a Deputy - Chat informally with a deputy to learn more about law enforcement and how SUDPS serves the community.

Community Public Safety Academy - Offered annually in the Winter Quarter, this course aims to demystify public safety, build trust, and develop partnerships between SUDPS and the community it serves. The course is open to all Stanford students, staff, and residents, with 1 credit available for Stanford students.

Active Threat Response Preparedness - Run? Hide? Fight? What would YOU do?

If you're faced with a threat, such as an active shooter, whether you're at work, home, or a public place, you should know your options and have a safety plan. Learn useful tips and get practical training from SUDPS that can help you and others around you stay safe.

Trained presenters can provide a 60-minute overview of Department of Homeland Security recommended responses. Additionally, staff can stay for extended question and answer time or a brief activity, or a walk-through assessment of work spaces to discuss available run-hide-fight options.

Presentations can generally be provided at times to suit your audience, including evening or early morning hours. With additional planning, presentation elements can be designed to meet the needs of your group.

Presentations, Talks, and Assessments - In 2024, SUDPS met with over 900 community members to address the needs and concerns individual groups, units, and departments.

- **Safety and Security Presentations** - Learn tips on how to remain safe, how to protect your property and avoid or prevent the theft of valuables, such as bicycles and mobile devices, and how to avoid identity theft and other scams.
- **Security Vulnerability Assessments** - Upon request by a school, department or unit, or building management, a review of a facility or building can be conducted by trained SUDPS staff who can provide suggestions to improve or enhance security and safety, based on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and other proven crime prevention strategies.

- **Office Security Education Program (OSEP)** - A department or a building or zone manager may request an unannounced security assessment, by a plainclothes SUDPS officer, to document unsecured or unattended valuables with the intent of raising staff awareness, vigilance, and reducing or preventing potential theft.

Bicycle Safety Program¹ - Join SUDPS in an initiative to create a safer cycling culture at Stanford. This one-hour presentation on how to ride defensively and in accordance with university policies and state laws. Presentations also available by request.

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, Family Weekend Resource Fair, and other school and department-affiliated fairs throughout the year.

Home Security Assessments - Community members residing in faculty and staff housing may request an assessment by trained SUDPS crime prevention staff. Residents may also request perimeter checks of their home while they are away by completing the House Check request form at police.stanford.edu/house-checks.html

Stanford Kids Identification Kits - Parents can record their child's fingerprints, photo, and description in the kit, which is retained by the family.



¹ Also referred to as the Bicycle Diversion Program. Participation in the program will lead to the dismissal of a citation for a bicycle violation issued by SUDPS. For details, visit app.smartsheet.com/b/form/2c658a29fe1945a099bf0477b8aa98d5

Photos Credit: Dean DeVlugt.

Reporting Crimes & Emergencies

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 (SUDPS) or the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction where the incident is taking place or occurred. If an individual affected by a crime is unable to report, prompt reporting by a member of the community is encouraged. SUDPS will investigate reports in a timely manner, conduct thorough and impartial investigations, and submit cases to the District Attorney's office for prosecutorial review, when appropriate, for crimes that occur on the main campus. For detailed information related to the reporting of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, refer to the section beginning on page 52.

Certain Stanford employees, as well as persons affiliated with the university (e.g., contractors and volunteers), may have legal obligations to report specific crimes pursuant to federal and/or state laws. Some may have reporting obligations to the university, separate from or in addition to reporting obligations to law enforcement. University affiliates and employees should review the Stanford Administrative Guide and this document for more information. Employees may also consult with their respective Human Resources Managers or the Office of the General Counsel to determine if they are subject to mandatory or required reporting.

FOR IMMEDIATE POLICE, FIRE, OR MEDICAL RESPONSE

Dial 9-1-1 from any non-university phone or cell phone (emergency calls are also free from a pay phone). If you are unable to call from a cell phone, you can send an SMS **text to 9-1-1** while on campus or anywhere in Santa Clara or San Mateo counties.

Press the red button to activate a blue 911 emergency telephone tower and connect directly with an emergency services dispatcher. Activating a tower will transmit the tower location and also activate a blue strobe light on the top of the tower to alert emergency responders and others to the location. There are over 270 tower and 911 emergency phone locations on the main campus, including towers with defibrillators on the pool deck of the two university aquatic centers.

Provide the dispatcher with the location first, and then a description of the incident or type of emergency, time of occurrence, any injuries, weapons involved, description of the suspect (e.g., gender, height, other distinguishing features, attire), associated vehicles (e.g., license plate and state, make, color) or other mode of transportation, and the direction of travel. Describe the situation as simply as possible. For example:

"I saw a bike rider hit by a car." "I saw a male with white hair in a ponytail."

"They were wearing a gray shirt, black pants, and they were 6 feet tall and muscular."

"He put my bike in the back of a white truck and drove West on Main Street. The license plate is California 8ASD554." "They went westbound on Main in a Ford F-150."

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



How to Talk to a Dispatcher in an Emergency

Take a breath and remain calm

Step 1

Share the incident location. Include details like cross streets or landmarks.



Step 2

Clearly describe the situation and the people involved, as best you can.



Step 3

Advise the dispatcher of any injuries or condition of persons in need of help.



Step 4

Follow instructions provided by the dispatcher.



TIP: Remain on the line and stay safe until help arrives.

NON-EMERGENCY INCIDENT REPORTING

For a non-emergency response on the Stanford main campus, dial **650-329-2413** to reach the 24-hour Palo Alto Communications Center (PACC). The PACC provides police, fire, and medical dispatching for the main campus. PACC also provides non-emergency service response for the city of Palo Alto at the same number.

For business matters such as questions about parking, assistance with events, or to speak with a member of SUDPS, call **650-723-9633** (Monday - Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.).

For a non-emergency response at the Stanford Redwood City campus, during business hours (Monday - Friday, 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.), contact the Redwood City Police Department main office at **650-780-7100**. The 24-hour dispatch center can be reached for non-emergency concerns at **650-780-7118**.

In Menlo Park, call **650-330-6300** for non-emergency assistance, 24 hours a day.

Reporting Crimes & Emergencies



SafeZone

As an option to enhance personal safety, Stanford is offering students, staff and faculty a mobile phone application called SafeZone, at no cost. In the event of an emergency, the app allows you to quickly share your location and details and also place 911 call to emergency dispatchers – essentially, the app is an emergency blue tower you can carry with you.

SafeZone can be used whenever you are on the Stanford University campus. If you are not on campus, the app will still be able to place a 911 call to the area emergency dispatch center, but no location information will be shared. More info at police.stanford.edu/StanfordSafeZone.html



Responding to a Bomb Threat

If you receive a bomb threat over the phone, try to stay calm and gather information from the caller.

- Write down the possible 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** immediately and provide the details.

If you see or receive a suspicious package, call **9-1-1** immediately.

Advise others to move away from the area. Do not handle or move the package. If advised by the police to evacuate, report to your Emergency Assembly Point (EAP), unless otherwise directed by emergency response personnel. Refer to procedures on page 30 for more information

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

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

Hazardous Materials Incidents

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 Administrative Guide for institutional response and resource information concerning hazardous material spills and other non-police 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

MISSING STUDENTS/PERSONS

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**. For a missing student, also notify a Resident Assistant, Residence 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, also notify a Human Resources Manager.



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

Anyone can report a person as missing.

Stanford is committed to compliance with all relevant laws related to missing student notifications. Pursuant to California Penal Code § 14205(a), a law enforcement agency in California must take a missing person report without delay. When a report is filed with SUDPS, a complete and thorough investigation will be conducted.

In compliance with federal law, students², including those residing in on-campus housing, must specify at least one contact to be notified in the event that the police determine that a student is missing. Identifying one's emergency contact can be done during the university Registrar's annual online check-in procedure, which takes place in the Winter Quarter. The web page is also available in Axess year-round. This contact information is kept confidential and is only accessible by authorized university officials for disclosure to law enforcement in 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 listed emergency contacts.

² Stanford matriculated students

MANDATED REPORTERS

All members of the Stanford community are encouraged to report crimes to local law enforcement. Based on their professional position, some individuals are required or mandated by state or federal law to report certain crimes to law enforcement. For example, in California there are state laws requiring certain employees to report child abuse and elder abuse to local law enforcement. Some healthcare workers are required to report crimes that result in injury, including sexual assault, to local law enforcement. CA State law requires Campus Security Authorities (also referred to as CSAs) to immediately or as soon as practicably possible report a violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime to local law enforcement. Employees are expected to be aware of their reporting obligations and to comply with state and federal reporting obligations. Employees working in states other than California and in other countries are expected to familiarize themselves with mandated reporting laws. For assistance, contact the Office of the General Counsel.

Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting

Regardless of whether they are a mandated reporter, every 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. See page 16 for reporting options. A written follow-up report must be made within 36 hours of receiving the information concerning the incident, directed to the same authorities.

Some members of the Stanford community are mandated reporters who must report all incidents of known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect that occurs on campus or at an official Stanford-sponsored program or activity. Examples include:

- Faculty, academic staff, graduate students, and other instructors who teach courses in which minors are enrolled
- Faculty, staff, or graduate students sponsoring a minor intern
- Camp Counselors

Reporting Crimes & Emergencies

- Adult volunteers who have direct contact with and/or supervise minors are also considered mandated reporters.

Additionally, some members of the Stanford community do not fall into the above categories, but they are mandated reporters whenever in their professional capacity, or in the course and scope of their employment, they have knowledge of or observe a child who they know or reasonably suspect has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Examples include:

- Police officers and employees of a police department
- Medical personnel, such as physicians and surgeons, residents and interns, psychiatrists, psychologists, psychological assistants
- Employees of a licensed child care facility
- Youth camp administrators
- K-12 teachers, teacher's aides, or administrators, such as online high school teachers
- Athletic coaches, assistant coaches, and graduate assistants involved in coaching
- Clergy (unless information obtained during a "penitential communication")
- Human resources employees, including HR Managers and HR Administrators
- Adult employees who have direct contact with and/or supervise minors in the workplace

For a full list of mandated reporters, please see section 11165.1 of the California Penal Code.

Stanford should inform their supervisor and University Human Resources-Employee and Labor Relations (650-721-4272 or protectminors@stanford.edu) about any mandatory reports, after the mandated reporter calls the authorities.

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. University Human Resources or the Office of the General Counsel are available to assist with the written report for child abuse occurring on the Stanford campus or in connection with a Stanford program.

Do not delay making the phone notification 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 legal consequences.

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 **833-722-5437**
- The Stanford University Department of Public Safety at **650-329-2413**
- In Redwood City, the San Mateo County Child Abuse and Neglect Hotline **650-802-7922** or **800-632-4615**

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

Elder Abuse

Like children, elder and dependent adults are a protected population. Mandated reporters are required to report known or suspected physical or financial abuse, neglect, or exploitation of elders or dependent adults to the local law enforcement authority and fill out the required forms; for additional information, go to da.santaclaracounty.gov/prosecution/departments/elder-and-dependent-adult-abuse-prevention-and-reporting

To make a report, call any of the below numbers:

- In an emergency, call **9-1-1**
- The Santa Clara County Social Services Agency 24-hour abuse hotline **800-414-2002** or **408-975-4900**
- In Redwood City, the San Mateo County Elder and Dependent Abuse hotline at **800-675-8437**
- The Stanford University Department of Public Safety at **650-329-2413**

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

The accurate reporting of crimes helps keep the community informed and ensures institutional compliance with state and federal laws. Anyone who experiences or witnesses a crime or Prohibited Conduct³ is encouraged to make a voluntary, official report to the police or a university Campus Security Authority (CSA) for the purpose of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. No personal identifying information will be included in the annual report of crime statistics or any publicly-available Clery Act compliance records, and the university will endeavor to keep the details of the Prohibited Conduct and the involved parties private.

Campus Security Authority (CSA) Defined

As defined by the Clery Act, a federal law codified in 34 CFR 668.46, a Campus Security Authority (CSA) is: (1) A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution; (2) any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department under part (1) of this definition, such as an individual who is responsible for monitoring entrances into institutional property; (3) any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses; (4) an official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. If such an official is a pastoral or professional counselor, the official is not considered a Campus Security Authority when acting as a pastoral or professional counselor. If you have questions about whether your position or job functions meet the definition of a CSA, please contact the university's Clery Compliance Coordinator (see page 18 for contact information).

When a CSA becomes aware of an incident that involves an ongoing or imminent threat to the community that might require a Timely Warning or Emergency

³ See page 52 for more information on Prohibited Sexual Conduct.

Notification to be distributed, the CSA should call **9-1-1** when on campus, immediately or as soon as practicably possible.⁴ If a CSA is reporting an incident for Timely Warning or Emergency Notification consideration, but the CSA is not at the main campus, call **650-329-2413** to make the report.

Stanford University CSAs

The following list denotes the positions or organizations at Stanford that have been identified as meeting the federal definition of a Campus Security Authority for the purposes of the annual statistical disclosure. The list is intended to demonstrate the scope of positions, but certain positions may not be specifically listed.

- Law enforcement and security officers
- Contract security and access control monitors
- The Sr. Associate Vice Provost of Residential and Dining Enterprises
- The Vice Provost for Student Affairs
- The Dean of Students
- The Director of Vaden Health Center
- Resident Directors, Resident Fellows
- Residential Student Leaders, Community Assistants
- Athletic Coaches
- Vice Provost For Institutional Equity, Access, and Community, SHARE Title IX & Title VI professional staff
- Office of Community Standards staff
- Study Abroad Directors
- Department of Athletics Red Coat staff
- Fraternity and sorority life professional staff
- Assoc. Vice Provost for Inclusion, Community, and Integrative Learning;
- Directors in the Centers for Equity, Community & Leadership
- Office of Student Engagement professional staff
- The Haas Center professional staff
- Graduate Life Office professional staff
- 5-SURE safety escorts

⁴ See pages 24-27 for more on Emergency Notifications and Timely Warnings.

Reporting Crimes & Emergencies

Persons Exempt From Reporting Clery Act crimes

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

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

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

Pastoral and professional counselors who learn about Clery-reportable crimes in the performance of their official duties are not required to report these crimes to the Clery Compliance Coordinator for inclusion in the annual security report or for the purposes of a Timely Warning. There is no specific university policy requiring pastoral and professional counselors to encourage victims of crimes to make an anonymous report for inclusion in compiling Clery Act statistics.

Reporting Crimes in Compliance with Federal and State Law

Campus Security Authorities have reporting responsibilities under both federal and California state laws. The university expects CSAs to be familiar with their obligations and to comply with these federal and state laws. The following pages provide greater detail about these legal obligations. CSAs are encouraged to review the actual laws for additional information and guidance. Each year, an online training is assigned to identified CSAs in the STARS system in **Axess**. New employees hired into specified job codes and/or based upon job function are assigned the STARS training by the Human Resources Welcome Center. Additional resources to assist CSAs with their reporting obligations can be found at police.stanford.edu under the ‘Clery Act’ tab.

CSA Reporting Obligations - Reporting Clery Act Crimes to the Clery Compliance Coordinator

Federal Law (34 CFR 668.46 (c))

Any CSA who becomes aware of a Clery-reportable crime, as noted in the following list, that occurred on the main Stanford campus or property owned or controlled by the university (including off-site facilities and locations of short-term control, such as the rental of a room during a university sponsored trip) must report the incident to the university’s Clery Compliance Coordinator for the purpose of statistical reporting. The way to notify the Clery Compliance Coordinator is to complete the online form at CSAforms.stanford.edu or by completing the PDF form available at police.stanford.edu/pdf/CSA-Report-Form.pdf. Email the completed PDF to:



Vince Bergado

Clery Act Compliance Coordinator
secure-clerycsa@lists.stanford.edu



The Clery reportable⁵ crimes are:

- Murder/manslaughter
- Rape
- Statutory rape
- Incest
- Fondling
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Domestic violence
- Dating violence
- Burglary
- Vehicle theft
- Arson
- Stalking
- Hate crimes
- Alcohol laws violations
- Drug laws violations
- Weapons laws violations
- Hazing

Definitions of these crimes can be found on pages 99-100. Comparisons between the federal Clery definitions and the California Penal Code definitions can be found on pages 107-111.

5 A crime is “reported” when it is brought to the attention of a Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement personnel by a victim, witness, other third party, or even the offender. It does not matter whether or not the individuals involved in the crime or reporting the crime are associated with the institution. What must be disclosed are statistics from reports of alleged criminal incidents. It is not necessary for the crime to have been investigated by the police, nor must a finding of guilt or responsibility be made to disclose the statistic. Unless the CSA has a job function at the university to conduct investigations, the CSA is not expected to investigate to comply with the Clery Act or the California Education code. A CSA should determine if anyone is in immediate danger or in need of medical attention. A CSAs reporting obligation for compliance with the Clery Act and the CA Ed Code sections 67380-67383 is limited to: what type of crime occurred, where it occurred, when it occurred, and whether the crime involved violence (in which case notification to law enforcement is required in addition to reporting to the Clery Office). It is also not a CSAs responsibility to convince a victim to contact law enforcement if the victim chooses not to do so.

There is no specified time frame for notifying the Clery Compliance Coordinator for compliance with the Clery Act; however, the university encourages individuals to notify the Clery Compliance Coordinator in a timely manner and as soon as practicably possible so that a determination can be made as to whether it will be necessary or advisable to send an Emergency Notification or Timely Warning (see pages 24 and 27) about the crime. Note that **California law** has a separate requirement for CSAs to make an immediate notification to the police for certain crimes (see next section).

CSAs – other than those whose university function is to conduct investigations – are not expected to investigate what has been reported to them. For the purposes of Clery compliance, a CSA does not need to provide the names of the involved persons to the Clery Compliance Coordinator.

Include the following information when notifying the Clery Office about a Clery-reportable crime:

- Type of crime (preferably with sufficient information to properly classify the incident)
- The location of the incident (as specific as possible)
- The date and time of the incident
- The date and time the incident was reported to the CSA

CSA Reporting Obligations - Crimes to report to Law Enforcement Immediately or As Soon As Possible

State Law (California Education Code 67380-67383)

In addition to prompt reporting to the Clery Compliance Coordinator described in the previous section, a CSA must also notify local law enforcement when certain crimes occur on the Stanford main campus or property owned or controlled by the university (including off-site facilities and short-term “control,” such as the recurring rental of a room during a university-sponsored trip).⁶

6 If the crime occurs at a property owned or controlled by Stanford that is outside the U.S., consult with the Office of International Affairs or Crisis24 resources before calling law enforcement. See page 39 for international travel assistance information.

Reporting Crimes & Emergencies

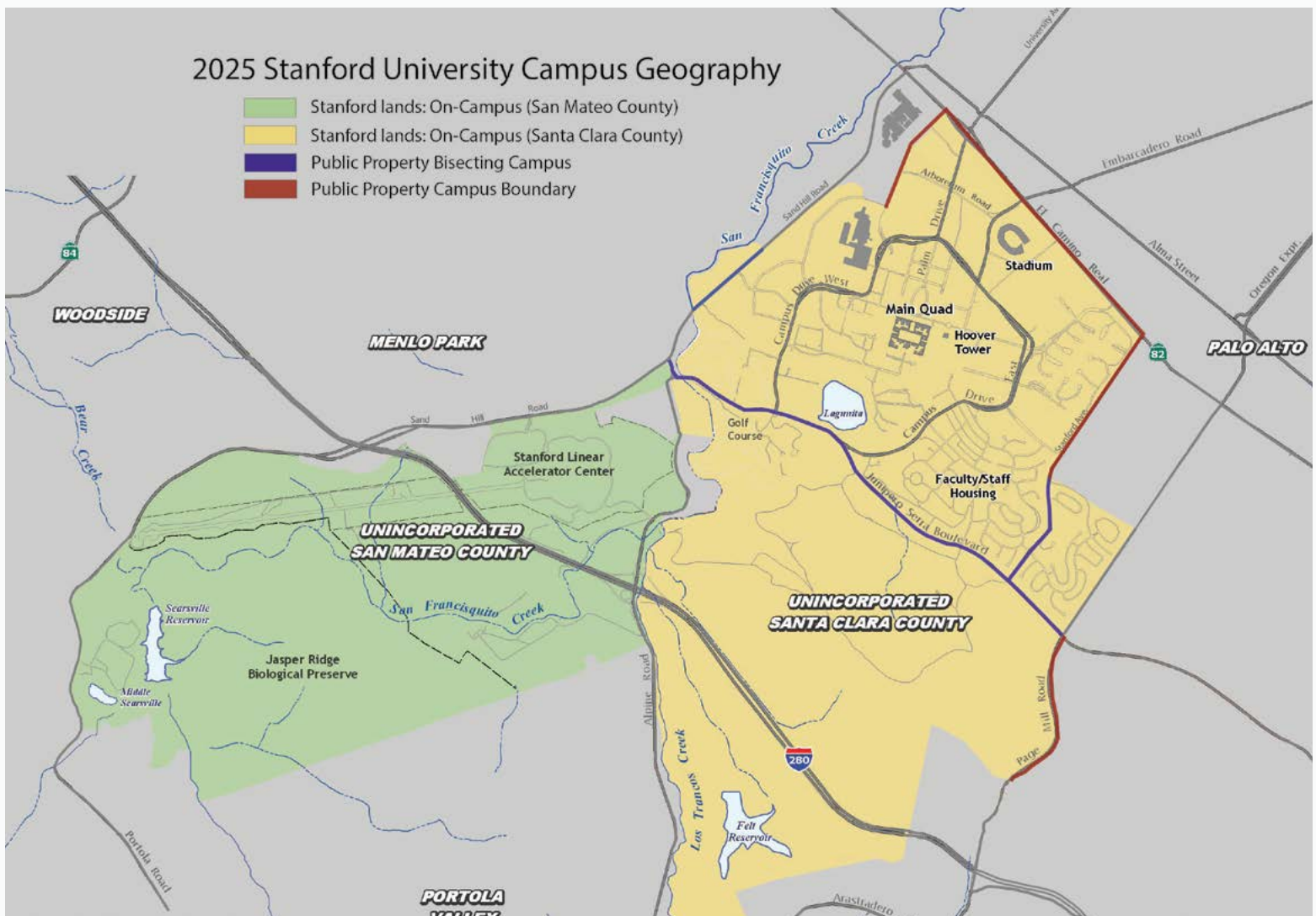
The crimes which must be reported to local law enforcement include (definitions on pages 107-111):

- Homicide
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Sexual assault (including sexual battery) and any threat of sexual assault
- Hate crime (as defined by California Penal Code section 422.55)

To report crimes that occurred on the main campus, call **9-1-1** if there is an immediate threat to safety. Otherwise, call the non-emergency number at **650-329-2413** and tell the call taker that you need to make a Clery report.

If the victim does not consent to being identified, the alleged assailant shall not be identified in the information disclosed to law enforcement, unless the institution determines both of the following, in which case the institution shall disclose the identity of the alleged assailant and shall immediately inform the victim of that disclosure:

- The alleged assailant represents a serious or ongoing threat to the safety of students, employees, or the institution.
- The immediate assistance of the local law enforcement agency is necessary to contact or detain the assailant.



CSA Reporting Obligations - Reporting Non-Violent Crimes to the Clery Compliance Coordinator

State Law (California Education Code 67380)

Any CSA who becomes aware of any of the crimes or incidents noted in the next column that occurred on the main Stanford campus or property owned or controlled by the university, including off-site facilities and short-term “control” (such as a room rental during a recurring university-sponsored trip), must report the incident to the university’s Clery Compliance Coordinator. The way to notify the Clery Compliance Coordinator is to complete the online form at [CSAforms.stanford.edu](https://csaforms.stanford.edu) or by completing the PDF form at police.stanford.edu/pdf/CSA-Report-Form.pdf. Email the completed PDF to:



Vince Bergado

Clery Act Compliance Coordinator
secure-clerycsa@lists.stanford.edu



Photo: Andrew Brodhead/ Stanford News Service

The crimes that the California Education Code requires to be reported to the Clery Compliance Coordinator are all of the Clery-reportable crimes (see page 19), as well as all instances of:

- Theft
- Title VI or Non-criminal hate violence violations
- Destruction of property
- Illegal drugs
- Alcohol intoxication (It is not illegal to be intoxicated inside a private residence; it is illegal to be intoxicated in a public space. Common areas, such as lounges and outdoor spaces, are generally considered to not be private spaces.)

There is no specified time frame for notifying the Clery Compliance Coordinator of these crimes and incidents; however, the university encourages individuals to notify the Clery Compliance Coordinator in a timely manner and as soon as practicably possible so that a determination can be made as to whether it will be necessary or advisable to send an Emergency Notification (see page 24) or Timely Warning (see page 26) about the crime. (NOTE: there is a time frame for notifying local law enforcement of certain crimes, see page 19.)

CSAs – other than those whose jobs are to conduct investigations – are not expected to investigate what has been told to them. For purposes of complying with the state law for reporting non-violent crimes, a CSA does not need to provide the names of the involved persons to the Clery Compliance Coordinator, unless there is an immediate threat to safety. Include the following information when notifying the Clery Compliance Coordinator about a Clery-reportable crime:

- Type of crime (preferably with sufficient information to properly classify the crime)
- The location of the incident (as specific as possible)
- Date and time of the incident
- Date and time the incident was reported to the CSA

Additionally, a non-criminal act of hate violence report must include, but not be limited to, the following:

- A description of the act of hate violence
- Victim characteristics
- Offender characteristics, if known

CSA Reporting

Summary of Federal & State Obligations

	CLERY ACT	CALIFORNIA EDUCATION CODE
<p>Crimes to report to the Clery Compliance Office See definitions on pages 99-100 and 107-111</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder/manslaughter • Rape • Statutory rape • Incest • Fondling • Robbery • Aggravated assault • Domestic violence • Dating violence • Burglary • Vehicle theft • Arson • Stalking • Hate crimes • Hazing • Alcohol and drugs laws violations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All violent crimes* • Sexual assault* • Hate crimes* • Non-criminal hate violence • Alcohol laws violations, including intoxication • Drug laws violations • Theft <p><i>* These incidents require reporting directly to local law enforcement. Call 9-1-1 as soon as possible, as described in “How to report” below.</i></p>
<p>Locations for reportable Incidents See also the map on page 20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campus • Non-Campus • Public Property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campus • Non-Campus
<p>Info to report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the incident happened, in as much detail as possible • What happened, in detail • When the incident occurred • Affiliation of those involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the incident happened, in as much detail as possible • What happened, in detail • When the incident occurred • Affiliation of those involved
<p>When to report</p>	<p>Reports must be made in a timely fashion so that a determination can be made about issuing a Timely Warning or Emergency Notification in compliance with the law</p>	<p>For violent crimes, sexual assaults, and hate crimes, the report must be made immediately or as soon as practicably possible to law enforcement.</p>
<p>How to report</p>	<p>For any violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime, or if anyone is in danger or in need of immediate assistance, call 9-1-1. To report a crime in one of these categories when immediate response is not needed, call 650-329-2413.</p> <p>For all other Clery crimes, use the web form at CSAforms.stanford.edu</p>	<p>For any violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime, or if anyone is in danger or in need of immediate assistance, call 9-1-1. To report a crime in one of these categories when immediate response is not needed, call 650-329-2413.</p> <p>For all other Clery crimes, use the web form at CSAforms.stanford.edu</p> <p>If notification to another local law enforcement agency is required by the Education Code, SUDPS will complete the notification, if requested.</p>
<p>Who is responsible for reporting</p>	<p>Any Campus Security Authority who receives reportable Clery crime information</p>	<p>Any Campus Security Authority who receives crime information</p>

Travel Location Reporting

In order to accurately account for short-term locations and to complete compliance reporting of crimes at locations where Stanford students go on university program trips, Campus Security Authorities responsible for student travel can submit the location address and dates of stay via web form at police.stanford.edu/cleryindex.html

Alternately, CSAs or other travel coordinators can send information directly to the Clery Compliance Coordinator via email.

CSA Frequently Asked Questions

Complying with the Clery Act & Education Code Sections 67380 & 67383

May I report anonymously?

Clery Act reporting does not require the names of involved persons; however, the name and contact information of the CSA making the report is required so that the Clery Compliance Coordinator can conduct follow up, if needed, to help ensure the crime is properly recorded and to minimize the potential for an incident to be counted more than once.

What happens to the information provided to the Clery Compliance Coordinator?

The Clery Compliance Coordinator evaluates the information provided and determines 1) if a timely warning recommendation is warranted; 2) how to categorize the crime and location for statistical reporting purposes.

What happens to the information provided to the police?

When a victim does not wish to be identified to the police, SUDPS will create a record of the crime without conducting an investigation. In some circumstances, SUDPS will investigate alleged crimes; however, an identified victim is needed for prosecution. A victim who wants a criminal investigation to be conducted is encouraged to notify local law enforcement in the jurisdiction where the crime occurred and file a police report.

Do I have to submit two forms to the Clery Compliance Office, one for Clery and one for California Education Code?

No. Once incident information is either submitted by calling SUDPS, completing the web form, or via email, the compliance requirement for the report of the crime under the Clery Act and the California Education Code will be satisfied (as necessary, SUDPS will make notification to the local law enforcement agency as required by the California Education Code, if requested). However, if the incident must also be reported to SHARE Title IX, a separate report to that office will be required.

Do I have to report a sexual assault or other forms of Prohibited Sexual Conduct to both the Clery Compliance Coordinator and SHARE Title IX?

Yes. There are different reporting requirements as well as some limitations as to what can be shared between the offices.



Emergency Notifications

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

- **AlertSU mass notification system**
via phone, email and/or text message
- **AlertSU outdoor warning system**
consists of 7 sirens positioned throughout the main campus that emit alert tones and verbal instructions
- **Stanford Emergency Information website**
emergency.stanford.edu
and hotline 650-725-5555
- **SUDPS website**
police.stanford.edu
- **Radio station** KZSU Stanford 90.1 FM
- **Campus & local newspapers**
- **X (Twitter)** [@Stanford](https://twitter.com/Stanford)
- **Department Operations Centers (DOCs)**
and department email lists



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. The nature and location of the incident can determine the division or unit that develops the content, which typically includes the incident time, location, type, and recommended actions for safety.

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

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

AlertSU has the capability to request responses from community members. If this polling feature is activated in an emergency, you may be requested to "check in" as a part of the university's accounting for members of the community. Follow the instructions and/or links in the SMS message or email to provide requested information about your personal safety status.

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



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

faculty and staff or students. Members of other local communities can access the Stanford Emergency Website, emergency.stanford.edu, and the information hotline at 650-725-5555.

If the outdoor siren alert system is activated, a tone will be emitted from one or all of the seven emergency towers located on campus. That tone is intended to notify those who are between campus destinations or enjoying an outdoor space that there is an emergency. Listen for further instructions and seek information from official sources.

Individuals Authorized to Initiate & 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 will evaluate available verified information, determine appropriate message content, and initiate the message via appropriate means through the university's mass notification system. Authorized persons include: the university President and the Provost (or designee), the General Counsel, the Chief of SUDPS (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 Vice President of University Communications (or designee), and the Executive Director of UIT Services. Members of SUDPS, UIT, University Communications, and EH&S are authorized to send approved messages. Individual Department Operations Centers are authorized to create and send messages only to their respective communities about localized emergencies.

FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS OF ALERTSU MESSAGES

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. It is generally a best practice to follow the instructions of police, fire, and medical first responders, AlertSU messages, and knowledgeable university officials, unless you know that doing so will place you in imminent danger.



Emergency Communications

After an emergency – such as an earthquake – local telephone lines and cellular networks may have reduced capacity. Avoid making calls immediately after an emergency, unless it is to report a life-safety situation. This is necessary so that lines remain available for emergency services.

During a campus emergency, the primary source of university information is the Stanford Emergency Information website at emergency.stanford.edu. The university posts the most up-to-date information on the web page, including immediate publishing of AlertSU messages.

Concerned parents, relatives, and friends can also call in the information hotline numbers for 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 **+1-602-241-6769** (from abroad).

For information on how to prepare for a variety of emergencies, the CardinalReady website provides information on everything from power outages to fires, floods, earthquakes or active threats. Visit the *CardinalReady* website at cardinalready.stanford.edu.



Timely Warnings

As required by federal law (20 U.S.C. § 1092(f)), Stanford will issue a Timely Warning to the entire university community when a Clery-reportable crime⁸ occurs on campus or in an area surrounding the campus, and the Chief of the Department of Public Safety (or designee), other designated officials as outlined on page 25, or the Vice Provost for Institutional Equity, Access and Community (or designee) 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 level of detail included in a Timely Warning will vary depending on the type of crime. The message will include information to aid in the prevention of similar occurrences. The name(s) of a victim(s) will not be published in the Timely Warning. Where possible, information that might identify the victim will also be excluded. Other details may be excluded from a Timely Warning if, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, the information would compromise law enforcement's efforts to assist a victim or contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

⁸ A list of Clery-reportable crimes is listed on pages 99-100.

Timely Warnings will most often be distributed via email; however, additional messaging methods may be employed. Timely Warnings may also be distributed via the Emergency Notifications methods listed on page 24.

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 the Department of Public Safety and the Vice Provost for Institutional Equity, Access, and Community (or their designees) are responsible for determining if a Timely Warning will be issued for sexual assaults; either official or their designees may make this determination. Consultation with other university staff persons may occur on a need-to-know basis.



Photo: Andrew Brodhead / Stanford News Service

ALERTSU 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 a serious or ongoing threat to the community
Timeline for sending a message	As soon as first-responders confirm a significant emergency or dangerous situation	As soon as pertinent information is available
Follow-up message required?	Yes	No

Frequently Asked Questions AlertSU Messages

Why do I get messages in the middle of the night?

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 AlertSU FAQs, visit police.stanford.edu/alertsu-faq.html

For Clery Act FAQs, visit police.stanford.edu/clery_act.html



Additional emergency response information is available in the Emergency Response Guidelines in the StanfordMobile app, downloadable in the Google Play Store or the App Store, or at ehs.stanford.edu/manuals/emergency-response-guidelines



General Campus Safety

Personal Accountability

Students, faculty, and staff are responsible for their individual safety and the security of their property. Acting collectively, with others in mind, helps promote safety and security for the entire campus. Be an active community member — help and support someone whom you sense may be at risk. Refer to page 90 for information on bystander intervention strategies specific to sexual assault. The Threat Assessment and Management Team is also a resource for reporting any concerning behavior; see pages 36-37 for details or contact TAM4Safety@stanford.edu.

Violence on Campus & 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, the Stanford University Administrative Guide has a 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.

Stanford University Administrative Guide, section 2.2.4, outlines what constitutes a threat or act of workplace violence and how to report concerning behavior. In addition to having an established policy and reporting procedure, a new California law (SB 553) requires employers to publish a Workplace Violence Prevention Plan and provide annual training on recognizing and addressing workplace violence. The full policy, the workplace violence plan, and links to resources can be found at adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-2/policy-2-2-4

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. Go to meganslaw.ca.gov for more info. The existing provisions of Megan's Law address the requirements of the federal law known as the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act.

Prohibition of Weapons on Campus

Stanford University prohibits the possession of any of the following weapons on the Stanford campus: firearm, dirk, dagger, ice pick, knife having a blade longer than 2 and 1/2 inches (except for lawful use in food preparation or consumption), folding knife with a blade that locks into place, razor with an unguarded blade, taser, stun gun, instrument that expels a metallic projectile (such as a BB or a pellet), spot marker (paintball) gun, or any other weapons prohibited by California Penal Code sections 626.9 and 626.10.

For purposes of this policy, the term "Stanford campus" shall include all the lands, buildings, and facilities of Leland Stanford Junior University, whether owned, leased, managed, or controlled, and whether located in the United States or abroad (excluding the privately owned, managed, or leased residences of faculty or staff that are located on the main Stanford campus in unincorporated Santa Clara County).

In addition to the prohibited weapons, ammunition is not allowed to be stored or possessed in university owned, leased, or controlled buildings (excluding the privately owned, managed, or leased residences of faculty or staff that are located on the main Stanford campus in unincorporated Santa Clara County). In the event a federal or state law or a county ordinance is more restrictive than this policy, federal or state law or the county ordinance shall apply.

Requests for an exemption from this policy for academic purposes may be requested in writing to the Director of the Stanford University Department of Public Safety. Each request will be considered on a case-by-case basis and be evaluated by the Office of Risk Management and the Department of Public Safety. A written letter will be provided by the Director of SUDPS in the event an exemption is

granted. The Stanford University Department of Public Safety does not provide facilities for the storage of firearms.

Facilities Maintenance

All members of the campus community are encouraged to promptly report facilities and equipment issues to Land, Buildings, and Real Estate (LBRE) Facilities Operations at **650-723-2281** (24 hours/7 days). To request a security assessment or to request to add a building to security patrols, contact SUDPS at **650-723-9633** (Monday - Friday, 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.), or email police@stanford.edu.

University Emergency Response

Stanford University will respond to reports of crimes and emergencies with the resources to best achieve the overarching emergency response goals: (1) to protect life safety, (2) secure critical infrastructure, (3) resume the teaching and research program, and (4) provide timely information and communications. The university's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) coordinates the institutional response to crises. The Department Operations Centers (DOCs) — located in the administrative headquarters of local Schools, departments and business units — manage the response at the local level. DOCs transmit emergency impact reports and updates to the EOC and forward emergency information and instructions to their department or school constituents.

Preparedness Resources

Emergencies and disasters usually occur without warning. Department Emergency Operations Plans are written by schools, departments, and business units, and these plans provide fundamental support to the University Emergency Plan. These plans provide a framework for response coordination by local units. During an emergency, the university Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the local DOCs may be activated to coordinate resources and effective communication between university leadership, local units and the university community.

In buildings on campus, floor evacuation maps are posted

in main entries, staircase landings, elevator landings, and lobbies within every building on campus. In campus student residences, floor evacuation maps are posted inside student bedrooms. The floor evacuation maps identify the locations of all exits, fire extinguishers, fire alarm pull stations, Emergency Assembly Points (EAPs), and include a list of instructions for response to a fire or an earthquake.

Response Exercises and Drills

Response exercises and drills are designed to assess and evaluate emergency plans and coordination across the network of DOCs and the EOC. On August 27, 2024, the Stanford Existential Risk Initiative (SERI) partnered with the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) to conduct an all-day functional exercise to explore the challenges and potential solutions in addressing global existential poly-crisis that could affect the world by 2040. The exercise was also used to validate the design, information systems, and capabilities of the university's new Emergency Operations Center facility. On September 10, 2024, the university convened a business and training meeting for its Situational Triage and Assessment Team (STAT). The STAT consists of senior university business unit leaders from across the university who are tasked with rapidly convening and determining the university's initial response to significant threats and major emergencies. The STAT team trained on rapid notification, conference call procedures, and response options.

The Stanford University Fire Marshal's Office conducts evacuation drills quarterly for Student Housing, monthly for campus children's centers, and annually for Hoover Tower. For further information on evacuation drills conducted in 2024, see pages 128-135.

On October 10, 2024, the university conducted a pre-publicized annual test of the AlertSU mass notification system, including the outdoor siren, text message, and email; emergency procedures and evacuation plans were publicized in conjunction with this test. Also tested was the acknowledgment feature in AlertSU, in which users can click a link to respond that the message was received.

Emergency Evacuation Procedures

GENERAL EVACUATION

Upon activation of the fire alarm system or upon receiving an AlertSU emergency notification advising to evacuate, all persons shall immediately evacuate the building and meet at the predetermined **Emergency Assembly Point (EAP)**, unless directed to another location or unless it is apparent that the EAP is not a safe place to gather. Stanford EAPs are denoted by a symbol of a blue triangle enclosed in a white circle. See the sample EAP marker below.

At large outdoor venues, such as Frost Amphitheater and the Stanford Stadium, proceed towards the nearest exit and follow any directions provided by safety personnel or event management staff. While evacuating, remain vigilant for dangerous or criminal activity, and call 9-1-1 to report the activity, as soon as possible.

Familiarize yourself with the evacuation procedures for any building you visit; 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 (a horn will sound and a strobe will flash)
- AND
- Call **9-1-1** on a cell 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).
- If possible, advise others and offer assistance to those with a disability or mobility challenges.

Choose a safe exit

- Before opening a door, place the back of your hand on the door to check for warmth:
 - 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) but 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 EAPs 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 EAPs can be found at ehs.stanford.edu/reference/emergency-assembly-points-campus

Be alert to suspicious activity and 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.
- Call 9-1-1 to provide information about your situation to responders.
- Hang out a bed sheet or other large item to signal for help.

Facility Security & Access

Operating Hours and Access

Many academic and administrative buildings and facilities are open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and closed on weekends and university holidays. Certain buildings, labs, and libraries have expanded 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 valid credentials for access.

Facility Security and Maintenance

All members of the campus community are encouraged to promptly report facilities and equipment issues to Land, Buildings, and Real Estate (LBRE) Facilities Operations at 650-723-2281 (24/7).

Upon request, in an effort to reduce or prevent crime and minimize hazards on campus property, SUDPS will perform security and safety assessments using a strategy known as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). CPTED-trained staff will evaluate windows and doors, lighting, access control and video surveillance systems, landscaping conditions, and security policies or procedures at no charge to the requester. Reports generated from assessments and information from security patrols are forwarded to the requesting school or department.

To request a security assessment, email community-outreach@lists.stanford.edu. For security patrol checks, email police@stanford.edu.





Student Residence Operating Hours and Access

Residences are secured 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and can be accessed with an issued room key and/or Stanford ID card. Guests may request entrance by contacting the resident they are visiting. Residents are strongly encouraged to:

- Keep bedroom and apartment doors secured, at all times.
- Keep accessible windows secured when the residence is unoccupied and at night.
- Ensure doors lock securely when entering or exiting a residence.
- Do not allow unknown persons into student residences or academic facilities (i.e. piggybacking).
- Never prop doors open.
- Immediately report to SUDPS any crime or suspicious activity.

Facility Security and Maintenance

To ensure security is maintained, malfunctioning or broken lock hardware, card readers, doors, and windows, including in buildings with card and/or key access, must be reported as soon as possible to the appropriate Housing Front Desk, Housing Supervisor, or Housing Maintenance 24-hour Hotline at **650-725-1602**.

Student Housing performs preventive maintenance and responds to reported issues at student residences.



PROTECTION OF PROPERTY Admin 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.

Crime Prevention

See Something Suspicious, Say Something Specific

It is important to report crimes, suspicious activity or behavior to the police immediately, but it is also important to be aware of the potential impacts of bias on your perceptions of what constitutes suspicious activity. Things to look out for and report include:

- 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 To Not Lose It

- Lock your doors and windows anytime you leave your office or residence, especially on the first floor.
- Never prop open a locked door.
- Don't allow *piggybacking* (when someone unknown to you tries to enter a secured space closely behind you).
- Immediately report malfunctioning locks and card readers to a building or house manager.
- Lock your vehicle and remove valuables.
- 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.
 - Secure bicycles by the frame to a bicycle rack with a U-lock.

Prevent Identity Theft and Avoid Scams

- Protect your social security number and card.
- Inspect your credit report and financial statements regularly. Shred that includes your personal information, before disposal.
- Never click on links in unsolicited emails.
- Utilize resources such as the Federal Trade Commission [ftc.gov/bcp/edu/microsites/idtheft](https://www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/microsites/idtheft), the Federal Bureau of Investigations [FBI.gov](https://www.fbi.gov), and the Internal Revenue Service [IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov)
- If you have been the victim of identity theft, report it to your local law enforcement agency.
- Victim assistance and resources are available through the Identity Theft Resource Center idtheftcenter.org

Online Security

Notify the Stanford Information Security Office if a computer or another similar device containing any sensitive or confidential information has been lost, stolen, or compromised (Administrative Guide 6.6.1). Incidents involving theft of property or information should also be reported to the police. Information and account security for Stanford University systems is also regulated by the *Computer and Network Usage Policy*, Administrative Guide 6.2.1. To report policy violations to the Information Security Office, and to learn more about best practices and hacking prevention, refer to uit.stanford.edu/security. You can also report violations to the Office of General Counsel after-hours line at **650-736-7808**, outside of regular business hours.



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



Campus Transportation Options

Stanford Transportation serves university transportation needs including parking; bike lockers and safety education; the free Marguerite shuttle; and alternative commute options. Call the office Monday - Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at 650-723-9362; email transportation@stanford.edu, 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, go to transportation.stanford.edu/marguerite.

5-SURE, Students United for Risk Elimination operates seven days a week from 5:00 p.m. to 2 a.m. during the academic year to escort Stanford affiliates to their campus destinations, by vehicle or golf cart. For an escort, dial **5-SURE** from a campus phone or **650-725-SURE (7873)**. The service does not operate during finals, summer months, Thanksgiving, or winter or spring breaks. **5-SURE on Foot** provides assistance to students, during the academic year, on most Friday and Saturday nights, offering safety escorts on foot to campus residences, water, and food in areas of high pedestrian traffic. 5-SURE is restarting their operations on weekends only but will be expanding their schedule in the future. For more details on services available, visit super.stanford.edu/5-sure.

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/maps-resources-access/sustainable-transportation/freshman-erh and use Yellow Checker Rainbow Cab of Palo Alto, account # 300-350. Call for a cab at **650-999-9999**.

Developments in Campus Safety

The Campus Planning/Architect Office, Department of Public Safety, and Stanford Transportation updated the Suggested Travel Routes map, which includes a QR code to the map and affixed to the 911 Emergency Telephone Towers. The Department of Public Safety signed an MOU with the Identity Theft Resource Center (ITRC) which provides assistance and resources to victims of Identify Theft, Scams, and Frauds, at no charge. An online bicycle safety course was launched by Stanford Transportation, Department of Public Safety, and University IT Enterprise Technology and made it available to the community. In 2024, 290 Video Safety and Security System cameras were added to a variety of campus facilities.

In the next 24 months, up to three new 911 Emergency Telephone Towers are approved to be installed near student residence and academic building locations.



Violence Prevention

The university will not tolerate violence or threats of violence anywhere on campus or in connection with university-sponsored events. Persons who become aware of situations which pose an imminent threat to the safety of the community or one of its members, including imminent self-harm, should call **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 are encouraged to consult with a member of the Threat Assessment and Management Team or other appropriate university official in a timely manner. See page 37 for additional information about such consultations.

BEHAVIORAL EXPECTATIONS

Behaviors do not have to violate the law or university policies to be worrisome. Violence may be preceded by behaviors that indicate an increasingly negative emotional state.

The behaviors listed on the right have been associated with a heightened risk for violence⁹ 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**. These lists are not intended to be comprehensive.

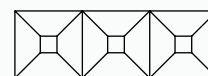
Imminently Dangerous Call 9-1-1

- 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 in the column on the right.

Alarming Behavior Notify a supervisor and/or email the Threat Assessment Team at tam4safety@stanford.edu

- Verbally abusive of peers; disruptive or bizarre behavior
- Defiant of authority
- Belief that 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, or letters)
- Coursework content that is disturbing
- Statements supporting the use of violence to resolve issues
- General obsession with violence or guns
- Distancing oneself from family, friends, or peers (suddenly or gradually)
- Vandalism of property out of revenge
- Stalking
- 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

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.



THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY THREAT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT 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 and Management 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 core team, consisting of the Executive Director of the Threat Assessment Office and representatives from SUDPS and the Office of the General Counsel, reviews information about matters brought to the attention of the Threat Assessment and Management Team. An expanded team can be activated to ensure the university can respond with an appropriate strategy and breadth of resources to reach a resolution. Expanded members may include representatives from: the Faculty and Staff Help Center, Human Resources (University, Medical School, SLAC), Risk Management, the Office of the President, and other departments, depending on the situation.

The responsibilities of the university's Threat Assessment and Management 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 and academic safety and incident response.
- Stay abreast of developing trends both domestically and internationally.
- Deploy future forecasting models to anticipate developments.

Threat Assessment Training & Outreach

Representatives of the Threat Assessment and Management team provide training on response and evaluation procedures to staff and faculty. For more information on threat assessment training for your unit, visit safety.stanford.edu or email TAM4safety@stanford.edu

VIOLENCE IN THE WORKPLACE

Adminguide 2.2.4

Stanford policy provides guidelines for responding to violence or threats of violence in the workplace

[adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/
subchapter-2/policy-2-2-4](https://adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-2/policy-2-2-4)

THE FUNDAMENTAL STANDARD

For Students

Stanford's policy on behavioral expectations for students, since 1896

[communitystandards.stanford.edu/
policies-guidance/fundamental-standard](https://communitystandards.stanford.edu/policies-guidance/fundamental-standard)

Reacting to A Threat of Violence

The following information incorporates current best practices and is offered to provide you with steps you can take in the unlikely event you find yourself faced with an imminent risk of violence, such as an active shooter situation. Active shooter situations are often over within 15 minutes, so it is important that individuals be mentally and physically prepared for the possibility of a confrontation. One way to prepare yourself is to consider possible escape routes when you first visit a new place, whether it is a classroom, dorm room, a movie theater, or a mall.

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

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

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

- Lock and barricade doors. Seek cover by placing as much material as possible between you and the threat. Even if you can't prevent the door from being opened, block entry as best as you can.
- Turn off lights (to make the area appear unoccupied).
- Close blinds and/or block windows.
- Keep other occupants calm, quiet, and out of sight.
- Silence cell phones (turn off vibration as well) but do not turn them completely off.
- As soon as it is safe to do so, notify police by calling 9-1-1.
- Remain concealed until the threat has passed or you have been advised by law enforcement that you can exit.
- Do not sound the fire alarms unless there is a fire. Evacuation during an active threat event could place people in harm's way.

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

- Fight back and do whatever it takes to survive.
- Attack aggressively and in coordination with others, when possible.
- Throw objects or improvise other weapons (backpacks or bags, fire extinguisher, office equipment, hot liquids, keys, pens, etc.).
- Do not approach emergency responders; let them come to you. Raise both your hands over your head and follow the directions of law enforcement. Emergency responders may not be able to distinguish between victims and the persons posing the threat.

Resources

SUDPS Active Threat Response Video and Resources¹⁰

Visit the SUDPS web page for a short animated video and links to additional resources to help you be prepared.

police.stanford.edu/active-threat.html

SUDPS Active Threat Response Presentation

SUDPS staff provided 16 presentations in 2024. Email community-outreach@lists.stanford.edu to schedule a presentation for your group, and see page 10 for program information.

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security has an Active Shooter Preparedness web page at dhs.gov/active-shooter-preparedness

¹⁰ See pages 10-11 for additional resources available from the Department of Public Safety.



International Travel Assistance



Local systems and practices – such as filing a police report, medical services, and court proceedings – may differ from those in the United States, as noted at the U.S. Department of State website. Refer to their guidance at travel.state.gov/en/international-travel/help-abroad/victims-crime.html

If you are traveling internationally and you find yourself in need of immediate assistance, including situations in which you experience a medical, security, or travel emergency, Stanford may have resources to assist you. For a list of contact numbers for Stanford international travel assistance providers, visit internationaltravel.stanford.edu/emergencies

A range of resources are available to Stanford travelers through Stanford's International Travel Assistance Program. General international travel preparation resources can be found on Stanford's International Affairs' website, international.stanford.edu

Stanford Travel Registry

- As required by policy, all university-sponsored travel must be registered with Stanford. This allows you to be located in the event of an emergency. The easiest way to fulfill this requirement is to book with **Stanford Travel**. If you book outside of Stanford travel, please follow the instructions on registering your travel found at international.stanford.edu/booking
- Store vital personal health, medical history, and vaccination information online so both you

and medical providers can access it in case of an emergency.

Information Services for Travelers

- Receive itinerary-specific medical and security guidance and advice before traveling on university-sponsored travel.
- Access country-specific information on disease prevention, hospital locations, translation services, and referrals to English-speaking doctors.
- Get medical and security travel alerts, global security reports, and risk ratings by country via email.

Medical Assistance Services

- Access clinics and doctor referrals around the world.

Evacuation Services for Medical or Other Emergencies

- Available for members of the Stanford community conducting university-sponsored travel.
- Receive evacuation services in the event of a natural disaster or medical or security emergency.

For more information on Stanford's International Travel Assistance Program, visit the International travel website, internationaltravel.stanford.edu



Controlled Substances & Alcohol

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.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession and/or use of controlled substances or the unlawful possession, use or distribution of alcohol is prohibited on the Stanford campus, in the workplace or as part of any of the university's activities.

The Stanford Department of Public Safety enforces 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 individual students, violations of law or policy may also be referred to the Office of Substance Use Programs Education & Resources (SUPER) for educational interventions; student groups, residences, and sports teams may be referred to the Stanford Group Accountability Process for disciplinary actions. Other Offices reporting to the Vice Provost for Student Affairs may also take action.

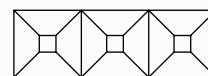
The Dean of Students Office oversees, manages, and holds authority for the application of the university's Student Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy (see page 41). SUPER coordinates and implements programs and services for students who do not use substances or use responsibly, provides party planning registration and advising, and develops resources and services for students who need help for themselves or others related to alcohol or drug use, in accordance with sections 120(a) through (d) of the Higher Education Opportunity Act.

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

Annual report information about Stanford Alcohol and Drug programs, including detailed descriptions of the effects of alcohol and other drugs, is available at vaden.stanford.edu/alcohol-and-drug-end-year-report-2023-2024-academic-year-drug-free-schools-and-communities-act

The biennial report contains:

- Alcohol and other drugs program vision, mission and goals
- Outline of alcohol and other drugs programs and outreach services
- Survey data
- Program evaluation data
- Program usage
- Program impact data
- Trends and high-risk concerns data
- Health effects of alcohol and drug information



STUDENT ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAMS

Vision: A Stanford community that fosters inclusion by promoting a safe, lively and responsible social living and learning environment, taking into account the diverse population of students and varying levels of student development.

Mission: To mitigate high-risk alcohol and other drug use and their related harms among Stanford students by utilizing health promotion principles through collaborative, cutting-edge, empirically proven educational strategies and programs.

Objectives:

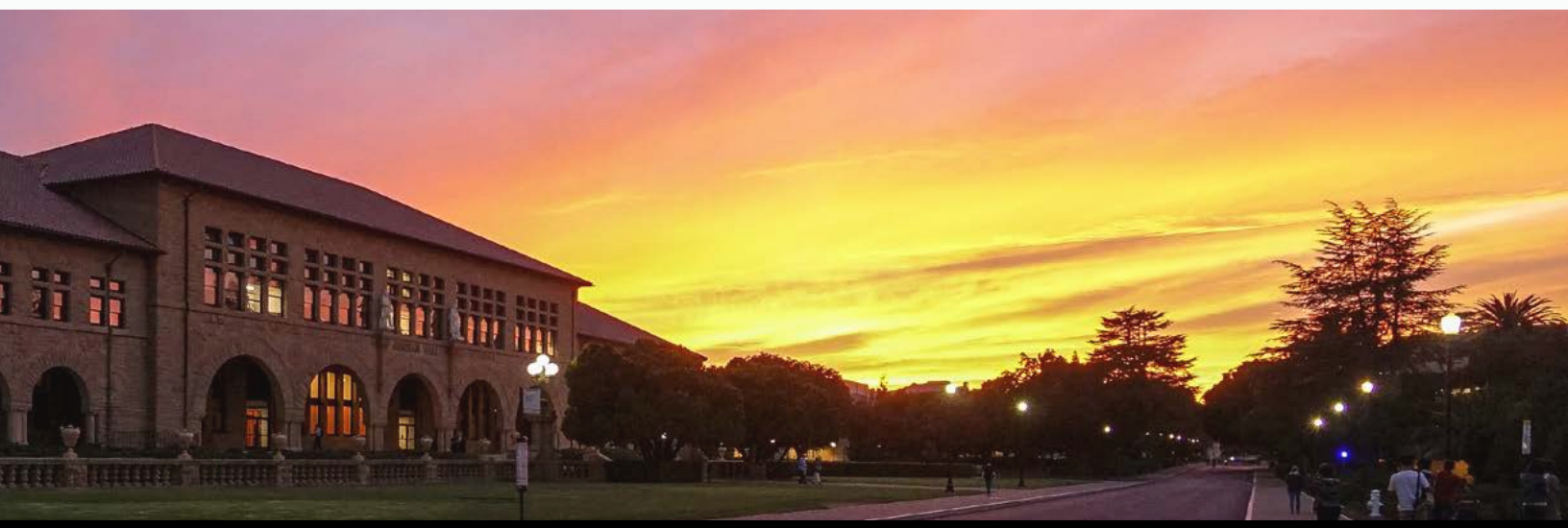
1. Deliver impactful alcohol and drug education and risk reduction program, across campus.
2. Consult, advise, and offer resources to campus partners on substance use issues.
3. Create outlets and space for students that deemphasize substance abuse and promote resilience and recovery.
4. Shift campus culture away from binge drinking and drug use.
5. Collect data to assess trends and evaluate needs on an ongoing basis.
6. Empower students to build a campus culture encompassing safety, flourishing, and wellness.

Student Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy

Stanford University does not tolerate reckless drinking or illicit drug use — lawful or unlawful — and its consequent harmful behaviors. As stated in the Student Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy, members of the Stanford community are expected to abide by all applicable laws and university policies, including those governing alcohol consumption, distribution, and possession. 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 a violation of policy for anyone under the age of 21 to purchase, possess, or consume alcohol in any public or private space on campus. It is also illegal and a violation of university policy for anyone to furnish alcohol to an individual under the age of 21. Violations of university policies, state law, and federal law also constitute violations of the Fundamental Standard.

Additionally, all members of the Stanford community are expected to make healthy choices concerning their personal use of alcohol or drugs, including understanding the physical and behavioral effects of substance misuse and preventive measures to ensure their own safety and that of their peers.

In addition to the sections below, the full text of the Stanford University Student Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy is available at studentaffairs.stanford.edu/campus-life/policies-processes/alcohol-other-drugs-unpublished/student-alcohol-and-other-drugs



Controlled Substances & Alcohol

Distilled Liquor/Hard Alcohol Container Policy

The following restriction goes beyond state law requirements, and for the avoidance of doubt, this policy applies to all co-terminal and undergraduate students living in undergraduate housing: Distilled liquor/spirits/hard alcohol (alcohol by volume 20 percent and above; i.e. 40 proof) (“Hard Alcohol”) bottles, containers, etc. 750 mL and above, in undergraduate student residences (rooms, common spaces, etc.) or in the possession of undergraduate students in university public spaces, is prohibited. Hard alcohol in bottles, containers, etc. smaller than 750mL that are allowed under this policy, for people 21 years of age or older, must be contained and stored in the original bottle, container, etc. in which it was purchased from a licensed establishment.

Failure to comply will result in referral to a Resident Director and the Dean of Students Office for administrative actions. Continued or concerning behavior may result in removal from university housing or referral to the Office of Community Standards.

Hard Alcohol and Parties

All parties must be registered with the university, and the availability of alcohol is regulated by party planning guidelines coordinated by SUPER. Distilled liquor/spirits/hard alcohol (alcohol by volume 20 percent and above; 40 proof) is prohibited at all categories of undergraduate student parties. Beer and wine are the only alcoholic beverages that can be present at any on-campus undergraduate student parties. Any group or residence that includes undergraduate members is subject to this policy restriction.

Groups and residences that are 100 percent graduate student in membership are exempt and may have hard alcohol in the form of mixed drinks at registered “members” parties. Shots of hard alcohol are prohibited at all parties.

Applicable Laws

Penal Code § 647(f) Any person who is found in any public place under the influence of intoxicating liquor, any drug, controlled substance, toluene, or any combination of any intoxicating liquor, drug, controlled substance, or toluene, in a condition that he or she is unable to exercise care for his or her own safety or the safety of others, 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.

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.

For additional information and links to the full text of applicable California laws, see page 44.

Standards of Conduct, Policies and Procedures

Stanford University maintains extensive standards, policies and published information on alcohol and other drugs. These include the university *Administrative Guide*, the SU Student Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy and reference materials on the SUPER website, super.stanford.edu. The Faculty Staff Help Center, a division of University Human Resources, provides employee-related resources and information on its Preventing Alcohol and Drug Abuse website.

DFSCA Regulatory Requirement	Stanford Standards, Policies, and Procedures
A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.	Descriptions of health risks are provided in the Alcohol & Drug Info section at vaden.stanford.edu/super/learn/alcohol-drug-info
Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities.	<p>University Administrative Guide Memo (AGM) 2.2.8 Controlled Substances and Alcohol adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-2/policy-2-2-8</p> <p>The Fundamental Standard, a student policy communitystandards.stanford.edu/policies-guidance/fundamental-standard <i>“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.”</i></p> <p>The SU Student Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy has additional policies at communitystandards.stanford.edu/policies-guidance/fundamental-standard This document clarifies the university’s expectations and approach related to the use of alcohol by students.</p>



Controlled Substances & Alcohol

DFSCA Regulatory Requirement	Stanford Standards, Policies, and Procedures
<p>A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.</p>	<p>The AGM 2.2.8, section 5. Legal Sanctions The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, and/or use of a controlled substance or alcohol is regulated by a number of federal, state and local laws. These laws impose legal sanctions for both misdemeanor and felony convictions. Criminal penalties for convictions can range from fines and probation to denial or revocation of federal benefits (such as student loans) to imprisonment and forfeiture of personal and real property. Full text at adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-2/policy-2-2-8#anchor-23 alcohol.stanford.edu/home/stanford-university-student-alcohol-policy 403</p> <p>Health and Safety Code §11550 - Use or under the influence of controlled substances. Full text at leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=11550.&lawCode=HSC</p> <p>Health and Safety Code §11357 - Possession of greater than 1 oz. of marijuana</p> <p>Health and Safety Code §11357.5 - Furnishing, distribution, sale of, or giving synthetic cannabis</p> <p>Health and Safety Code §11362.3 - (1) Smoking or ingesting cannabis products in a public place or (2) in a location where smoking tobacco is prohibited, or (7) while driving. Full text at leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=HSC&division=10.&title=&part=&chapter=6.&article=2</p> <p>Health and Safety Code §11401 - Controlled substance analogs will be treated the same as other controlled substance classification leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=HSC&division=10.&title=&part=&chapter=6.5.&article=</p> <p><i>Refer to page 42 for the list of alcohol violations.</i></p>
<p>A disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.</p>	<p>AGM 2.2.8, section 2. Policy, sub-section d. Rehabilitation states: “Successful completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program (including participation in aftercare) may be considered evidence of eligibility for continued or future employment or for reinstatement of student status.”</p>



DFSCA Regulatory Requirement	Stanford Standards, Policies, and Procedures
<p>A clear statement that the Institution will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, state and federal law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violation of the standards of conduct.</p>	<p>AGM 2.2.8, section 2. Policy, states, “Violation of this policy may result in disciplinary sanctions up to and including termination of employment or expulsion. Violations may also be referred to the appropriate authorities for prosecution.”</p> <p>Per the SU Student Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy, section Alcohol Policy Violations, the Dean of Students will work with various offices to address violations of the university’s alcohol policy as determined by the specifics of each situation.</p>
<p>Education and Awareness</p>	
<p>The annual distribution in writing to each student who is taking one or more classes for any kind of academic credit except for continuing education units, regardless of the length of the student’s program of study, and employee.</p>	<p>Each fall the Department of Public Safety (SUDPS) issues the annual Safety, Security, and Fire Report via an email to all students and employees (including faculty) at the university to fulfill the Clery Act annual security reporting requirement. The report includes an “alcohol and controlled substances” section covering the annual notification requirements of DFSCA. The Report distribution list is based on a point-in-time extract by university Information Technology Systems Administration from the LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol). The LDAP is a software that enables searching of all student and employee directory information in Stanford University’s central information systems.</p> <p>In coordination with SUDPS, SUPER and the Dean of Students reviews and updates annually the “Alcohol and controlled substances” section of the Safety, Security, and Fire Report prior to distribution.</p> <p>In addition, University Human Resources issues the Annual Policy Reminder email to Stanford employees, which includes information on the university’s controlled substances and alcohol policy.</p>



Controlled Substances & Alcohol

DFSCA Regulatory Requirement	Stanford Standards, Policies, and Procedures
Program Evaluation and Guidance	
<p>A biennial review by the Institution of its program to determine its effectiveness and implement changes to the program if they are needed.</p>	<p>Stanford regularly collects and reports on alcohol and drug use data related to undergraduate students to track trends, behaviors, attitudes and negative consequences. The report also includes results of the annual alcohol and drug behaviors and attitudes survey. The report is delivered to the Dean of Students and Vice Provost for Student Affairs and is evaluated with senior leadership.</p> <p>A report is delivered annually to campus stakeholders (Housing, Residential Education, Graduate Life Office, Fire Marshal, SUDPS, Risk Management, Office of General Counsel, etc.). The report includes statistics on party planning, number of registered parties, categories of parties, grad versus undergrad parties, on campus versus off campus parties, etc.</p> <p>A report on underage drinking is delivered annually to the Santa Clara County Substance Use Prevention Services in compliance with Stanford’s exemption from the Santa Clara County Ordinance on Social Host Responsibility.</p> <p>All alcohol and drug initiatives run out of the Office of Substance Use Programs Education & Resources have structured program evaluation mechanisms. This data is used to improve programs/policies and measure impact on campus.</p> <p>Local Human Resources offices, in consultation with Employee & Labor Relations, ensure that employees are given support to access the protected leave available to them when seeking treatment and that employees who violate Stanford policy are subject to discipline up to and including termination of employment.</p>



Effects of Alcohol & Drugs

On-campus and off-campus resources, as well as alcohol and drug effects, information, and safety concerns can be found at:

super.stanford.edu/alcohol-drug-info

Drug Type	Examples	Effects	Risks
Alcohol	Beer, wine, hard liquor	Depressant – slowed central nervous system functioning; Impairments in reaction time, judgment, coordination and memory	Dependency Overdose Accidents, Death
Cannabis	Marijuana products (joints, blunts, edibles, tinctures, wax, etc.)	Distorted sense of time, space, memory and impaired coordination	Dependency Accidents
Stimulants	Cocaine, methamphetamine, nicotine	Increase central nervous system functioning. Elevated heart rate, hyperactivity, agitation, exhaustion, anxiety and depression	Dependency Overdose Accidents, Death
Hallucinogens	LSD, acid, mushrooms	Distorted sense of reality, time, space, perceptions and sensations.	Dependency Psychosis Accidents
Prescription drugs	Pain medications, stimulant medications	Over exaggerated effects of the medications. Feelings of euphoria. Impairments in reaction time, judgment, coordination and memory.	Dependency Overdose Accidents, Death



Hazing Reporting & Prevention

Stanford is committed to fostering experiences, relationships, and environments that contribute to the good of our community and ensure that every student feels a firm sense of belonging. Hazing of any kind is antithetical to these goals and many hazing activities are also against the law. Stanford prohibits hazing activities.

In 2024, the California Stop Campus Hazing Act and Federal Stop Campus Hazing Act were passed in an effort to strengthen existing hazing prevention, and education requirements. These new laws require, among other things, the university to provide research-based comprehensive hazing prevention training for members of the Stanford community, including Campus Security Authorities.

The university remains committed to supporting a thriving student organization community, free of hazing, where students can find a sense of belonging.

Hazing Definitions

Stanford Policy

Hazing is any activity that subjects someone joining or participating in a group to humiliation, degradation, abuse, or unreasonable risk of injury, regardless of that person's willingness to participate. All students have the right to be free of such experiences.

The key elements of prohibited hazing are:

- Subjecting another person to humiliation, degradation, abuse, or a risk of physical or psychological injury above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participating in campus or group activities (e.g., physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team);
- In the course of that person's initiation into, affiliation with, or maintenance of membership in a student organization, club, athletic team, student government, or other group in which two or more members are students;
- Regardless of that person's willingness to participate;
- Regardless of whether the student organization/

group is established by, registered with, or recognized by Stanford; and

- Regardless of the location of the hazing activity.

Any individual who plans or intentionally assists in hazing activity has engaged in hazing, whether or not that individual is present when the hazing activity occurs. Because of the socially coercive nature of hazing, implied or expressed consent is not a defense under this policy.

Examples of hazing include, but are not limited to:

- Forcing, coercing, or inducing the use of alcohol or an illegal substance
- Forcing, coercing, or inducing the consumption or use of any food, liquid, or other substance
- Physical abuse, e.g., whipping, paddling, beating, tattooing, branding, shaving and exposure to the elements, or the threat of such behaviors
- Forcing, coercing, or inducing nudity or the performance or simulation of sexual acts
- Threatening or causing physical restraint
- Throwing substances or objects at another person
- Assigning unreasonable chores or acts of servitude
- Causing excessive exercise, sleep deprivation or excessive fatigue
- Interfering with adequate time for study
- Requiring the wearing of apparel or acting in a way that is conspicuous and not within community norms
- Blindfolding
- Subjecting students to abusive or demeaning conduct
- Forcing, coercing, or inducing another to engage in conduct that involves a criminal violation of applicable law
- Forcing, coercing, or inducing another to engage in conduct that involves a violation of university policy

The complete Hazing policy is available at bulletin.stanford.edu/academic-polices/student-conduct-rights/hazing. Conduct that constitutes hazing may also be found to violate other university policies, such as Title IX, the Fundamental Standard, or the Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy.

Federal Stop Campus Hazing Act / Clery Act

For purposes of reporting under the Clery Act, “hazing” means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness to participate, that

- is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
- causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury

The term ‘student organization’ means an organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution. Hazing crime statistics will appear in the 2026 Safety, Security, and Fire Report.

Reporting Hazing

Stanford encourages the reporting of suspected hazing activities. Hazing may be reported through the following means:

- to the Office of Community Standards using the Hazing Report Form, which is available at communitystandards.stanford.edu/file-concern and at stophazing.stanford.edu
- to the Department of Public Safety at **650-329-2413**. Individuals who have been identified as Campus Security Authorities under the Clery Act are required to report suspected hazing violations to SUDPS.
- Hazing may also be reported to the University Compliance Helpline, which provides an option for anonymous reporting. Email integrity@stanford.edu or call **650-721-2667**.

To report hazing activity in progress that involves criminal or other conduct endangering health and safety, please dial **9-1-1**.

Reports of hazing will be referred to the Office of Community Standards, SUDPS, other appropriate campus offices, or external agencies for review and action in accordance with applicable policy or law.

Hazing Education and Prevention Training

Stanford is providing online training for incoming students, student organization leaders, and Campus Security Authorities under the Clery Act. The training covers research-based comprehensive hazing prevention, including strategies for bystander intervention with sample scenarios. The training also provides information regarding applicable state and federal laws and ways to report hazing to the university. Additional information and access to the training is available at stophazing.stanford.edu.

Investigation of Reported Hazing Incidents

The following summaries are intended to illustrate key elements of the university response but does not include all aspects of the student conduct investigation procedures and the Student Group Accountability Process, which are available at communitystandards.stanford.edu/policies-guidance and communitystandards.stanford.edu/stanford-group-accountability-process-sgap, respectively.

The Office of Community Standards (OCS) has three levels of review for individual student conduct matters, such as hazing reports: Alternative Resolution, Mid-Level Review, and High-Level Review. The level of review is chosen based on the severity and pattern of the alleged behavior and the student’s prior conduct history.

OCS will receive a Concern through Online Reporting Forms. For individual cases alleging hazing, the Reporting Party (“RP”) would be submitting the Fundamental Standard Reporting Form. Upon receiving the concern, the OCS Director or designee will determine the appropriate level of review: Alternative Resolution, Mid-Level, and High-Level. The Responding Student (“RS”) will be notified of the concern

Hazing Reporting & Prevention

and provided all relevant documentation of the concern.

A Conduct Advisor (“CA”) will be available to the Responding Student to explain to the RS their level of review and rights and responsibilities throughout the process. The CA is also available to the Reporting Party, to review rights and responsibilities.

A Responding Student may choose to:

- Accept responsibility, in which case the OCS Director or designee (typically the CA) will assign sanctions. Students typically have fifteen (15) days to accept responsibility. Otherwise, it will be presumed they are contesting.
- Formally contest the allegation. If contesting, the RS can also choose to write a statement to ask for withdrawal of the concern to the RP (sent through their CA). If the RP accepts the withdrawal request, the case is closed.

If there is no withdrawal of the concern, a Conduct Investigator (“CI”) is assigned. Per the Charter, “If filing a charge, the Conduct Investigator must do so within six (6) months of the alleged misconduct or when it should reasonably have been discovered, unless the alleged misconduct involves a hate crime or physical assault, in which case a charge must be filed within 24 months of that time.” If not, the concern is dismissed.

If charged, the student may decide whether to accept responsibility or go to a Hearing Panel. The Hearing Panel determines whether the student is responsible and any necessary sanctions. The standard of proof is “clear and convincing” for Mid-Level and “beyond a reasonable doubt” for High-Level. At the conclusion of the case, OCS will inform the Reporting Party of the outcome.

If a student is found responsible for a violation, Sanctions must align with a Student Conduct Penalty Code and precedent. Mitigating and aggravating factors are also considered. The Dean of Students reviews sanctions for consistency and precedent. A sanction of expulsion requires Provost review, after appeals.

Alternative Resolution is educational and restorative, requires the student to accept responsibility and sanctions, and is not considered disciplinary or part of the formal disciplinary record. It includes a Restorative Meeting with OCS, optionally

joined by the reporting party, and OCS keeps an internal (non-disciplinary) record of responsibility until the student completes their final degree in progress at the time of sanctioning.

Mid-Level responsibility findings become part of the disciplinary record until the student receives their final degree in progress. Mid-Level probation or suspension may last at most one quarter. In High-Level Review, responsibility findings are recorded indefinitely, and expulsion is available only at this level. If a student is found responsible through a panel, they also have the right to appeal. An Appeal Panel—a new panel convened without any of the original panelists—may deny the appeal, reduce sanctions, dismiss charges, return the case to the original panel, or order a new hearing.

Parties are expected to cooperate fully with investigation of a concern and with the conduct review process. Similarly, in keeping with the principles set forth in the Honor Code and Fundamental Standard, individuals with information pertaining to a concern are expected to cooperate with its investigation; to appear, if requested, at a Hearing Panel; and to provide truthful testimony when appearing. All individuals are expected to maintain the confidentiality of a concern, and to refrain from disclosing the identities of the individuals involved outside the conduct process, except as specified in the Bylaws.

STUDENT GROUP ACCOUNTABILITY PROCESS

OCS may receive concern(s) through Online Reporting Forms (SGAP Form or Hazing Form) or via email to OCS from a single reporting party or multiple reporting parties. Unlike the individual process, group concerns do not require an active Reporting Party from start to the resolution of the case. Groups may also not be made aware to who the Reporting Party or parties are.

The OCS Director or designee will determine the appropriate level of review: Low Level, Mid-Level, and High-Level. Group representatives will be sent a formal letter informing them of the concern and the level of review.

An OCS staff member will meet with the Student Group to explain the process, level of review, and rights and responsibilities throughout the process.

Whether a concern goes to an investigation is dependent on the level of review:

A. Low-Level Review (2 types)

- Formal Warning - no investigation, group receives a letter outlining the alleged concern and policies violated. If the group contests/disagrees, the case moves to a Mid-Level Review for more fact finding.
- Correction Action Plan - same as above in addition to the group needing to complete a worksheet that identifies the root cause of the concern and future plans for prevention. If the group disagrees/contests, the case moves to a Mid-Level Review for more fact finding.

B. Mid-Level Review

- A review is less formal than investigation. If it is determined that more likely than not that policy violations occurred, the student group receives the administrative record. The student group has three resolution options: Restorative Action, Resolution Through Agreement (accepting proposed sanctions), or Panel Hearing (contesting and a panel decides responsibility and sanctions, if applicable). If it is determined that the threshold is not met for the standard of more likely than not, the matter is closed.
- During this review, Mid-Level cases may also be moved up to a Formal Investigation or moved down to Low-Level. Mid-Level cases may also be referred to appropriate offices if the charging threshold is not met, but the group can benefit from educational interventions.

C. High-Level Review

- High-Level Review is a formal investigation. If the “more likely than not” threshold is not met, the case closes. If the threshold is met, charge is filed where the student group receives the formal investigation report along with the administrative record. The student group has two resolution options under High-Level Review: Resolution Through Agreement (accepting proposed sanctions), or Panel Hearing (contesting and a panel decides responsibility and sanctions, if applicable).
- During or after a Formal Investigation, the case may also be moved down to Mid-Level or Low-Level. High-Level cases may also be referred to appropriate offices if charging threshold is not met, but the group can benefit from educational interventions.

Sanctions

In the Student Group accountability process, findings that determine a violation may result in probation for the group, probation with restrictions, and the removal of university recognition. A Group found responsible for violations through a hearing has the right to appeal. Appeals from a Mid-Level Hearing will be heard by the Dean of Students. Appeals from a High-Level Hearing will be heard by the Vice Provost of Student Affairs.

The Campus Hazing Transparency Report

In addition to the inclusion of hazing statistics in the annual disclosure of Clery Act crimes statistics, the Stop Campus Hazing Act requires institutions to publish, by or before December 23, 2025, a Campus Hazing Transparency Report (CHTR). The CHTR will be published with updated information twice each calendar year and provide information on confirmed findings of violations of Stanford’s Hazing Policy. Stanford’s CHTR will be published at stophazing.stanford.edu.

An important distinction between information reported in the Clery Act crime statistics and information reported in the CHTR is that Clery Act crimes are limited to specific locations that are affiliated with the Stanford, while the CHTR reports substantiated violations of Stanford’s Hazing Policy and may include activities that occur outside of Clery geography. Thus, it is possible that the number of incidents represented in each report will be different, as determined by the location of reported incidents.

Applicable Laws on Hazing

Stanford’s Hazing Policy is distinct from and broader than California Penal Code section 245.6, which prohibits: “any method of initiation or pre-initiation into a student organization or student body, whether or not the organization or body is officially recognized by an educational institution, which is likely to cause serious bodily injury to any former, current, or prospective student of any school, community college, college, university or other educational institution in this state.” A violation of Penal Code Section 245.6 that does not result in serious bodily injury is punishable as a misdemeanor, while a violation that results in death or injury is punishable as a felony or a misdemeanor.

Prohibited Sexual Conduct

Acts of sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and retaliation are unacceptable and will not be tolerated at Stanford University (Administrative Guide 1.7.1). Hereafter, matters prohibited by Administrative Guide 1.7.1 will be referred to collectively as “Prohibited Sexual Conduct.” Included within Prohibited Sexual Conduct is conduct prohibited by Title IX, state laws, and university standards. The university will continue to evaluate Prohibited Sexual Conduct policy, procedures and associated definitions. The policy references and definitions herein are accurate at the time of release and subject to revision. Please see the online Safety, Security and Fire Report at police.stanford.edu/safety-report.html for updates.

The university has designated procedures to respond to and investigate allegations of Prohibited Sexual Conduct. The Title IX Procedure applies to all respondents under circumstances in which the misconduct meets the jurisdictional threshold of the federal regulations implementing Title IX. Title IX jurisdiction exists when all of the following apply:

- The conduct falls within a Title IX definition of Prohibited Sexual Conduct
- The conduct happened in the United States
- The conduct happened on campus or was connected to a university program or activity
- The complainant (the victim) was accessing a university program or activity at the time of the report
- The conduct occurred on or after August 14, 2020

In addition to the Title IX procedures for incidents meeting the above criteria, the university has procedures to address conduct that is not covered by Title IX but that otherwise is subject to Administrative Guide 1.7.1. One procedure applies to faculty and student respondents, the SHARE Hearing Procedure, and one procedure applies when a complainant brings forward a complaint against a staff or postdoctoral scholar, the SHARE Investigation Procedure. All investigation and hearing procedures for Prohibited Sexual Conduct violations will be consistent with the institution’s policies and be transparent to the accuser and the accused, and provide a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.

Federal and state laws, regulations, and university policies each provide definitions for sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking (collectively “Prohibited Sexual Conduct”). Definitions can vary between federal and state law. State definitions are used by police and prosecutors to determine if a crime has been committed. University policy definitions are used to determine whether there has been the commission of an act of Prohibited Sexual Conduct, and these definitions control whether university remedies or discipline will be imposed.

Many definitions are prescribed by Title IX and the Clery Act, federal laws. Definitions from the Clery Act are used by all institutions in the United States to classify and report crimes under the Clery Act; the definitions in effect for the years reported in this publication are on pages 99-100. It is important to note the definitions in order to better understand how to interpret the statistical data. For comparison of federal (Clery), state, and university policy definitions, see pages 107-111.

Stanford Policies Reference Guide

Conduct Expectations

- Sexual Harassment
adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-1/subchapter-7/policy-1-7-1
- Fundamental Standard (students only)
communitystandards.stanford.edu/policies-guidance/fundamental-standard
- Code of Conduct
adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-1/subchapter-1/policy-1-1-1
- Consensual Sexual or Romantic Relationships in the Workplace & Educational Setting
adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-1/subchapter-7/policy-1-7-2
- Violence in the Workplace
adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-2/policy-2-2-4

Disciplinary Procedures

- Stanford Title IX Investigation & Hearing Procedure
drive.google.com/file/d/1x2iXJc8UgejHexkgzgeL_NnnFLAZCKMz/
- SHARE Hearing Procedure
drive.google.com/file/d/1XwpQQI4WiMRJTU_-8ltuGdtpluHuaG_t/
- SHARE Administrative Investigation Procedure (for staff and postdoctoral scholar respondents)
drive.google.com/file/d/1adRl8x5WKsT5rZjXBhaykD_DPgXt1xp0R/
- Addressing Conduct and Performance Issues (staff)
adminguide.stanford.edu/chapter-2/subchapter-1/policy-2-1-16



Prohibited Sexual Conduct

STATEMENT OF VALUES

Stanford University and the Stanford University Department of Public Safety are committed to the following principles regarding response to sexual assaults.¹²

Improving communication, coordination, and collaboration: Enhance communication, coordination, and collaboration to remedy sexual assault and violence and hate crimes, and to respect a victim's privacy.

Championing campus and community safety: Receive trauma-informed training to assist in the recognition that any allegation regarding sexual misconduct requires sensitive treatment and also directly impacts the real and perceived safety of all members of the campus community. Such training should also include trauma-informed interviewing techniques.

Upholding the civil rights, civil liberties, and victim's rights: Comply with state and federal laws in a manner that protects individuals' civil rights and liberties, while prosecuting crimes, championing justice for victims and protecting the legal rights of both complainants and the accused; conduct thorough investigations in a manner that is fair and impartial; recognize explicitly the distinctions between criminal law and civil law and campus investigation and disciplinary proceedings in the handling of sexual violence that arise under both state and federal statutory frameworks.

Centering the victim's needs in responses to sexual assault: Institute specialized, trauma-informed responses developed in consultation with campus and community-based victim advocates.

Ensuring accountability and auditing: In an effort to promote greater transparency, implement means to self-monitor, record, and accurately maintain all reports of Part 1 violent crimes, hate crimes, and sexual assaults, their outcomes, and processes, while maintaining confidentiality where the law requires confidentiality.

¹² This section is excerpted from the *Campus Sexual Assault Memorandum of Understanding 2016 - District Attorney, Universities and Community Colleges, and Law Enforcement of Santa Clara County.*

WHAT TO DO IF YOU HAVE EXPERIENCED A SEXUAL ASSAULT OR OTHER PROHIBITED SEXUAL CONDUCT

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.

Seek Support and Explore Options

The university strongly encourages persons who have been subjected to Prohibited Sexual Conduct to seek support from professional resources, either on- or off-campus. When determining which resource to consult, be aware that some university staff, including faculty and residence staff, are obligated to report acts of Prohibited Sexual Conduct to the university and/or local police. Individuals who wish to report a concern to the university may contact the Title IX Coordinator (titleix@stanford.edu) or seek assistance from resources not listed as confidential. These staff will protect your privacy by limiting the people with whom they share what is told to them, to the extent permitted by law.

There are confidential resources on- and off-campus to help individuals decide their next steps. University staff responding to prohibited conduct will provide written notification about on- and off-campus resources to persons reporting incidents of Prohibited Sexual Conduct, whether or not the incident occurred on campus. For a list of confidential and non-confidential resources, see the "Resources" section on pages 56-57, or refer to equity.stanford.edu/sexual-violence-support.

Collect & Preserve Evidence / Obtain a SAFE Exam¹³

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. 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. An exam is still recommended even if one or more of these have occurred.

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 Stanford Hospital, through the Emergency Department, or at the Santa Clara Valley Healthcare (SCVH) 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.¹⁴ 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 transportation assistance, a university staff person will assist with arrangements.

To collect and preserve additional evidence of any incident of Prohibited Sexual Conduct; retain relevant emails, text messages, and phone records; and maintain a journal or other means to document incidents.

¹³ 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).

¹⁴ California Penal Code § 11160

For assistance with a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam, Call:

STANFORD CONFIDENTIAL SUPPORT TEAM

650-725-9955 (24/7) or

650-736-6933 (during business hours)

YWCA Golden Gate Silicon Valley

800-572-2782

Stanford University Department of Public Safety

9-1-1 or 650-723-9633

SAFE+ Santa Clara Valley Healthcare

408-793-7233

Santa Clara Valley Medical Center Emergency Department

408-885-5000

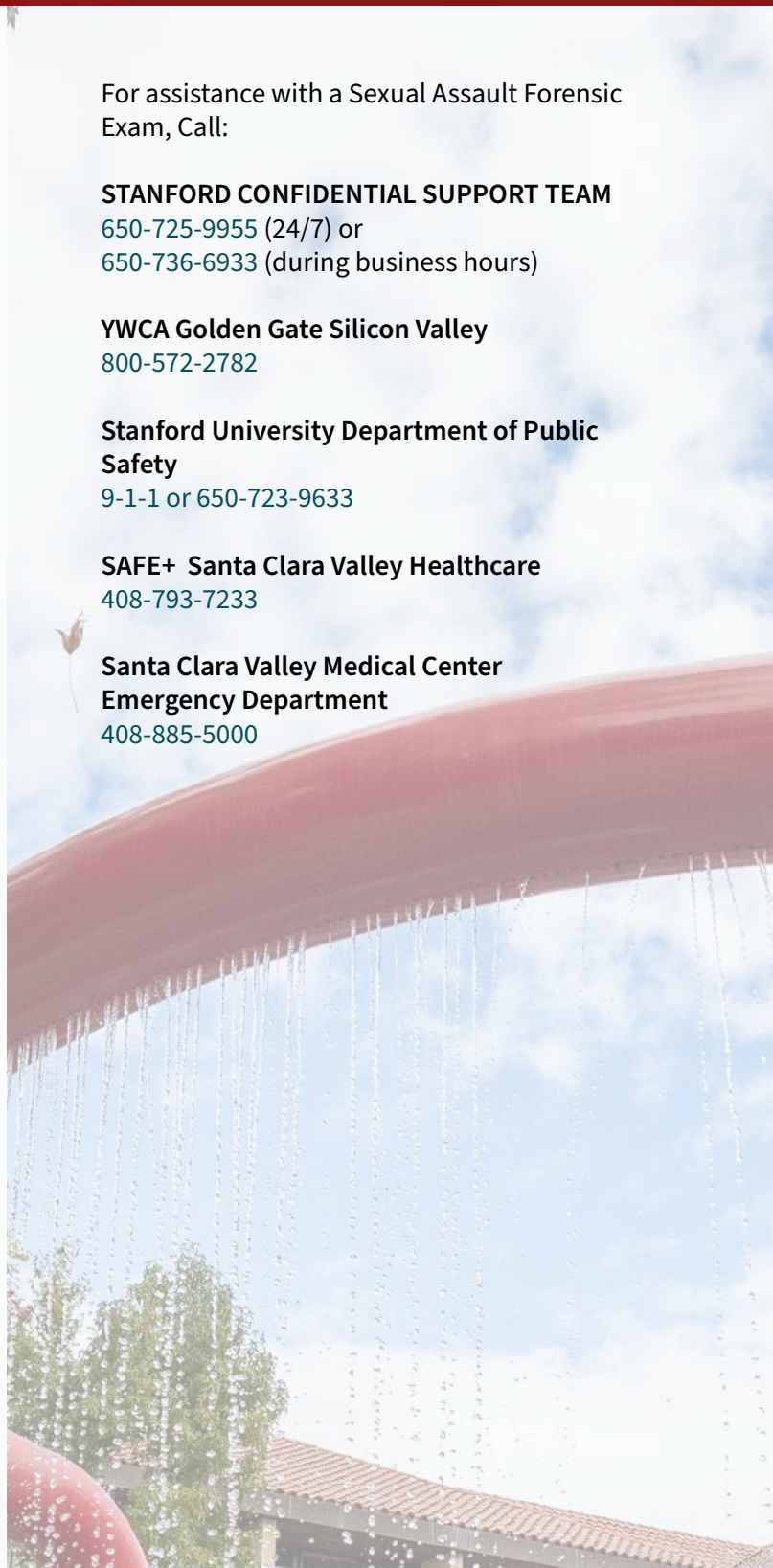


Photo: Andrew Brodhead / Stanford News Service

Prohibited Sexual Conduct

RESOURCES

Stanford is committed to providing information regarding on- and off-campus services and resources to all involved parties. The university has a comprehensive website dedicated to sexual violence awareness, prevention, and support at equity.stanford.edu/sexual-violence-support. The university will provide written notification to students and employees about counseling, health, mental health, advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid assistance, and other services that are available to victims both on campus and in the community. Additionally, written notification of rights and options for reporting, including the option to notify or decline notification to law enforcement for the purposes of an investigation, shall be provided.

Confidential Campus Resources

The six resources below have the ability to keep a victim's name confidential and anonymous. If you are unsure where to go, start with the Stanford Confidential Support Team. Reporting an incident of Prohibited Sexual Conduct to one of these resources will not lead to a university or police investigation.¹⁵

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| • Stanford Confidential Support Team | 650-725-9955 |
| • YWCA Golden Gate Silicon Valley | 800-572-2782 |
| • Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS, for students) | 650-723-3785 |
| • Faculty Staff Help Center (for faculty, staff, and post-docs) | 650-723-4577 |
| • Office for Religious Life | 650-723-1762 |
| • University Ombuds | 650-497-1542 |
| • School of Medicine Ombuds | 650-498-5744 |

The remainder of the campus resources listed below and on the following page may have specific requirements for reporting and cannot guarantee confidentiality. See the individual footnotes for details.

Medical Resources¹⁶

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| • Vaden Health Center | 650-498-2336, ext. 1 |
| • Stanford Hospital Emergency Department | 650-723-5111 |
| • SAFE+ Santa Clara Valley Healthcare (SAFE exam ¹⁷) | 408-793-7233 |

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ See pages 55 and 59 for additional information.

General Campus Resources:¹⁸

If you are unsure of where to go, start with the SHARE Title IX Office.

- SHARE Title IX and Title VI Office, Title IX Coordinator
650-497-4955 titleix@stanford.edu
share.stanford.edu
- Residential Education/House Staff
650-725-2800 (Resident Directors, Resident Assistants, Resident Fellows)
*If there is no answer or if you have an urgent, after-hours issue, contact the campus operator at **650-723-2300***
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** or send a message to 25805@pageme.stanford.edu*
- Office of Community Standards
650-725-2485
- Bechtel International Center (for international students) Shalini Bhutani, Asst. Vice Provost, Executive Director sbhutani@stanford.edu
- ASSU Legal Counseling Office
650-375-2481
assu.stanford.edu/services/legal-counsel-office
- Human Resources (Individual school and department contact list at) hr.stanford.edu or cardinalatwork.stanford.edu
- The Department of Public Safety
650-723-9633 police.stanford.edu
- University Ombuds
650-497-1542
- School of Medicine Ombuds
650-498-5744

Off-Campus Resources

- YWCA Support Line for Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Human Trafficking
800-572-2782
- Planned Parenthood - Mountain View Health Center
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
408-792-2793
- Domestic Violence Unit of the Family Violence Div. Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office
408-295-2656
- National Domestic Violence Hotline
1-800-799-SAFE (7233)
- Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network Hotline
1-800-656-HOPE (4673)



Photo: Linda A. Cicero / Stanford News Service

¹⁸ Resources may be obligated to report Prohibited Conduct to the Title IX Office, when a student is involved. Some of these individuals may also be required to notify the police. See pages 12-23 for more information about reporting obligations and information that is required to be reported to law enforcement.

Prohibited Sexual Conduct

REPORTING TO THE POLICE

Sexual assault, violence in any form, violation of a court order, and stalking (as defined by the Penal Code) are crimes. The Department of Public Safety encourages an individual who has been subjected to Prohibited Sexual Conduct, especially criminal misconduct, to report the incident to the police department of jurisdiction where the incident occurred.

The university will assist victims in reporting incidents of criminal Prohibited Sexual 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 Sexual 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 the campus. If you have an emergency, call **9-1-1**. During normal business hours, the department can be reached at **650-723-9633**. After hours, the non-emergency phone number is **650-329-2413**. Tell the dispatcher that you need to speak to the Watch Commander for a personal matter.

If you have been sexually assaulted and are uncertain about whether you want to report the crime for purposes of criminal prosecution, you may discuss the process and ask questions over the phone with a SUDPS deputy without providing personally identifying information about yourself or the alleged perpetrator. If the crime occurred in the university's Clery geography,¹⁹ this discussion may result in the crime being counted for purposes of a Clery statistical report but does not constitute the filing of a police report for the purposes of investigation and prosecution.

If a victim would like support in filing a police report for a crime that occurred in a different jurisdiction, SUDPS will assist to the extent possible. SUDPS submits investigative reports for crimes that occurred on the main campus to the Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office, which is responsible for prosecution. Information about the criminal investigations process is on page 59.

¹⁹ See pages 98-99 for definitions of geographic categories for which crime statistics must be recorded under the Clery Act.

Victims' Rights

The California Constitution confers certain rights to victims of crime in the state (*Marsy's Law, California Constitution article I, section 28 (b)*). 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 as well a victim resources for many different types of crime, refer to countyda.sccgov.org/victim-services

Other states have passed similar legislation providing rights for victims of crime. Also refer to page 60 for additional information of written rights and resources provided to Impacted Parties and other participants in administrative or criminal investigations. Each investigation will require its own course of action.

POLICE / CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

In general, when a person reports Prohibited Sexual Conduct to a police department, an on-duty deputy or police officer will obtain a preliminary statement from the victim in order to ascertain the type of crime that occurred.

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 or deputy will offer the victim the opportunity to participate in a SAFE²⁰ exam to collect and preserve evidence (see section on page 55). 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 are not present in the exam room during the exam. The police can drive a victim to and from the hospital for the SAFE exam, if transportation is needed.

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

Additionally, Stanford University and the County of Santa Clara have entered into a memorandum of understanding to support victims of sexual violence and to provide mutual cooperation. If a victim prefers, a joint interview with SUDPS and Stanford's Title IX office can be arranged. 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.

Advocates

Advocates, also referred to as sexual assault counselors, have one sole purpose: to support the victim of a sexual assault (or act of domestic violence) throughout the criminal justice process, to the extent desired by the victim, including during investigative interviews with the police, SAFE exams, and court proceedings. For cases being investigated by Stanford DPS or when a SAFE exam is performed in Santa Clara County, the YWCA Golden Gate Silicon Valley Rape Crisis Department provides the sexual assault counselor.

There are a number of statutory provisions related to the presence of an advocate to support victims of sexual assault. Pursuant to California Penal Code section 264.2, a law enforcement officer shall immediately notify the local rape victim counseling center, whenever a victim of an alleged violation of a sexual assault is transported to a hospital for any medical evidentiary or physical examination. The victim has the right to have a sexual assault counselor and a support person of the victim's choosing present at any medical evidentiary or physical examination. (The support person may be excluded from a medical evidentiary or physical examination if the law enforcement officer or medical provider determines that the presence of that individual would be detrimental to the purpose of the examination.)

Pursuant to Penal Code section 680.2, a law enforcement officer or medical provider shall notify a victim of the right to have a sexual assault counselor and at least one other support person of the victim's choosing present at any initial medical evidentiary examination, physical examination, or investigative interview arising out of a sexual assault, and that a sexual assault counselor can be contacted 24 hours a day.

Evidence Code section 1035.4 outlines the confidentiality of communication between a victim and a sexual assault counselor in the course of their relationship; the disclosure of confidential information may be compelled by a court when relevant to a legal proceeding.

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

Prohibited Sexual Conduct

PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

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 Sexual Conduct except where those reports are privileged communications with those in legally protected roles (see resources on page 56-57).

In this context, privacy means that information related to a complaint will be shared with only a limited number of university employees who "need to know" in order to assist in the assessment, investigation, and resolution of the report. All employees who are responsible for the university's response to Prohibited Sexual Conduct receive specific training and guidance about sharing and safeguarding private information in accordance with state and federal law. The privacy of student education records will be protected in accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), and the privacy of employee records will be protected in accordance with California law and university policy.

Confidentiality exists in the context of laws that protect certain privileged relationships under the law, including those who provide services related to medical and clinical care, mental health providers, counselors, and ordained clergy. The law creates a privilege between certain health care providers, mental health care providers, attorneys, clergy, spouses, and others, with their patients, clients, parishioners, and spouses. The university has designated individuals who have the ability to have privileged communications as Confidential Resources.

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 minor.

Except for Confidential Resources, information shared with other individuals is not legally protected from being disclosed. However, the university takes requests for privacy and confidentiality seriously, to the extent it can do so while at the same time fulfilling its responsibility to provide a safe





and nondiscriminatory environment for all students and the university community. The university in such circumstances will make sure the Complainant is aware he/she/they are protected from retaliation.

In California, per Penal Code section 293(a), a police officer is required to ask a victim of certain specified crimes, including some forms of sexual assault and domestic violence, if the victim wants their name to remain confidential. If a victim elects to have their 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 section 293(d)). If the District Attorney elects to prosecute a sexual assault, the name of an adult victim may be subject to disclosure.

The university has an obligation to evaluate, and sometimes investigate, reports of Prohibited Sexual 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 Sexual 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 other factors. 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.

During university investigations, complainant identities are generally shared with respondents. Should a Complainant make a request that the university not disclose the Complainant's identity to the Respondent, the Title IX Coordinator will inform the 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 requesting that the university conduct a full investigation.

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.

Prohibited Sexual Conduct

UNIVERSITY TITLE IX INVESTIGATION AND HEARING

TITLE IX PROCESS OVERVIEW

All students, faculty, staff, postdoctoral scholars, affiliates and others participating in university programs and activities in the United States are subject to this Title IX Procedure. This Procedure applies to conduct occurring on or after August 14, 2020.

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

Tending to a complainant's physical and emotional well-being is the next priority. University staff should encourage a complainant to seek support from professional resources either on- or off-campus and provide a written list of resources, including supportive measures detailed on this page. See pages 55-57 for a detailed list of on- and off-campus resources.

When a report of Prohibited Sexual Conduct is made to a non-confidential university resource, the university resource will promptly notify the Title IX Office and Coordinator. If the person receiving the report is a Campus Security Authority and the crime being reported is a sexual assault, another violent crime, a hate crime, or an attempt of any of the preceding crimes, then the CSA must, as soon as practically possible, notify local law enforcement in the jurisdiction where the crime took place.²¹

Reports of Prohibited Sexual Conduct should be submitted in person, on the phone, or via email to the Title IX Office and Coordinator:



Dr. Adrienne Lyles
Kingscote Gardens, 419 Lagunita Dr.
Stanford, CA 94305
(650) 497-4955 or titleix@stanford.edu

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). See pages 17-21 for more on CSA notifications

The Title IX Coordinator or their designee within the SHARE Office will offer supportive measures, such as modifications to housing, academic, or work assignments. The Title IX Coordinator or their delegate is responsible for effective implementation of supportive measures. Consultation with other departments – such as the Office of the General Counsel, Student Affairs, and Human Resources– may occur. The parties will be provided with written rights and options when Prohibited Sexual Conduct is reported.

Per federal law, the university has an obligation to assess all reports of Prohibited Sexual Conduct. Reports of Prohibited Sexual Conduct will be formally investigated by the university (subject to the balancing test described in the section “Confidentiality of Information” on page 60).

In all instances and throughout the phases of the process, consideration will be given to respecting the privacy of persons and information. Information will only be shared with a limited, need-to-know, group of personnel who have responsibilities for responding to and resolving the situation. The complainant's wishes will be considered when implementing interim supportive measures. If the circumstances indicate that there is a threat to others in the community, the university may opt to undertake a university proceeding even if the complainant declines to participate. The university's ability to impose discipline (ongoing sanctions) may be limited if a complainant elects to not participate in the university's disciplinary process. After an alleged act of Prohibited Sexual Conduct, if requested by the complainant and reasonably available, the university will provide supportive measures, and dependent upon the outcome of the investigation, ongoing supportive measures that can include changes to academic and living situations.

Victims of Prohibited Sexual 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 supportive measure. Following a determination of responsibility, the university may also issue a Stay Away Letter prohibiting a person from coming onto Stanford's private property enforced under trespass laws. Refer to the Court Issued Protective/Restraining Orders & University No Contact/Stay Away Letters section on pages 92-93 for more information.

PROCEDURE

The following summary is intended to illustrate key elements of the university response but does not include all the detailed provisions of the Title IX Investigation and Hearing Procedure. The full document is available at drive.google.com/file/d/1x2iXJc8UgejHexkgzgeL_NnnFLAZCKMz/ Each investigation and hearing will proceed in accordance to the specific circumstances and with consideration for the decisions of parties with agency in the proceedings.

Receipt of Report

Upon receipt of notice of an Initial Report of Title IX Prohibited Conduct (which may come from any individual), the Title IX Coordinator (or their designee) will promptly contact the Complainant and/or other university departments, as appropriate. The Title IX Office will inform the Complainant:

- Of the availability of Supportive Measures, including that the Supportive Measures are available with or without filing a Formal Complaint;
- Of the availability of confidential counseling resources both on and off campus;
- How to file a Formal Complaint;
- That, if the reported conduct could be a crime, the Complainant has the right but not the obligation to file a police report, and that if there is a police investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will coordinate with law enforcement; and
- Of the importance of preserving evidence and identification and location of Witnesses.

If on the face of the Initial Report, the Title IX Coordinator determines that the conduct alleged does not fall within the scope of Title IX, the Title IX Coordinator may also inform the Complainant that the matter may be referred to another university process. Even if the matter is referred, the Complainant will still receive an offer of Supportive Measures.

Supportive Measures are based on individualized review. Stanford offers confidential counseling to community members, through the Confidential Support Team for students, and through the Faculty/Staff HELP Center for others. The university will maintain as Private any Supportive

Measures provided to the Complainant or Respondent, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the university to provide the Supportive Measures.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of Supportive Measures. The Title IX Coordinator will consider the Complainant's wishes with respect to Supportive Measures.

Based on an Initial Report or Formal Complaint of Title IX Prohibited Conduct, the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with the Threat Assessment Team and/or other university departments as appropriate, may undertake an individualized safety and risk analysis to determine whether the allegations indicate the Respondent poses an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of Title IX Prohibited Conduct. If the university determines removal is appropriate, the Respondent will be provided with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. The university may place a non-student Respondent on administrative leave after notice of a report of Title IX Prohibited Conduct and during the pendency of resolution of the matter.

The Formal Complaint

A Complainant may choose to complete and sign a Formal Complaint alleging Title IX Prohibited Conduct against a Respondent and requesting that the university Investigate the allegation of Title IX Prohibited Conduct.

At the time of filing a Formal Complaint, a Complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in one of the university's Programs or Activities. Attempting to participate includes circumstances where the Complainant has taken a leave of absence or has otherwise discontinued participation in University Programs or Activities, but intends to return to their University affiliation.

The Title IX Coordinator will determine whether to proceed with the formal complaint. A Complainant may request that the university not proceed and commence an Investigation or further resolution under this Procedure. A Complainant's wishes with respect to whether the university investigates will be respected unless the Title IX Coordinator determines

Prohibited Sexual Conduct

that signing a Formal Complaint over the wishes of the Complainant is not clearly unreasonable in light of the known circumstances. The Title IX Coordinator will inform the Complainant that due to various federal and state laws and/or in order to protect the safety of the campus community some circumstances require the university to move forward with an Investigation, even if the Complainant requests otherwise.

The university's decision is subject to a balancing test that requires the university to consider a range of factors, including:

- The status of the Respondent and whether the Respondent has authority over students and/or staff.
- Whether there have been multiple reports of Title IX Prohibited Conduct (or other violations of Administrative Guide section 1.7.1) relating to a single Respondent;
- The seriousness of the alleged Title IX Prohibited Conduct (e.g., whether the alleged conduct involved a weapon, physical restraints or battery);
- Whether there is a likelihood that the Respondent would be a danger to the Complainant or the Stanford community;
- The age of the Complainant;
- Whether the report of Title IX Prohibited Conduct can be effectively addressed through another type of intervention; and
- The ability of the university to obtain relevant evidence.

Upon receipt of a Formal Complaint, the university will provide a Notice of Formal Complaint to the Parties for whom the university knows their identity, including the following details:

- A description of the university's Title IX Procedure, including any Informal Resolution process.
- A description of the allegations including sufficient details known at the time such as:
 - The identities of the Parties involved in the incident;
 - The conduct allegedly constituting Title IX

Prohibited Conduct; and

- The date and location of the alleged incident.
- A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of a Hearing.
- A statement that the Parties may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and may inspect and review evidence as described herein.

The Notice of Formal Complaint will be provided with sufficient time to respond and prepare for any investigative interviews. Once a Notice of Formal Complaint is issued, a Respondent student's ability to receive a degree is placed on hold.

After receiving Notice of Formal Complaint, both the Complainant and the Respondent will be asked to identify any academic, employment, or other significant conflicts that would affect the timing of the Investigation and potential Hearing. The Hearing Coordinator will consider this input in finalizing any Hearing Schedule. The University will send the Parties advance written notice of any investigative interviews, meetings, or Hearings at which the Party is expected to be present.

An ongoing notice may be required if the scope of investigation changes. If, in the course of an Investigation, the university decides to investigate allegations about the Complainant or Respondent that are not included in the initial Notice of Formal Complaint provided, the university will provide notice of the additional allegations to the Parties whose identities are known.

Rights and Responsibilities of Parties and Witnesses

During an Investigation and Hearing under this Title IX Procedure, the Parties and Witnesses have the following responsibilities.

1. The responsibility to be truthful, to cooperate with the process, and to follow the directions of university staff and agents responsible for administering this process;

2. The responsibility not to Retaliate against or Intimidate (see page 72) any individual who has reported Title IX Prohibited Conduct or who has participated as a Party or Witness in the process; and
3. The responsibility to keep private (by not disseminating beyond Support Persons) documents, materials, and information received from the university during this process; and
4. The responsibility to destroy, when so directed by the university, evidentiary materials and/or writings submitted by the other Party as part of the process.

During an Investigation and Hearing under this Title IX Procedure, the Parties and Witnesses have the following rights.

1. The right to be protected from Retaliation and Intimidation where one has reported Title IX Prohibited Conduct or participated as a Party or Witness in the process;
2. The right to exercise First Amendment rights and not be subject to investigation for Retaliation for the exercise of such rights;
3. The right to receive information regarding consequences for knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the Title IX Procedure under the Code of Conduct and/or Fundamental Standard;
4. The right to take breaks during cross-examination at a Hearing, as needed and as permitted by the Hearing Officer.

Parties or witnesses may request disability-related accommodations from the Diversity and Access Office to assist with their ability to participate in any service or process that SHARE Title IX administers. Diversity and Access will work with the party or witness, as well as the SHARE Title IX Office, to determine the appropriate accommodation(s) for that individual.

Student Complainants and Respondents may opt to choose to work with a University-Identified Attorney, at no cost to the student Party, at any time after a Notice of Formal Complaint is issued and prior to a matter being set for Hearing. After selecting a University-Identified Attorney, the student Party

will be provided with up to six hours of consultation time (plus additional hours as defined on page 67).

Student parties and witnesses maintain 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.

During an Investigation and Hearing under this Title IX Procedure, all parties have the following rights.

1. The right to be treated equitably and receive the same equitable access to Supportive Measures;
2. The right to have each phase of the Title IX Procedure completed within a reasonably prompt time frame;
3. The right to a Process Support Person to support and/or advise the Party;
4. The right to receive a Notice of Formal Complaint that provides sufficient detail about the allegations and the applicable university policies for the Respondent to be able to respond and for both Parties to understand the scope of the Investigation;
5. The right to decline to give a statement about the allegations or attend a Hearing;
6. The right to participate in the Investigation, including by identifying fact Witnesses and Expert Witnesses and identifying and/or providing inculpatory, exculpatory and other relevant information and evidence to the Investigator;
7. The right to receive and appeal any Notice of Dismissal;
8. The right to review all evidence directly related to the allegations, in electronic format or hard copy, with at least ten (10) days for the Parties to inspect, review, and respond;
9. The right to receive an Investigative Report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence, in electronic format or hard copy, with at least ten (10) days for the Parties to respond;
10. For all Complainants and Respondents, up to three hours of consultation time with a University-Identified Attorney for pre-Hearing preparation after a matter

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has been set for Hearing, plus actual time required for the Hearing, plus up to two (2) additional hours for any Appeal, at no cost to the Party. For student Complainants and Respondents, this time is in addition to the pre-Hearing consultation time;

11. The right to have the matter heard at a live Hearing by a neutral Hearing Officer who will determine the matter using a Preponderance of the Evidence standard and who will not prejudge the outcome of a case;
12. The right to a Hearing Support Person who will conduct oral cross-examination at the live Hearing on behalf of the Party;
13. The right to jointly agree with the other Party to waive cross-examination through the Hearing Support Persons and instead submit written cross-examination questions to the Hearing Officer to conduct the examination.
14. The right to receive a Written Determination Regarding Responsibility (if any);
15. The right to appeal the Written Determination Regarding Responsibility to a neutral Appeal Officer;
16. The right to receive a Notice of Outcome of Appeal.

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

The Respondent has the right not to have any disciplinary Sanctions imposed before a finding of responsibility in accordance with this Title IX Procedure and the right to be presumed not responsible for the alleged Title IX Prohibited Conduct until a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the Hearing.

The Title IX Coordinator shall make an initial assessment as to whether a Formal Complaint submitted by a Complainant contains sufficient allegations on its face to describe an act of

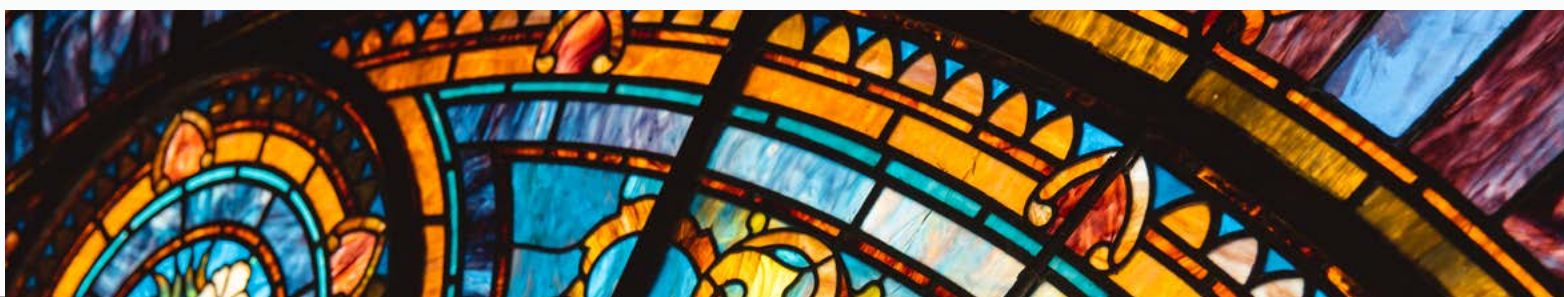
Title IX Prohibited Conduct covered by this Title IX Procedure. If it does not, the university may seek new or additional information from the Complainant, and may inform the Complainant about other university procedures that may be more applicable to the alleged conduct.

Informal Resolution

At any time after a Formal Complaint is filed and up to the time that a determination regarding the finding of responsibility has been made, the Title IX Coordinator may, in their discretion, choose to offer and facilitate an Informal Resolution process, so long as both Parties give voluntary, informed, written consent to attempt Informal Resolution. The university may not require the Parties to participate in an Informal Resolution process or require as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right, and election to participate in an Informal Resolution does not constitute a waiver of the right to reinstate a formal Investigation and adjudication of Formal Complaints of Title IX Prohibited Conduct. Upon agreement to an Informal Resolution by the parties and the university, an Informal Resolution is a final outcome of the matter and is not subject to appeal. Any person who facilitates an Informal Resolution will be experienced and trained in dispute resolution and trained on this Title IX Procedure.

At any time prior to agreeing to an Informal Resolution, any Party has the right to withdraw from the Informal Resolution process and resume the process with respect to the Formal Complaint.

No Informal Resolution process will be offered before a Formal Complaint is filed. No Informal Resolution process will be offered to resolve Formal Complaints involving a student as Complainant and a staff or faculty member as Respondent. For any allegations in any Formal Complaint not subject to dismissal under this Title IX Procedure, the matter will proceed to an Investigation. The formal Investigation phase is the period during which the Investigator gathers information about the



allegations. This period of time is the Parties' opportunity to provide input regarding the collection of evidence, but the burden of gathering evidence and the burden of proof is on the university. The university may, in its discretion, consolidate the Investigation of multiple Formal Complaints where the allegations arise out of the same facts.

Process Support Person

The Process Support Person serves as an advisor to the Party and may assist a Party on written submissions, provided they are verified by the Party. The Process Support Person does not speak or advocate on behalf of the Party in university proceedings, except in the case of university provided attorneys, as described below. Any Process Support Person who violates these expectations may not be permitted to participate further in the process or as a Hearing Support Person. Only one Process Support Person will be allowed to accompany a Party to meetings with Investigators (including meetings that occur using technology, such as Zoom).

The university has identified local attorneys who are available to provide student Parties with up to six (6) hours of consultation time once a Notice of Formal Complaint is issued and prior to a matter being set for Hearing. The consultation services of the University- Identified Attorneys are intended to provide student Parties the opportunity to discuss legal issues related to the Formal Complaint and assist with the Investigation phase and any Informal Resolutions offered prior to a Hearing. Student Parties are not obligated to use this resource or to follow any guidance provided by an attorney.

Stanford will directly pay for up to six (6) hours of consultation for student Parties prior to a matter being set for Hearing; student Parties will not be billed for this time. The student Parties will be informed of this resource, and the Title IX Office will provide a list of the University-Identified Attorneys available for consultation services for student Parties upon request. The student Parties are responsible for selecting their own University-Identified Attorney from this list.

A student Party may elect to use this resource at any time after a Notice of Formal Complaint is issued, and the six (6) hours of pre-Hearing consultation will be in addition to any services provided by a University-Identified Attorney as a Hearing Support Person.

While student Parties are not required to use a University-Identified Attorney and are otherwise permitted to engage another attorney, the university will not reimburse student Parties for such services or for any hours that exceed the allotted times for University-Identified Attorneys.

In the event a matter proceeds to a Hearing, University-Identified Attorneys will be made available to all Parties (students, faculty, staff, and postdoctoral scholars) for up to three (3) hours of assistance with the pre-Hearing stage, plus time for the actual Hearing, plus up to two (2) hours for any appeals. The University-Identified Attorney will provide guidance around Hearing preparation, conduct cross-examination during a Hearing, and may provide assistance during an appeal period or with any Informal Resolutions that are offered after a matter has been set for Hearing. Parties are not obligated to use this resource or to follow any guidance provided by an attorney. Attorneys owe a duty of loyalty to their Party clients, not to the university. The services provided by these attorneys are for the purpose of the resolution of the matter under this process only.

INVESTIGATION

The Title IX Coordinator will designate an individual to conduct the Investigation of a Formal Complaint. The investigation will be conducted by an official who receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victims and promotes accountability.

The university will send the Parties advance written notice of any investigative interviews, meetings, or Hearings at which the Party is expected to be present.

The Investigator may gather information in multiple ways. The Investigator may collect relevant documents and other information and may also interview Parties and/or Witnesses. In addition, a Complainant or Respondent 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.

For purposes of this Title IX Procedure, the university will

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not access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use a Party's records that are made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in the professional's or paraprofessional's capacity, or assisting in that capacity, and which are made and maintained in connection with the provision of treatment to the Party, unless the university obtains that Party's voluntary, written consent to do so.

Questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove Affirmative Consent.

After the Investigator has concluded the collection of evidence, the Investigator will send the Parties and their Support Persons all evidence directly related to the allegations, in electronic format or hard copy, with at least ten (10) calendar days for the Parties to inspect, review, and respond to the evidence.

This is the opportunity for the Parties to identify New Evidence or Rebuttal Evidence. New Evidence is evidence that was not available earlier in the process, 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 file, which could not have been reasonably anticipated by a Party to be relevant information at the time of the Investigation.

After the Investigator has received and considered the Parties' responses to the evidence, the Investigator will complete an Investigative Report that fairly summarizes the relevant evidence. The Title IX Coordinator will make the Investigative Report available to the Parties and their Support Persons in electronic format or hard copy, with at least ten (10) calendar days for the Parties to respond in writing to the Investigative Report. After the Title IX Coordinator has reviewed the Parties' responses to the Investigative Report, the Title IX Coordinator will make the determination whether to dismiss the Formal Complaint or proceed to a Hearing. After reviewing the investigative

report and the parties' responses, the Title IX Coordinator will determine how to proceed.

The university must dismiss the Formal Complaint if after the Investigation it is determined by the Title IX Coordinator that the conduct alleged in the Formal Complaint does not constitute Title IX Prohibited Conduct or did not occur against a person in the United States.

Any conduct dismissed under this Title IX Procedure that could constitute a violation of Administrative Guide section 1.7.1 or any other university policy may be referred to another applicable university process. If the Formal Complaint alleges multiple claims that arise out of the same facts and circumstances, and the Title IX Coordinator determines that some conduct is covered under Title IX and some is not, all claims may proceed together to be resolved under this Title IX Procedure. If, however, the Title IX Coordinator determines some claims do not arise out of the same facts and circumstances, are not covered by Title IX, and could violate other university policy, that conduct will be dismissed and referred to another university process, and the Title IX Procedure will proceed with respect to the covered conduct only.

The Title IX Coordinator may exercise discretion in dismissing the Formal Complaint if the Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the university, specific circumstances prevent the university from gathering sufficient evidence to reach a determination, or the Complainant informs the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the Complainant desires to withdraw the Formal Complaint or allegations therein.

In the event of dismissal after an Investigation has concluded (mandatory or discretionary), the Title IX Coordinator may refer some or all of the matter for consideration under another applicable university policy or procedure, if any.

Upon dismissal, the university shall promptly send a Notice of Dismissal (mandatory or discretionary) and reason(s) for the dismissal simultaneously to the Parties. If the matter is being referred to another university procedure because it does not constitute Title IX Prohibited Conduct, but could violate other university policy, that information will be included in the notice as well.

The Parties may appeal a Notice of Dismissal. 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 Title IX Office, generally ten (10) calendar days from the receipt of the Notice of Dismissal. The appeal is limited to the following grounds:

1. Were there any procedural irregularities that substantially affected the outcome of the matter to the detriment of the Complainant;
2. Was there any substantive new evidence that was not available at the time of the decision 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 one that a reasonable person might have made;
4. Did the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or Hearing Officer have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents that affected the outcome of the matter?

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 (7) calendar days after the other Party's appeal has been shared.

The Title IX Coordinator is permitted, but not required, to file a response to a Party's appeal to respond to concerns relating to procedural irregularities including the Investigation. The Title IX Coordinator may submit one response for each Party that files an appeal (that raises a procedural irregularity).

The Title IX Coordinator may offer an Informal Resolution for eligible matters at any time after a Formal Complaint is filed, including after the Investigation has concluded.

For any Formal Complaints not subject to Dismissal or Informal Resolution after Investigation, the matter will proceed to a Hearing. The Title IX Coordinator will notify both the Complainant and the Respondent in writing that the matter has been charged and referred to a Hearing Officer to decide the matter. The Hearing Coordinator will promptly set the Hearing based on the availability of the Parties and Witnesses.

Pre-Hearing Process

The Hearing Coordinator (working with the Investigator) will create the initial Hearing File within seven (7) calendar days after the issuance of the Notice of Hearing. However, in more complex cases involving, for instance, multiple allegations and/or Witnesses, the creation of the Hearing File may take longer. Before the Hearing File is made available to the Parties, the Investigator/Hearing Coordinator will redact personally identifying information from the Hearing File, such as phone numbers, addresses, and medical information. The Parties will receive electronic access to view the Hearing File and a log describing gathered materials that were not included in the Hearing File.

Expert Witnesses may be permitted only if the Hearing Officer needs special expertise in order to understand a technical matter, such as relevant forensic evidence; an understanding of that technical matter is likely to affect the Hearing Officer's finding; and/or 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 and the expert's opinion or testimony is included in the Hearing File or offered to the Hearing Officer, the Parties will be allowed to respond to that Expert's written or oral testimony.

After reviewing the Hearing File, a Party is permitted to make a written request to have evidentiary concerns considered by the Hearing Officer, including any objections to proposed redactions in the Hearing File. Requests to review evidentiary concerns should include all evidentiary issues in one document, which should be no more than 1,500 words in length. The requests should be submitted to the Hearing Coordinator, who will forward all information from the Parties to the Hearing Officer. In order to consider evidentiary concerns to the Hearing File, the Hearing Officer will have access to all materials gathered by the Investigator during the Investigation. The Parties must submit the written request by the date set in the Hearing Schedule, generally five (5) calendar days after the date the Hearing File is made available to the Parties. The Title IX Coordinator is permitted, but not required, to submit responses to the

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Parties' evidentiary objections to the Hearing Officer. The Hearing Officer has the authority to make all evidentiary decisions relating to what information is relevant; that is, what information should be admitted at the Hearing.

During the Hearing, Parties, Support Persons, and Witnesses must comply with the evidentiary decisions that have been made by the Hearing Officer. Objections to the inclusion or exclusion of evidence cannot be the basis for appeal unless they were made through the Evidentiary Review process before the Hearing. The standard for review of evidentiary decisions on appeal will be whether the evidentiary decision was clearly erroneous and substantially affected the Hearing Officer's decision to the detriment of the appealing Party.

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 Hearing Officer about what the Party believes the evidence shows. No attachments will be accepted; references to evidence should be made to material in the Hearing File. No New and/or Rebuttal Evidence may be submitted, and 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, but generally five (5) calendar days from the date the Hearing File is made available to the Parties.

The Hearing Coordinator, in consultation with the Investigator, will remove information from a position statement that goes beyond the scope of the charge.

Within seven (7) days of when the Notice of Hearing is issued, the Hearing Coordinator will reach out to all Parties, Witnesses, and the Hearing Officer to schedule key dates for the matter (Hearing Schedule). The Hearing Schedule will take into consideration the academic and other conflicts identified in response to the Written Notice of Formal Complaint. Unless an extension is granted based on a showing of good cause, the Parties are obligated to follow the Hearing Schedule.

Hearings

Hearings may be conducted with any or all Parties, Witnesses,

and other participants appearing at the live Hearing virtually, with technology enabling participants simultaneously to see and hear each other, or with all Parties physically present in the same geographic location. The presumption will be that the Hearing will take place virtually, unless both Parties request otherwise or the university otherwise determines that an in-person Hearing is appropriate. If the Hearing takes place with all Parties physically present, the university will provide for the option for the Hearing to occur with the Parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the Hearing Officer and Parties to simultaneously see and hear the Party or the Witness answering questions.

If a Party does not have a Hearing Support Person present at the Hearing, the university will provide without fee or charge to that Party, a Hearing Support Person of the university's choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, to conduct cross-examination on behalf of that Party. The Hearing Support Persons must at all times follow the instructions of the Hearing Officer, including abiding by all relevance and evidentiary determinations made. The Hearing Support Persons must conduct themselves in a professional and courteous manner.

The Hearing Officer will be a non-Stanford professional neutral decision-maker experienced and trained annually in adjudicating matters of civil rights, sexual harassment and/or sexual violence, stalking, dating violence and domestic violence, and trained on this Title IX Procedure and on trauma-informed decision-making that protects the safety of complainants and promotes accountability. The Hearing Officer will preside over the Hearing and will issue the Written Determination Regarding Responsibility.

The Hearing Officer will be identified to the Parties before the Hearing at least (3) three days prior to the Hearing. No person who has a conflict of interest may serve as the Hearing Officer. A conflict of interest exists if the Hearing Officer 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 Officer has a conflict of interest.

At the Hearing, the Hearing Officer will permit each Party's Hearing Support Person to ask the other Party and any Witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions,

including those challenging credibility. Such cross-examination at the Hearing must be conducted directly, orally, and in real time by the Party's Hearing Support Person of choice and never by a Party personally. The Parties may, however, jointly agree in advance to waive oral cross-examination and instead submit written cross-examination to the Hearing Officer to conduct the examination. Even if the Parties so agree, the Parties are still required to have a Hearing Support Person present at the Hearing. The Hearing Officer will ensure the Hearing Support Persons are conducting any live cross-examination in a professional and courteous manner. The Hearing Officer will not permit the Hearing Support Persons to badger or harass Witnesses or Parties.

Only relevant cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a Party or Witness. Before a Complainant, Respondent, or Witness answers a cross-examination or other question, the Hearing Officer must first determine whether the question is relevant and explain any decision to exclude a question. The Hearing Officer will prohibit any questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior as not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove Affirmative Consent.

The Hearing Officer cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a Party's or Witness's absence or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions. The Investigator will be available to answer any questions from the Hearing Officer about the Investigation. The Hearing Officer may 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. The Hearing Officer may ask questions of the Parties and/or Witnesses. Parties are permitted to listen to Witnesses as they are speaking to the Hearing Officer.

The Hearing Officer shall issue a Written Determination Regarding Responsibility, applying the Preponderance of the Evidence standard (as required by California law), which shall include:

1. Identification of the allegations potentially constituting Title IX Prohibited Conduct;
2. A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the Formal Complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the Parties, interviews with Parties and Witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and Hearings held;
3. Findings of fact;
4. Conclusions about whether the alleged Title IX Prohibited Conduct occurred, applying the definitions in this Title IX Procedure to the facts;
5. The rationale for the result as to each allegation;
6. Any disciplinary Sanctions;
7. Whether Remedies or Supportive Measures will be provided to the Complainant; and
8. Information about how to file an appeal.

The Hearing Officer may ask the Parties to submit Sanctions statements at the conclusion of the Hearing. The Hearing Officer may also consult with university personnel regarding any Sanctions and Remedies appropriate to the specific Respondent and Complainant.

The Sanction determination will be provided to the Title IX Coordinator who will be responsible for implementing the Supportive Measures and/or Remedies, including the continuation of any Supportive Measures for both Parties. The Title IX Coordinator will cause the Written Determination Regarding Responsibility to be sent to both Parties simultaneously.

The Sanction determination will be provided to the Title IX Coordinator who will be responsible for implementing the Supportive Measures and/or Remedies, including the continuation of any Supportive Measures for both Parties. The Title IX Coordinator will cause the Written Determination Regarding Responsibility to be sent to both Parties simultaneously. The Title IX Coordinator will provide copies of the Written Determination Regarding Responsibility and Sanctions and/or Remedies (if any) for the purpose of maintaining records as follows. For students, copies will be provided to the Office of Community Standards. For staff, copies will be provided to University Human Resources—Employee & Labor Relations. For faculty, copies

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will be provided to the Vice Provost for Faculty Affairs. For postdoctoral scholars and fellows, copies will be provided to the appropriate administrative manager.

The Hearing Officer 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.

The Written Determination Regarding Responsibility becomes final if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely, or if an appeal is filed, on the date that the university provides the Parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal.

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 Title IX Office, generally ten (10) calendar days from the receipt of the Written Determination Regarding Responsibility (if any). 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 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. Did the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or Hearing Officer have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents that affected the outcome of the matter?
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?

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 ten (10) 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. The Title IX Coordinator is permitted, but not required, to file a response to a Party's appeal to respond to concerns relating to procedural irregularities or bias in the Investigation and Hearing process. In matters involving staff Respondents, the Vice President for Human Resources is permitted, but not required, to file an appeal on the basis that the sanctions imposed by the Hearing Officer are not severe enough, even if the Complainant does not appeal on that basis.

The Appeal Officer will provide the Notice of Outcome of Appeal no later than ten (10) calendar days after receipt of all appeal documents. The Title IX Coordinator will cause the Notice of Outcome of Appeal to be sent to the Parties simultaneously. 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 Hearing Officer.

Retaliation and Intimidation

It is a violation of Administrative Guide section 1.7.1 to Intimidate or Retaliate against any person making a complaint or responding to a complaint under this Title IX Procedure or against any person participating in the Investigation of any such allegation under this Title IX Procedure (including being the Respondent or testifying as a Witness). No person may threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual for pursuing or exercising any right or privilege secured by Title IX, or because the individual has made a report or complaint, responded to a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an Investigation, proceeding, or Hearing related to this Title IX Procedure.

Retaliation includes, but is not limited to, adverse action related to employment, academic opportunities, participation in university programs or activities, or similar

punitive action. Retaliation can be direct, such as changing an employee's work location, pay or schedule, or for students, changing a grade or denying access to a program, or it can be indirect such as intimidating, threatening, or harassing an employee or student who has raised a claim or participated as a witness in an investigation. Intimidation can be a form of Retaliation, and includes any threatening statement or conduct made with the intent to prevent or dissuade any Party or Witness from reporting or participating in the process.

All Parties to a concern and all persons participating in the Investigation of a concern are prohibited from engaging in actions intended to Retaliate or Intimidate directly or through Support Persons.

Charging an individual with a code of conduct violation for making a materially false statement in bad faith in the course of an Investigation does not constitute Retaliation, provided, however, that a determination regarding responsibility, alone, is not sufficient to conclude that any Party made a materially false statement in bad faith. The exercise of rights protected under the First Amendment does not constitute Retaliation.

Reports of alleged violations of University Directives or Court Orders prior to a finding of responsibility either will be incorporated into the pending matter or referred separately to another university process. After a Respondent has been found responsible for Title IX Prohibited Conduct, if there is a new allegation that the Respondent has engaged in Retaliation, Intimidation, or violated a Court Order or University Directive relating to the matter, the Title IX Office will investigate the allegation and determine whether to refer the matter to be handled through another university process.

Requests for Disability Accommodations

Parties or Witnesses may request disability-related accommodations from the Title IX Office. Upon receipt of a request for a disability-related accommodation, the Title IX Office will coordinate a meeting with the Diversity and Access Office and the individual requesting the accommodation to explain the steps involved in the applicable Title IX process (e.g., attorney meetings, interview, document submissions, Hearing). If a participant requests accommodations, if

needed, an Investigation under this Title IX Procedure may be delayed (or that person's participation postponed) until the participant requesting such accommodations has had their request evaluated and, as appropriate, until accommodations have been implemented.

The Diversity and Access Office will confirm with the participant their specific accommodation requests; the Diversity and Access Office may coordinate with other university offices, such as the Office of Accessible Education ("OAE") or Human Resources, to confirm existing accommodations.

If the participant is already registered with the OAE, the Diversity and Access Office will confirm their eligibility for accommodations. If the participant is not currently registered with the OAE, the Diversity and Access Office may request medical documentation from their treating healthcare provider to support the requested accommodation.

The Diversity and Access Office will inform the Title IX Office of the recommended accommodations and assist with coordination as needed, in addition to relevant offices such as OAE for students and Human Resources for staff.

In the circumstance that the Title IX Coordinator determines that the recommended accommodations create a fundamental alteration of the applicable review or Investigation process, the Title IX Coordinator will confer with the Diversity and Access Office to identify alternate accommodations, if any. The Title IX Coordinator will provide a written statement of the accommodations that will be provided in the process.

If a Party seeking an accommodation does not agree with the statement of accommodations, the Party may seek written review of the accommodations from the Director of the Diversity and Access Office or their designee. The request to review the accommodations must be made in writing. The Director of the Diversity and Access Office will review and respond to the request, generally within three (3) days. The accommodations recommended by the Director of the Diversity and Access Office are final unless there is a change of circumstance. A Party who continues to be dissatisfied with accommodations may raise the concern as procedural error at the conclusion of a Hearing.

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REMEDIES

Following a determination of responsibility under this Title IX Procedure that the Respondent engaged in Title IX Prohibited Conduct directed at the Complainant, Remedies are provided to a Complainant. Remedies must be designed to restore or preserve access to the university's educational Program or Activity. Remedies may include disciplinary Sanctions or other actions against a Respondent. Remedies may include the same individualized services as those offered as Supportive Measures; however, Remedies need not be non-disciplinary or non-punitive and need not avoid burdening the Respondent.

The Hearing Officer may consult with the Title IX Coordinator or other appropriate university office in crafting Remedies. The Hearing Officer will decide on the Remedies as the Hearing Officer deems appropriate for the particular case.

The Hearing Officer should provide remedies that will remediate a hostile environment for the Complainant and/or provide safety protections for the Complainant or for Stanford community members.

Remedies relating to all Respondents could include the following restrictions:

- Directive not to contact (directly or indirectly) the Complainant
- Limiting or denying access to all or parts of campus
- Limiting or denying participation in campus programs or activities
- Limiting or denying the opportunity to hold leadership position

Additionally, for student Respondents, remedies could include the following restrictions:

- Limiting or denying housing on campus or part of campus (e.g., not permitting Respondent to live near the Complainant)
- Requiring that the Respondent not enroll in a course that the Complainant is enrolled in or teaching
- Limiting or prohibiting attendance at campus parties or social events

Additionally, for faculty or teaching Respondents, remedies could include the following restrictions:

- Limiting or denying certain advising activities
- Limiting or denying certain teaching activities
- Limiting access to students in private spaces

Remedies for all Respondents could include the affirmative requirement for personalized education or coaching.

Additional Remedies for the Complainant will be directed by the Hearing Officer and/or Title IX Coordinator. Unless one of these Remedies affects the Respondent, these should remain confidential and should only be included in the Written Determination Regarding Responsibility for the Complainant.

- Academic or workplace supportive measures
- Safety accommodations
- Other reasonable and appropriate support

The Hearing Officer should indicate a time frame for the Remedies (noting that it might be appropriate for some Remedies to have different time frames e.g., no leadership position for two (2) years and no housing for three (3) years.) Restrictions should be put in place for a certain amount of time, to achieve the appropriate remedy. Generally, the remedy may be achieved in a number of months up to five (5) years.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any Remedies under this Title IX Procedure. Remedies may be modified by the Title IX Coordinator as circumstances change over the course of a Complainant's or Respondent's student or work career at Stanford. The request for reconsideration may be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator, and the basis for such reconsideration will be limited to whether, given the changed circumstances, the Remedies are ones that could have been issued by reasonable persons. Upon request by a Party to reconsider a remedy, which if granted would impact the other Party, the Title IX Coordinator will provide notice and an opportunity to respond to the other Party. The Title IX Coordinator's decision on reconsideration will be provided in writing and maintains jurisdiction over the Remedies as the Parties move through the university.

SANCTIONS

Every violation of Administrative Guide section 1.7.1 is a serious matter and requires an appropriate Sanction issued after individualized review. A violation of Administrative Guide section 1.7.1 could lead to termination/separation from the university for faculty, staff, and postdoctoral fellows, as well as expulsion for students. The Hearing Officer must impose Sanctions that reflect the seriousness of the incident and the harm caused to the Complainant and, as relevant, the Stanford community.

The university offers the following guidance for disciplinary Sanctions for all policy violations under Administrative Guide section 1.7.1. The Hearing Officer may consult with the Title IX Coordinator or other appropriate university office in crafting Sanctions. The Hearing Officer will decide on the Sanctions as the Hearing Officer deems appropriate for the particular case.

Most Serious Offenses, Termination/Expulsion

While any violation under Administrative Guide section 1.7.1 is of concern and while any violation may lead to separation/termination or expulsion depending on the individual circumstances of the case, the university considers the following offenses to be particularly egregious and likely warrant separation/termination or expulsion unless there are significant mitigating circumstances that overcome the presumption:

1. Rape, Sodomy, Sexual Assault with an Object including an aggravating factor
2. Domestic or Dating Violence with a serious injury
3. Any violation including two or more aggravating factors

While any violation is of concern, the university considers the following factors to be aggravating factors that warrant increased Sanctions:

- The act is accomplished by Force, Violence, Duress, or Menace
- Inducing Incapacitation through involuntary ingestion or knowingly taking advantage of an Incapacitated person

- Past violations of university policy by the Respondent relating to Sexual Harassment and Prohibited Sexual Conduct as defined in Administrative Guide section 1.7.1 (or prior policies)
- More than one perpetrator
- More than one Complainant or person experiencing the alleged conduct by the same Respondent
- Acts committed in the context of an initiation into membership and/or hazing
- Knowingly using the Respondent's power/authority within the university to obtain submission or to accomplish the violation
- Dishonesty during the investigation

There are also mitigating factors that may be weighed in the determination of sanctions:

- The Respondent did not have an intent to violate university policy
- The Respondent has taken responsibility for their actions
- Other considerations on which a reasonable Hearing Officer would rely

Other Sanctions

Following a determination that termination/expulsion is not appropriate, a Hearing Officer may consider other Sanctions. The offenses listed in administrative Guide 1.7.1 are extremely serious, and (in instances in which termination/expulsion is not warranted) for student and faculty Respondents, separation from the university for some period of time is expected.

A Hearing Officer should consider the aggravating factors when imposing Sanctions. When one or more aggravating factors are present, the Hearing Officer should impose a Sanction that includes a reflection of the seriousness of the aggravating factor(s). Aside from expulsion, other Sanctions for students could include the following:

- Suspension from the university for a period of between one – twelve (12) quarters (that is, up to three (3) academic years).

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- Delay in the conferral of degree for a period of between one – (12) twelve quarters (that is, up to three (3) 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 (2) quarters – time away from the university is not immediately imposed but should the Respondent 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 Respondent 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.
- Required personalized education or coaching.
- Community service hours.

Beyond termination, other Sanctions for Faculty include the following:

- Suspension for a period of time
- Denying a pay raise for a period of time
- Denying the opportunity to hold committee or community roles, such as serving as a Resident Fellow or Department Chair
- Denying the opportunity for promotion
- Letter in personnel file
- Public or private censure
- Required personalized education or coaching

Beyond termination, other Sanctions for Staff include the following:

- Suspension for a period of time
- Denying a pay raise for a period of time
- Denying the opportunity to hold committee or community roles, such as serving as a Resident Fellow or Department Manager
- Denying the opportunity for promotion
- Written warning in personnel file
- Required personalized education or coaching



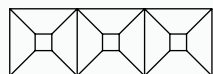


TIME FRAME

The university will strive to complete this Title IX Procedure as expeditiously as possible. Generally, the university will seek to complete a Hearing within 120 days from the filing of a Formal Complaint. After receiving a Written Notice of Formal Complaint, both the Complainant and the Respondent will be asked to identify any academic, employment, or other significant conflicts that would affect the timing of the Investigation and potential Hearing. The Hearing Coordinator will consider this input in finalizing any Hearing Schedule.

The Title IX regulations requirement that the Parties have two(2) 10-day periods to review the evidence and respond to the Investigative Report, unavoidable and reasonable delays, such as university breaks (when Parties and/or Witnesses may be unavailable) and extensions to the Parties granted for good cause may extend the total time for resolution. The university will not compromise a thorough and fair process in order to meet the 120-day guideline from the filing of a Formal Complaint to a Hearing outcome. If any Party chooses to appeal the Hearing outcome, the time frames below provide for an additional 30-day period to submit, respond to, and decide the appeal. If any deadline under the guidelines set forth below falls on a weekend or holiday, there will be an automatic extension to the next business day.

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.



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SHARE HEARING PROCEDURE

Given the jurisdictional limits of Title IX, Stanford deemed it imperative under both state law and under its own policies to provide this companion procedure to the Title IX Procedure to address allegations of violations of Administrative Guide 1.7.1 (sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, stalking, inducing incapacitation, recording/distributing sexual activity, collectively “University Prohibited Sexual Conduct”) where the alleged perpetrator is faculty or a student and where the alleged conduct does not meet the jurisdictional threshold under Title IX.

The following summary is intended to illustrate key elements of the university response but does not include all the detailed provisions of the SHARE Hearing Procedure. The full document is available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XwpQQI4WiMRJTU_-8ltuGdtpluHuaG_t Each investigation and hearing will proceed in accordance to the specific circumstances and with consideration for the decisions of parties with agency in the proceedings.

OVERVIEW

For complaints involving students as Complainant or Respondent, the university will respond to a report under this Procedure, which may include conducting a formal investigation and hearing, if one or more of the following circumstances applies:

- The conduct happened on campus or in connection with a university program or activity;
- If, based on the allegations, there is any reason to believe that the incident could contribute to a hostile educational environment or otherwise interfere with a student’s access to education; OR
- The university has the ability to conduct a thorough investigation into the Policy Violation; AND
 - there are multiple complainants alleging serious sexual misconduct or past similar disciplinary matters; OR
 - the Policy Violation would constitute a serious crime, if true.

For all complaints not involving students as Complainants or Respondents, the university will respond to a report under this Procedure if:

- The university has the ability to conduct a thorough investigation into the Policy Violation; AND
- One or more of the following circumstances applies:
 - the conduct happened on campus or in connection with a university program or activity;
 - a reasonable Complainant would suffer substantial harm if the alleged Policy Violation were not addressed;
 - there are multiple complainants alleging serious sexual misconduct or past similar disciplinary matters; OR
 - the Policy Violation would constitute a serious crime, if true.

Supportive measures are available to any person subject to Administrative Guide 1.7.1 who experiences university Prohibited Sexual Conduct, regardless of whether the above circumstances apply. Additional factors the university will consider in determining whether to undertake an Investigation are set forth below.

The university may voluntarily dismiss a matter if it no longer has jurisdiction over the Respondent.

Reporting conduct under Title IX will also qualify as a report under this SHARE Hearing Procedure (but a formal signed complaint is not required for this SHARE Hearing Procedure). For clarification, if the alleged Policy Violation is covered by Title IX, the university is legally required to address the alleged Policy Violation under that Title IX Procedure. This companion SHARE Hearing Procedure will apply if the conduct is not covered by Title IX. Reasons that conduct might not fall within Title IX include that the alleged Policy Violation:

- occurred before August 14, 2020;
- does not meet the definitions of Title IX Prohibited Conduct;
- did not occur against a person in the United States;
- did not occur within a program or activity of the university as defined by Title IX; OR

- the Complainant was not participating in or seeking to participate in a university program or activity at the time of the filing of a Complaint.

If a Title IX Complaint is dismissed, but also describes conduct that could be a violation under Administrative Guide 1.7.1, the Complainant will be contacted and invited to participate in this SHARE Hearing Procedure. There is no specific time frame for individuals who have experienced conduct that may constitute a Policy Violation to report a concern pursuant to this SHARE Hearing Procedure. 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.

At any time (whether or not an individual decides to make a report of a Policy Violation) an individual may contact University Confidential Resources that can provide emotional support and counseling.

The university makes available Confidential Resources for consultation regarding reports of policy violations. Confidential Resources do not disclose information received by them with any other office or person, including the SHARE Title IX & Title VI office, and therefore meeting with a Confidential Resource will never lead to a university response or Investigation. However, Confidentiality does not extend to reasonable belief that a minor (under age 18) has been harmed or is at risk of being harmed, which by law must be reported to law enforcement or child protective services.

Similarly, if a client, or a close relation of the client, makes a specific threat of planning to kill or seriously harm another person to a Confidential counselor, this also requires a report to law enforcement. In addition, the university cannot guarantee that conversations with the Ombuds or a dean at the Office for Religious Life at Memorial Church might not be subject to disclosure in legal proceedings or pursuant to other legal process. Communications with attorneys, medical doctors, and mental health care providers, on the other hand, may be privileged under law.

Under the SHARE Hearing Procedure, the required report information, responsibilities for privacy and confidentiality, the process for review of the initial report for an individualized safety and risk analysis, and the offer of supportive measures are the same as described in the Title IX Investigation and

Hearing Procedure described in the previous section. Parties or witnesses may request disability-related accommodations from the Diversity and Access Office to assist with their ability to participate in any service or process that SHARE Title IX administers. Diversity and Access will work with the party or witness, as well as the SHARE Title IX & Title VI Office, to determine the appropriate accommodation(s) for that individual.

After notice of a concern, the Title IX Coordinator will first assess whether an Investigation will be conducted; that is, whether the allegation(s), if true, would rise to the level of a Policy Violation and, if so, whether a formal Investigation is appropriate under the circumstances, taking into account the Complainant's request for Confidentiality. A determination regarding whether to move forward to an Investigation generally occurs in a ten-day period, although the complexity of the matter; difficulty accessing information; request from law enforcement; university event/holiday/academic calendar; or other unanticipated circumstance may result in a reasonable delay of the determination.

If the Title IX Coordinator elects not to move forward to an Investigation, the Complainant will be notified of that decision in writing through a Notice of No Investigation. The Complainant may request review of that determination by submitting a written request to the Title IX Coordinator within ten (10) days.

If after assessing a concern, the Title IX Coordinator determines there is sufficient basis to initiate an Investigation under this Procedure, the Title IX Coordinator or their designee will contact, when possible, the Complainant and request consent from the Complainant to proceed to an Investigation. The Title IX Coordinator will also arrange to meet with the Complainant to provide information about the Investigation. A copy of this Procedure will be provided to the Complainant. An Investigation may still go forward if the Complainant declines to consent and/or requests Confidentiality, if appropriate, including because an Investigation is required by law, or otherwise a decision is made to move forward subject to balancing the following factors:

- The status of the Respondent and whether the Respondent has authority over students and/or staff;
- Whether there have been multiple reports of violations

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of Administrative Guide section 1.7.1 relating to a single Respondent;

- The seriousness of the alleged Policy Violation (e.g., whether the alleged conduct involved a weapon, physical restraints, or battery);
- Whether there is a likelihood that the Respondent would be a danger to the Complainant or the Stanford community;
- The age of the Complainant;
- Whether the report of alleged Policy Violation can be effectively addressed through another type of intervention; and
- The ability of the university to obtain relevant evidence.

When concerns are raised along with other allegations that could violate other university policies outside of the university Prohibited Sexual Conduct area, the Title IX Coordinator/Director of SHARE will consult with appropriate university officials to determine whether a joint investigation will be conducted under this Procedure, or whether the matter will be referred to another procedure. If the matter is referred, the decision-maker in that other procedure will confer with the Title IX Coordinator/Director of SHARE on Policy Violations under Administrative Guide 1.7.1. Similarly, when an Investigation under this Procedure includes review matters outside of the university Prohibited Sexual Conduct area, the Investigators will confer with appropriate university officials.

INVESTIGATION

Upon moving to an Investigation, the university will provide a Notice of Investigation to the Parties for whom the university knows their identity. The notice shall include a description of the university's SHARE Hearing Procedure, including any Informal Resolution process, and a description of the allegations. The description shall include sufficient details known at the time such as the identities of the Parties involved in the incident, the conduct allegedly constituting the Policy Violation, and the date and location of the alleged incident. Included also shall be a statement that the Parties may have an advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney, and may inspect and review evidence as described herein. The Notice of Investigation will be provided with sufficient time to respond and prepare for any investigative interviews.

Once a Notice of Investigation is issued, a Respondent student's ability to receive a degree is placed on hold. After receiving Notice of Investigation, both the Complainant and the Respondent will be asked to identify any academic, employment, or other significant conflicts that would affect the timing of the Investigation and potential Hearing. The Hearing Coordinator will consider this input in finalizing any Hearing Schedule.

If, in the course of an Investigation, the university decides to investigate allegations about the Complainant or Respondent that are not included in the initial Notice of Investigation provided, the university will provide notice of the additional allegations to the Parties whose identities are known.

Rights and Responsibilities

The rights and responsibilities of the parties and witnesses are the same as those included in the Hearing Procedure, excepting the following key differences:

- The SHARE Procedure does not provide for live cross examination by the advisor of choice, but instead via questions submitted to the Hearing Officer.
- The SHARE Procedure does not presume non-responsibility of the Respondent.

At any time after receiving information about a concern, the Title IX Coordinator may, in their discretion, choose to offer and facilitate an Informal Resolution process. The university may not require the Parties to participate in an Informal Resolution process or require as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right, and election to participate in an Informal Resolution does not constitute a waiver of the right to a formal Investigation under this Procedure until the time that such Informal Resolution is agreed upon. Any person who facilitates an Informal Resolution will be experienced and trained in dispute resolution and trained on this SHARE Hearing Procedure.

At any time prior to agreeing to an Informal Resolution, any Party has the right to withdraw from the Informal Resolution process and resume the process with respect to a formal Investigation and SHARE Hearing. Stanford will provide access to a Process Support Person to all Parties in this Procedure. The Process Support Person serves as an advisor to the Party. The Process Support Person may assist

a Party on written submissions provided they are verified by the Party. The Process Support Person does not speak or advocate on behalf of the Party in university proceedings. Any Process Support Person who violates these expectations may not be permitted to participate further in the process or as a Hearing Support Person.

Only one Process Support Person will be allowed to accompany a Party to meetings with Investigators (including meetings that occur using technology, such as Zoom). As in the Title IX Investigation and Hearing Procedure, the university will provide local attorneys that parties may choose for their process support person, at no cost and subject to the same limitations as outlined in the Title IX process (see page 67).

The SHARE investigation process parallels the investigation outlined in the Title IX Investigation and Hearing Procedure. See pages 67-72 for details.

After review of the Investigative Report, the Title IX Coordinator will make the determination whether to dismiss the concern or proceed to a Hearing. The Title IX Coordinator will include a copy of the Investigative Report along with any Notice of Dismissal or, if the matter proceeds to a Hearing, the Investigative Report will be included in the Hearing file.

The university must dismiss the concern if after the Investigation it is determined by the Title IX Coordinator that the conduct alleged in the concern does not constitute a University Policy Violation under Administrative Guide 1.7.1.

The university may dismiss the concern if the Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the university; specific circumstances prevent the university from gathering sufficient evidence to reach a determination; or the Complainant informs the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the Complainant desires to withdraw the concern or allegations therein.

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 outlined on page 64 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. In the event that the Title IX Coordinator determines that the Investigation will be terminated, both Parties will be notified.

In the event of dismissal after the Investigation (mandatory or discretionary), the Title IX Coordinator may refer some or all of the matter for consideration under another applicable university policy or procedure, if any. Upon dismissal, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly send a Notice of Dismissal (mandatory or discretionary) and reason(s) for the dismissal simultaneously to the Parties.

Under the SHARE Hearing procedure, the parties may appeal a Notice of Dismissal in the same format and under the same rubric of considerations as outlined on page 72.

The Title IX Coordinator may offer an Informal Resolution for eligible matters at any time including after the Investigation has concluded. For any matters not subject to Dismissal or Informal Resolution after Investigation, the matter will proceed to a Hearing. The Title IX Coordinator will notify both the Complainant and the Respondent in writing that the matter has been charged and referred to a Hearing Officer to decide the matter. The Hearing Coordinator will promptly set the Hearing based on the availability of the Parties and Witnesses.

Under the SHARE Hearing procedure, the creation of the Hearing File, the use of Expert Witnesses, the evidentiary review process, and the response to the Hearing File are the same as described in the Title IX Investigation and Hearing Procedure described on pages 67-72.

Within seven (7) days of when the Notice of Hearing is issued, the Hearing Coordinator will reach out to all Parties, Witnesses, and the Hearing Officer to schedule key dates for the matter (Hearing Schedule). The Hearing Schedule will take into consideration the academic and other conflicts identified in response to the Notice of Investigation. Unless an extension is granted based on a showing of good cause, the Parties are obligated to follow the Hearing Schedule. The Hearing Schedule will be case-specific but generally will follow the time frames set forth herein.

Prohibited Sexual Conduct

HEARINGS

Hearings may be conducted with any or all Parties, Witnesses, and other participants appearing at the live Hearing virtually, with technology enabling participants simultaneously to see and hear each other, or with all Parties physically present in the same geographic location. The presumption will be that the Hearing will take place virtually, unless both Parties request otherwise or the university otherwise determines that an in-person Hearing is appropriate. If the Hearing takes place with all Parties physically present, the university will provide for the option for the Hearing to occur with the Parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the Hearing Officer and Parties to simultaneously see and hear the Party or the Witness answering questions.

Hearings will be recorded through audio or audiovisual means or transcribed, and the university will make the recording or transcript available to the Parties for inspection and review upon request.

If a Party does not have a Hearing Support Person present at the Hearing, the university will provide one without fee or charge to that Party. The Hearing Support Persons must at all times follow the instructions of the Hearing Officer.

The Hearing Officer will be a non-Stanford professional neutral decision-maker (such as a retired judge) experienced and trained annually in adjudicating matters of civil rights, sexual harassment and/or sexual violence and trained on this SHARE Hearing Procedure and on trauma-informed decision-making, as required by California law. The Hearing Officer will preside over the Hearing and will issue the Written Determination Regarding Responsibility.

The Hearing Officer will be identified to the Parties before the Hearing at least three (3) days prior to the Hearing. The Hearing Officer will not be a Stanford employee or an alumnus/a of Stanford. Additionally, no person who has a conflict of interest may serve as the Hearing Officer. A conflict of interest exists if the Hearing Officer 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 Officer has a conflict of interest.

At the Hearing, the Hearing Officer will permit each Party

to submit written cross-examination to the Hearing Officer to conduct the examination of parties and witnesses. Only approved cross-examination and other questions may be asked of a Party or Witness. Before reading a question submitted by a party, the Hearing Officer must first determine whether the question is relevant, non-harassing, and non-duplicative. The parties should be given an opportunity to submit written follow-up questions after initial examination if there are issues that need clarification. The Hearing Officer will permit Parties and witnesses to take breaks, as needed, during the Hearing.

Hearing Support Persons are not permitted to speak on behalf of a Party at the Hearing. The university has discretion to restrict the extent to which Hearing Support Person may participate in the proceedings.

The Hearing Officer will prohibit any questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior as not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove Affirmative Consent.

The Hearing Officer cannot draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a Party's or Witness's absence from the live Hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination or other questions. In the Hearing, the Investigator will be available to answer any questions from the Hearing Officer about the Investigation.

The Hearing Officer may 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 Officer that was excluded from the Hearing File. The Hearing Officer may ask questions of the Parties and/or Witnesses.

Parties are permitted to listen to Witnesses as they are speaking to the Hearing Officer. The Hearing Officer is not obligated to speak to all Witnesses.

OUTCOME

The Hearing Officer shall issue a Written Determination Regarding Responsibility, applying the Preponderance of the Evidence standard (as required by California law), which shall include:

1. Identification of the allegations potentially constituting the Policy Violation(s);
2. A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the concern through the determination, including any notifications to the Parties, interviews with Parties and Witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and Hearings held;
3. Findings of fact;
4. Conclusions about whether the alleged Policy Violation(s) occurred, applying the definitions set forth in Administrative Guide 1.7.1 to the facts;
5. The rationale for the result as to each allegation;
6. Any disciplinary Sanctions imposed on the Respondent;
7. Whether Remedies or Supportive Measures will be provided to the Complainant; and
8. Information about how to file an appeal.

The Hearing Officer may ask the Parties to submit Sanctions statements at the conclusion of the Hearing. The Hearing Officer may also consult with university personnel regarding any Sanctions and Remedies appropriate to the specific Respondent and Complainant. The Sanction determination will be provided to the Title IX Coordinator who will be responsible for implementing the Supportive Measures and/or Remedies, including the continuation of any Supportive Measures for both Parties. The Title IX Coordinator will cause the Written Determination Regarding Responsibility to be sent to both Parties simultaneously.

The Hearing Officer must explain decisions on responsibility and Sanctions (if applicable) and Remedies with enough specificity for the Parties to be able to file meaningful appeals.

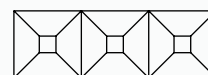
The consideration of whether Remedies and Sanctions go into immediate effect or are held in abeyance pending appeal or some combination thereof, will be determined on a case-by-case basis by the Title IX Coordinator.

The Written Determination Regarding Responsibility becomes final if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely; or if an appeal is filed, on the date that the university provides the Parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal. Under the SHARE Hearing procedure, both parties have the right to appeal the Written Determination through the same format, with the same timeline requirements, and on the same grounds as described on page 68.

The Appeal Officer will provide the Notice of Outcome of Appeal no later than ten (10) calendar days after receipt of all appeal documents. The Title IX Coordinator will cause the Notice of Outcome of Appeal and any applicable change to the results to be sent to the Parties simultaneously.

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 Hearing Officer.

Refer also to the preceding sections on retaliation, disability accommodation, and remedies and sanctions described on pages 74-76, as information from those sections in the Title IX Investigation and Hearing Procedure are also applicable to the SHARE Hearing procedure.



Prohibited Sexual Conduct

SHARE ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION

This SHARE Investigation Procedure will be relied upon to resolve complaints of university Prohibited Sexual Conduct involving a complainant (“Complainant”), where the alleged perpetrator (“Respondent”) is a staff member or postdoctoral scholar; further this Procedure may, at the university’s election, be relied on where the Respondent is an affiliate or other person participating in university programs or activities, on or off-campus, including overseas programs, or providing services to the university. This process will also be used to address complaints of Retaliation and Violations of University or Court-Ordered Directives related to the aforementioned conduct, as well as knowingly aiding or facilitating another person to commit any such act. This collective conduct (as defined in Administrative Guide 1.7.1) will be referred to as “Policy Violation(s).”

This Procedure applies if:

- The Respondent was subject to Administrative Guide 1.7.1 at the time of the alleged Policy Violation and at the time of the report;
- The university has the ability to conduct a thorough investigation into the Policy Violation; AND
- One or more of the following circumstances applies:
 - The conduct happened on campus or in connection with a university program or activity;
 - A reasonable (student) Complainant would suffer substantial harm if the alleged Policy Violation were not addressed;
 - There are multiple complainants alleging serious sexual misconduct or past similar disciplinary matters; OR
 - The Policy Violation would constitute a serious crime if true.

The university may voluntarily dismiss a matter if it no longer has jurisdiction over the Respondent.

OVERVIEW

The university may place a (staff or postdoctoral scholar) Respondent on administrative leave after notice of a report of university Prohibited Sexual Conduct and during the pendency of resolution of the matter.

After a report of a Policy Violation has been made and the Title IX Coordinator determines that the alleged Policy Violation does not meet the jurisdiction of the Title IX Procedure, the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Staff and Postdoctoral Scholars (or their designee) will serve as the Decision-Maker to oversee the resolution of the concern according to the Procedures detailed below.

The Decision-Maker will first assess whether an Investigation will be conducted; that is, whether the allegation(s), if true, would rise to the level of a Policy Violation and, if so, whether a formal Investigation is appropriate under the circumstances, taking into account any request by the Complainant for Confidentiality. A determination regarding whether to move forward to an Investigation generally occurs in a ten-day period, although the complexity of the matter; difficulty accessing information; request from law enforcement; university event/holiday/academic calendar; or other unanticipated circumstance may result in a reasonable delay of the determination. If the Decision-Maker elects not to move forward to an Investigation, the Complainant will be notified of that decision in writing through a Notice of No Investigation. The Complainant may request review of that determination by submitting a written request to the Decision-Maker within ten (10) days.

If after assessing a concern, the Decision-Maker determines there is sufficient basis to initiate an Investigation under this Procedure, the Decision-Maker or designee will contact, when possible, the Complainant and request consent from the Complainant to proceed to an Investigation. The Decision-Maker will also arrange to meet with the Complainant to provide information about the Investigation. A copy of this Procedure will be provided to the Complainant. An Investigation may still go forward even if the Complainant declines to consent and/or requests Confidentiality, if appropriate, including because an Investigation is required by law, or otherwise a decision is made to move forward subject to balancing the following factors:

- The status of the Respondent and whether the Respondent has authority over students and/or staff;
- Whether there have been multiple reports of university Prohibited Sexual Conduct (or other violations of Administrative Guide 1.7.1) relating to a single Respondent;
- The seriousness of the alleged university Prohibited Sexual Conduct (e.g., whether the alleged conduct involved a weapon, physical restraints or battery);
- Whether there is a likelihood that the Respondent would be a danger to the Complainant or the Stanford community;
- The age of the Complainant;
- Whether the report of university Prohibited Sexual Conduct can be effectively addressed through another type of intervention; and
- The ability of the university to obtain relevant evidence.

When concerns are raised along with other allegations that could rise to the level of a university policy violation outside of the university Prohibited Sexual Conduct area, the Decision-Maker will consult with appropriate university officials to determine whether a joint investigation will be conducted under these Procedures, or whether the matter will be referred to another procedure. If the matter is referred, the decision-maker in that other procedure will confer with the Decision-Maker on university Prohibited Sexual Conduct matters. Similarly, when an investigation that includes review of other matters moves forward under this Procedure, the investigators will confer with appropriate university officials.

INVESTIGATION

The purposes of an Investigation are to determine:

1. Whether a Policy Violation has occurred;
2. Whether there is an ongoing risk of harm to the Complainant (and if so, what steps should be taken to prevent its recurrence);
3. Whether supportive measures for the Complainant need to be put in place to redress the effects of the Policy Violation; and

4. Whether supportive measures or safety measures should be put in place to make the community safe.

Additionally, Investigations may raise concerns that system-wide or local changes to policies, practices or training should be considered and implemented.

An Investigation under this Procedure should generally be completed within 60 calendar days after the university has notice of an allegation of a Policy Violation. The Decision-Maker or their designee may extend this time frame as reasonable.

When a determination is made to proceed with an Investigation, the Decision-Maker will investigate or will assign an investigator or investigators. The Decision-Maker can delegate all or part of their responsibilities under this section (Investigation Process). The Investigation will determine findings of fact using the “Preponderance of the Evidence” standard (i.e., it is more likely than not that the Policy Violation occurred).

Cooperation-Stanford University staff (including student staff), postdoctoral scholars, and faculty are expected to cooperate and be candid in the Investigation process. Student Complainants are not obligated to participate in the Investigation, noting that a lack of participation may make it difficult to conduct an Investigation. Student Parties and Witnesses have the right not to incriminate themselves; student Parties and Witnesses will not be penalized for admitting to university policy violations that did not cause harm to the broader Stanford community, including voluntary ingestion of alcohol and drugs.

Notice of Concern- At the outset of an Investigation, the investigator or supervisor will advise the Respondent of the allegations against them in writing in a Notice of Concern, and a copy will be provided to the Complainant.

Opportunity to Participate- Both the Respondent and the Complainant will have an opportunity to respond to the Notice of Concern 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.

Support Persons- Parties may have a support person accompany them through the process. A support person may not speak for the party. The SHARE Office will identify a

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support person to assist a party through this process upon request.

The university has identified local attorneys who are available to provide student Parties with up to six hours of consultation once a Notice of Concern is issued. Student Parties are not obligated to use this resource or to follow any guidance provided by an attorney. Stanford will directly pay for up to six (6) hours of consultation for student Parties and an additional two (2) hours of consultation for appeals for student Parties, if applicable; student Parties will not be billed for this time. The Title IX Office will provide a list of the University- Identified Attorneys available for consultation services for student Parties. The student Parties are responsible for selecting their own University-Identified Attorney from this list.

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

Evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant, unless such questions and evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove Affirmative Consent.

The investigator will provide a report to the Decision- Maker. The report will become final, unless the Decision-Maker requests further review from the investigator, or asks for additional information directly from parties or witnesses.

OUTCOME

Upon completion of the Investigation and review of all materials, the Decision-Maker or their designee will give each party a copy of the written Notice of Outcome of Investigation, which will include a determination as to whether the conduct as determined by the investigator(s) violated university policy and, if so, whether any remedial or corrective action will be taken. The Notice of Outcome of Investigation will be provided to those individuals at the University who have a need to know.

If the Complainant or the Respondent is dissatisfied with the findings made, that person may file an appeal of the Notice of Outcome of Investigation. The appeal should be filed in writing with the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Staff and Postdoctoral Scholars within five (5) business days of the Notice of Outcome of Investigation, unless there is good cause for an extension. A delay in filing the appeal may be grounds for rejection of that appeal. The appeal should follow the standards for review provided here, and the appeal should state the remedy sought by the appealing party. The appeal will be forwarded to the Vice President for Human Resources, who may attempt to resolve the matter informally, or may refer the matter (or any part of it) to another designee or other university administrator to resolve the matter. The appeal should be completed within twenty (20) business days, unless there is good cause for an extension, including university breaks. The appeal decision will be provided in writing and the appeal decision is final. This appeal will constitute a student Complainant's non-academic grievance process.

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

- Is there new compelling evidence that was not available at the time of the initial review?
- Were there any procedural irregularities that substantially affected the outcome of the matter to the detriment of the Complainant or the Respondent?
- Is the decision on the findings one that a reasonable decision-maker might have made?

Informal Resolution

As an alternative to the Investigation process, some matters are appropriate for resolution through voluntary agreement. Any party or the Decision-Maker may suggest entering into the informal resolution process. The timeline for consideration of an Informal Resolution generally takes between five (5) and ten (10) days, although this may be extended for good reason;) the Decision-Maker may set reasonable deadlines (for example, 24 hours) by which the parties need to have accepted or rejected proposed resolutions.

A Party may decline to engage in discussions regarding an Informal Resolution; and a Party may cease discussions regarding an Informal Resolution at any time; the Decision-Maker will return to the investigation and outcome process upon notice from a party that they will not or no longer wish to consider any Informal Resolution.

If both Parties and the Decision-Maker agree to an Informal Resolution, such resolution may need to be reviewed by more senior officials at the university. Once all approvals are in place, the Parties will receive a final Notice of Informal Resolution documenting the Informal Resolution. The administrative remedies and disciplinary sanctions will have the same force and effect as though they were imposed following a completed Investigation and (as applicable) hearing or final decision. Informal Resolutions are final and cannot be reviewed, appealed, or reconsidered in any other process or hearing.

Where the Respondent is found to have engaged in a Policy Violation, the Notice of Outcome of Investigation will be provided to those individuals at the university who have a need to know, including the Respondent's supervisor, HR manager, or Dean, as appropriate. The sanctioning procedures (if any) will be identified in the Notice of Outcome of Investigation. Depending on the Respondent's role at the university, the following procedures may be applicable:

- Regular Staff. Guide Memo 2.1.11: Staff Grievance Policy.
- Senior Staff. Guide Memo 2.1.14: Senior Staff.
- Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements. Please refer to Labor Relations & Collective Bargaining.
- Academic Staff-Librarians. Personnel Program,

Academic Staff-Libraries.

- Academic Staff-Research. 10.2 of Research Policy Handbook, Grievance Procedure: Academic Staff.
- Academic Staff-Teaching. 8.2 of Faculty Handbook, Grievance Procedure: Academic Staff-Teaching.
- Post Doctoral Scholars. Postdoctoral Scholars Grievance Policy.

Sanctions for staff and post doctoral scholars under Administrative Guide Memo 1.7.1 include corrective actions and discipline up to and including discharge from the university.

SUPPORTIVE MEASURES & REMEDIES

Supportive Measures: Non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the Complainant or the Respondent before or after the filing of a complaint or where no complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to University Programs or Activities without unreasonably burdening the other Party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all Parties or the university educational environment or deter sexual harassment. Supportive measures may include extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures.

Following a determination of responsibility under this Procedure that the Respondent violated University Policy, Remedies are provided to a Complainant. Remedies must be designed to restore or preserve access to the university's educational Program or Activity. Remedies may include disciplinary Sanctions or other actions against a Respondent. They may include the same individualized services as those offered as Supportive Measures; however, Remedies need not be non-disciplinary or non-punitive and need not avoid burdening the Respondent.

The Decision-Maker should provide remedies that will remediate a hostile environment for the Complainant

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and/or provide safety protections for the Complainant or for Stanford community members.

Remedies relating to all Respondents could include the following restrictions:

- Directive not to contact (directly or indirectly) the Complainant
- Limiting or denying access to all or parts of campus
- Limiting or denying participation in campus programs or activities
- Limiting or denying the opportunity to hold leadership positions
- Additionally, for teaching Respondents, remedies could include the following restrictions:
 - Limiting or denying certain advising activities
 - Limiting or denying certain teaching activities
 - Limiting access to students in private spaces
- Remedies for all Respondents could include the affirmative requirement for personalized education or coaching

Additional Remedies for the Complainant will be directed by the Decision-Maker and/or Title IX Coordinator. Unless one of these Remedies affects the Respondent, these should remain confidential and should only be included in the Notice of Outcome of Investigation to the Complainant: academic or workplace accommodations, safety accommodations, and other reasonable and appropriate accommodations.

The Notice of Outcome of Investigation should indicate a time frame for the Remedies. Restrictions should be put in place for a certain amount of time, to achieve the appropriate remedy. Generally, the remedy may be achieved in a number of months up to five(5) years.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for effective implementation of any Remedies under this SHARE Investigation Procedure and the Title IX Coordinator maintains jurisdiction over the Remedies as the Parties move through the university. Remedies may be modified by the Title IX Coordinator as circumstances change over the course of a Complainant's or Respondent's student or work

career at Stanford. The request for reconsideration may be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator, and the basis for such reconsideration will be limited to whether, given the changed circumstances, the Remedies are ones that could have been issued by reasonable persons.

Upon request by a Party to reconsider a remedy, which if granted would impact the other Party, the Title IX Coordinator will provide notice and an opportunity to respond to the other Party. The Title IX Coordinator's decision on reconsideration will be provided in writing.

The information in preceding pages regarding reporting processes for SHARE Title IX complaints (page 62), reporting to the police (page 54 and 58-59), retaliation (page 72-73) and confidential resources and other privacy considerations remain applicable under the SHARE Administrative Investigation. The full text of both the SHARE Hearing Procedure and the SHARE Investigation Procedure can be found at share.stanford.edu/policies-and-procedures/overview-stanford-policies

In addition to seeking redress through the university, students are also encouraged (but not required) to report criminal concerns to the Stanford University Department of Public Safety (SUDPS) or the jurisdiction where the incident took place. Local law enforcement agencies in other jurisdictions do not notify the university of the identity of the parties when a crime has occurred in their jurisdiction, so the university will not have notice of the parties' identities unless a party requests a report to the university.

Further, reports made to the Stanford Department of Public Safety may be subject to state privacy laws, so the university may not be given notice unless the victim waives confidentiality. Therefore, victims are also encouraged to notify the university of policy violations that has been reported to a police department.

A criminal investigation is separate from a university process.

SAFETY MEASURES

If you believe you are in imminent danger and need immediate protection, call 9-1-1 and ask the police if you are eligible to receive an Emergency Protective Restraining Order (see additional info on page 92). Calling the police will trigger a formal report with the police but does not automatically trigger a university investigation.

General Information

Victims of Prohibited Sexual Conduct or those who have been threatened with harm may be entitled to court-ordered protection against the person who committed or threatened harm. Except in emergencies, 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, at TAM4safety@stanford.edu.

Students

In accordance with the Stanford Student Title IX Investigation and Hearing Process,²² which is the university's Title IX grievance procedure, the university will take steps to prevent the recurrence of Prohibited Sexual Conduct (including sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking)²³ through safety measures. Additionally, the university will redress the effects of Prohibited Sexual Conduct through appropriate supportive measures and will provide written notice of available options and assistance in protective measures or changes to a person's academic, living, transportation, and working situations.

To the extent reasonable and feasible, the university will consult with the Complainant and Responding Student in determining supportive measures and safety measures. Appropriate actions by the university may include:

- Housing reassignments
- Class reassignments and academic support

²² The full text of the Stanford Title IX Investigation and Hearing Process at drive.google.com/file/d/1x2iXJc8UgejHexkgzgeL_NnnFLAZCKMz/

²³ Ibid. Additional information in Administrative Guide 1.7.1



Prohibited Sexual Conduct

- 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 or restraining orders
- Training

Even if the university decides not to confront the Responding Student because of the Complainant's request for confidentiality, the university may pursue other reasonable steps to limit the effects of the alleged harassment and prevent its recurrence, in light of the Complainant's request for confidentiality.

See pages 87-88 for details regarding remedies imposed after a finding of responsibility.



Photo: Andrew Brodhead/Stanford News Service

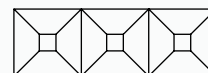
Staff and Faculty

The SHARE Title IX Coordinator or designee will evaluate the need for and recommend interim safety measures when faculty and staff have been subjected to or are alleged to have committed Prohibited Sexual 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

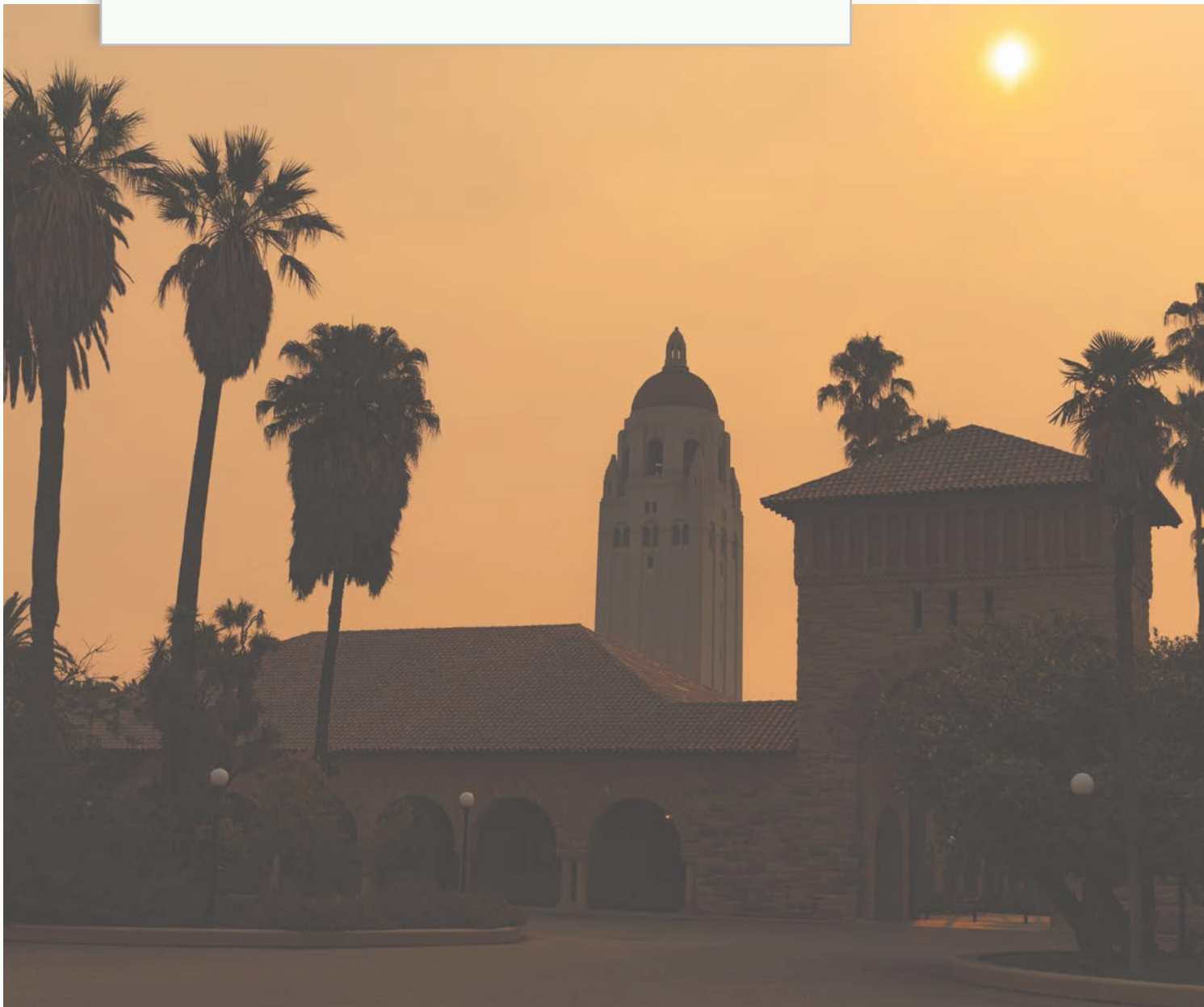
The university Office of the General Counsel can be consulted about whether a Workplace Violence Restraining Order is appropriate. The university will provide reasonable accommodations as feasible to students, faculty, staff, and post docs who need to be absent from class or work to obtain court orders; advance notice and arrangements for the absence are expected, except in an emergency.

The university might also issue its own No Contact order or directive describing how parties to an investigation should give each other space during the pendency of the investigation. When the accused has no connection to the university, or following a determination of responsibility, Stanford may also issue a university "Stay Away" letter. Unlike a court-ordered restraining order, which is focused on preventing contact between an individual and the protected party, a university "Stay Away" letter prohibits a person from coming onto Stanford's private property and is enforced under trespass laws.



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

For information about relationship violence, go to equity.stanford.edu/support/relationship-violence-support



Prohibited Sexual Conduct

RESTRAINING ORDER OPTIONS

A restraining order (also called a “protective order”)²⁴ is a court order that can protect someone from being physically or sexually abused, threatened, stalked, or harassed. The person getting the restraining order is called the “protected person.” The person the restraining order is against is the “restrained person.” Sometimes, restraining orders include other “protected persons” like family or household members of the protected person.

What does a restraining order do?

In general restraining orders can include:

1. Personal conduct orders These are orders to stop specific acts against everyone named in the restraining order as a “protected person.” Some of the things that the restrained person can be ordered to stop are:

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

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

- The protected person or persons;
- Their children’s schools or places of child care;
- Where the protected person lives;
- Their vehicle;
- Their 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:

- They will not be able to go to certain places or to do certain things.
- They might have to move out of his or her home.
- It may affect their ability to see his or her children.
- They 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 their immigration status if they are trying to get a green card or a visa.
- If the restrained person violates (breaks) the restraining order, they may go to jail, pay a fine, or both.

Types of restraining orders

There are four kinds of orders:

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

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

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

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

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 are seeking to protect an employee or employees who have suffered stalking, serious harassment, violence, or a credible (real) threat of violence at the workplace.

Only an EMPLOYER can 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).

For Assistance Assessing Options:

Students should contact:

The Confidential Support Team 650-725-9955

Faculty, Staff, and Post Docs should contact:

Brenda Berlin, University Ombuds
berlinb@stanford.edu

James Laflin, School of Medicine Ombuds
650-498-5744, jlaflin@stanford.edu



Prohibited Sexual Conduct

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Overview

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

One aim of the prevention programs is to reinforce the university's commitment to non-discrimination and the position that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking are Prohibited Sexual 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, to whom incidents should be reported (including the Title IX Coordinator), prevention strategies, and bystander intervention. 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, healthy relationships, bystander intervention, and risk reduction.

Furthermore, these programs and campaigns reinforce to the community the procedures that the university will

²⁵ Specific definitions for each of these behaviors, as defined in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Re-authorization of 2013, can be found on page 100. These definitions are used in Stanford's prevention programs, in addition to California state definitions.

²⁶ The California statutory definitions of consent, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking are listed on pages 108-111.

follow in response to a report of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This includes the provision of supportive measures, options for protective orders, parameters of confidentiality, disciplinary procedures, and other resources for the impacted parties; resources, where appropriate, for the responding party; and the opportunity to decline or pursue a criminal complaint with law enforcement or an 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 Sexual Conduct. A range of strategies is utilized to engage audiences throughout the institution.

Risk Reduction

Individual preventive measures are risk reduction behaviors designed to decrease perpetration and upstander 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.

Upstander Intervention

Upstander 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. For more information on these programs, go to share.stanford.edu/get-informed/education-and-outreach-programs/upstander-intervention

Education Programs for Students

The SHARE Title IX office 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, postdocs and staff. Programs promote healthy sexuality and relationships, consent²⁷ and sexual and relationship violence, provide guidance on risk reduction, advise students of the university response and 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:

- Sexuality
- Intimacy and Relationships
- Upstander Intervention
- Understanding Consent
- Healthy Relationships

The university provides online primary prevention²⁸ training to all incoming undergraduate and graduate students. This training covers the topics of sexual assault, dating and domestic violence²⁹, upstander intervention, and making healthy choices on matters such

²⁷ See page 107 for the California statutory and university administrative definition of consent

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ See pages 108-111 for federal (VAWA) and state definitions of these crimes.

as alcohol use. The online training is a supplement to the ongoing in-person trainings and campaigns featured throughout the academic year.

In addition to training across undergraduate and graduate student groups, training was provided to those who also have staff roles, such as Resident Assistants, Resident Directors and Graduate Life Deans, Peer Counselors, Resident Fellows, and Graduate Community Assistants. See the table on pages 96-97 for additional details on training provided in 2024.

Education Programs For Staff

In 2024, over 2,015 supervisors had at least two hours of AB1825 state-mandated sexual and gender-based harassment training administered online by the SHARE Title IX Education Team. Stanford supervisors and faculty retrain every odd year. New supervisors and new faculty were assigned the interactive web-based sexual harassment prevention training with a 30-day due date. The training program includes material required by the VAWA Reauthorization of 2013, covering forms of sexual violence, resources at Stanford, and our Responsible Employees' obligation to report sexual misconduct that occurs within the campus community. On September 9, 2014, Gov. Brown approved Assembly Bill No. 2053 that required AB1825 training to include the prevention of abusive conduct. For purposes of this training, "abusive conduct" means conduct of an employer or employee in the workplace, with malice, that a reasonable person would find hostile, offensive, and unrelated to an employer's legitimate business interests. The prevention of abusive conduct was included in the 2017 training program and continues to be included in subsequent harassment prevention training programs.

Additionally, in 2024 over 21,400 non-supervisory employees (including casual, student-staff, and Stanford temporary employees), academic staff, postdocs completed the interactive web-based online harassment prevention training administered by the SHARE Title IX Education Team. 2024 was a retrain year for all non-supervisory employees, including contingent employees and postdocs. Starting in 2020, California Senate Bill 1343 mandated training in sexual and gender-based harassment and abusive conduct for all non-supervisory employees, academic staff, postdocs, and contingent employees every two years. Stanford non-supervisory employees retrain every even year. The web-

Prohibited Sexual Conduct

based program incorporated material on recognizing, reporting, and responding to sexual assault and other forms of prohibited sexual conduct in the campus community.

Compliance with both biennial training requirements is tracked by the SHARE Title IX Education Team. The SHARE Education Team migrated the training cycle for the non-supervisory contingent employee population to align with the non-supervisory regular employee learner group retraining cycle every even year. This allows for a more effective and cohesive educational experience for Stanford employees. By 2024, all non-supervisory contingent employees began re-training on sexual harassment prevention and will continue to retrain along with all non-supervisory regular employees, academic staff, and postdocs every even year.

The SHARE Title IX office also provided instructor-led workshop sessions to faculty, academic staff, fellows, course assistants, teaching assistants, postdocs, and professional scholars. The in-person sessions incorporated material on recognizing, reporting, and responding to sexual assault and other forms of prohibited sexual conduct in the campus community. Facilitators also focused on the University's consensual relationships policy.

2024 Programs

Program	Date(s)	Attendees	Topic(s)
<i>Beyond Sex-Ed</i>	9/19/24	<i>Incoming undergrads, student staff facilitators</i>	<i>Training and follow-up discussions on relationships, sexuality, and consent</i>
<i>Prevention and Response Resources training</i>	2/8/24 2/29/24 4/6/24 4/18/24 4/19/24 5/8/24 5/21/24	<i>Undergrad and grad students, peer mentor staff, Engineering TAs, GSB residential staff</i>	<i>How to connect students with campus resources, reporting responsibilities and SHARE Title IX resources, policy, response to reports, educational initiatives</i>
<i>Developing a Culture of Consent</i>	3/1/24 3/4/24	<i>Grad and undergrad students</i>	<i>Training on consent, education on resources, upstander intervention, and supporting survivors</i>
<i>Sexual Harassment Prevention Online and in-person course</i>	<i>multiple sessions and online</i>	<i>Non-supervisory employees</i>	<i>Sexual harassment & prohibited conduct, including sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, and stalking; consensual relationships; reporting procedures</i>
<i>Responsible Employee Training</i>	3/5/24 9/10/24 9/17/24 9/20/24	<i>Peer mentors, TAs, PostDocs</i>	<i>Resources, policies, and expectations as responsible employees</i>
<i>Storycraft</i>	<i>Spring Qtr. 2024</i>	<i>Undergrad students</i>	<i>Personal stories from students about sexuality, intimacy, and relationships</i>

Program	Date(s)	Attendees	Topic(s)
<i>Upstander Training</i>	2/5/24 2/12/24 2/4/24 4/29/24 5/13/24 5/28/24	<i>Undergrads and other community members</i>	<i>Bystander intervention training and role-play</i>
<i>Outreach and Tabling events</i>	<i>8 dates throughout 2024</i>	<i>Undergrad and grad students, staff, and community</i>	<i>Prevention awareness, survivor support; Denim Day and Take Back the Night</i>



Photo: Andrew Brodhead / Stanford News Service

Campus Crime Statistics 2022 - 2024

The Jeanne Clery Act and Higher Education Opportunity Act

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act and the Higher Education Opportunity Act require that institutions of higher education produce an annual report containing crime statistics, fire incident statistics, and safety policies. The safety policies and guidance contained in the annual report provide information to enable individuals to make informed decisions about their personal safety and enhance the safety of the community through their actions. Additionally, fire incident and safety systems information assists residents in emergency planning. The statistical information in this report allows members of the campus community to be informed about criminal activity occurring within and immediately surrounding the geographical boundaries of the campus and any related buildings owned or operated by the university.

Gathering & Reporting Statistical Information³⁰

For each calendar year, an SUDPS committee gathers statistical crime data from its own records and from information provided by the Office of the Vice Provost for Student Affairs, Title IX, and other designated Campus Security Authorities (CSAs). Fire incident statistics are obtained from the Stanford University Fire Marshal's Office. Because they have local police jurisdiction over some locations where Stanford facilities are located, the Santa Clara County and San Mateo County Sheriff's Offices, the Palo Alto Police Department, and other law enforcement agencies are asked to provide Clery-reportable crime statistics for the required geographical areas. Crime statistics are requested annually from jurisdictions in which Stanford University maintains property for educational purposes, whether it is owned, rented, or leased.

It is not uncommon for multiple sources, including CSAs, to report the same incident to the Clery Compliance Coordinator. To minimize the potential for counting an incident more than once, and to ensure crimes and locations are properly categorized, the university requires CSAs and other persons who provide information about Clery-reportable crimes 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.

University officials at each of the separate campuses, including the foreign campuses,³¹ gather the required crime statistics from their own records and from local law enforcement agencies. The statistics from foreign and branch campuses are forwarded to SUDPS. As required by federal law, SUDPS reports this information on an annual basis to the United States Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education. A team of trained university staff review the information provided by CSAs to ensure incidents are properly classified and counted.

Locations³²

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.

Public Property: "All public property, including

³¹ See corresponding note on page 106 for definitions.

³² See corresponding note on page 106 for definitions.

³⁰ For additional information, see corresponding note on page 106.

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

Clery Crime Statistics Definitions

This Safety, Security, and Fire Report includes crime statistics using 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 2022 through 2024 are based upon the definitions below. Any reported attempts are counted as a completed offense.

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 108-111.

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

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

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape (See also **sex offenses**).

Sex Offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person without the consent³³ of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. These offenses are rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape (sometimes used interchangeably with sexual assault).

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.³⁴

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.

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

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

Burglary: The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.³⁵

Theft - Motor Vehicle: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, including automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, golf carts, and mopeds, electric scooters, and e-bikes.

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 herein listed crimes and any other crime involving bodily injury, theft, intimidation, assault, or destruction/damage/vandalism, in which the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias against the victim. For the purposes of the Clery Act, the categories of bias that may serve to determine that a crime is a hate crime include the victim’s actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

Hazing: hazing means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or

³³ See corresponding note on page 106.

³⁴ See corresponding note on page 106.

³⁵ See corresponding note on page 106.

Campus Crime Statistics 2022 - 2024

persons regardless of the willingness to participate, that:

- is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
- causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury

The term 'student organization' means an organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.³⁶

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.

Unfounded: 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.

³⁶ Under the Stop Campus Hazing Act, institutions are required to collect hazing crime statistics for annual reporting in the Safety, Security, and Fire Report. Collection of those statistics began in January 2025, and crime statistics for 2025 will be published in the 2026 report.

VAWA Offenses

The following crimes are defined in the 2013 Reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act. Statistics for these crimes are incorporated into reporting for Clery Act compliance (see page 102).

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating Violence is not limited to sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. (If an act of violence meets the definition of domestic violence, then the act is classified as Domestic Violence rather than Dating Violence).³⁷

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.

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

For the purposes of the stalking definition, *course of conduct* means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person or interferes with a person's property. *Reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. *Substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

³⁷ See corresponding note on page 106.

CRIMES REPORTED TO THE POLICE AND CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES 2022 - 2024

Statistics in the following table are based upon the definitions stated in reauthorizations of the Higher Education Opportunity Act and Violence Against Women Act in 2013. See pages 99-100 for the applicable definitions. Refer to the next page for the individual sex offense statistics. Note that Student Residences is a subset of Campus geography.

Crime	Year	Student Residences <small>A subset of Campus</small>	Campus <small>Incl. Student Residences</small>	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total <small>Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property</small>	Unfounded <small>See page 105 for details</small>
<i>Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter</i>	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Negligent Manslaughter</i>	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Sex Offenses</i>	2022	33	59	0	0	59	2
	2023	20	63	1	0	64	0
	2024	26	46	0	0	46	0
<i>Robbery</i>	2022	1	2	0	0	2	0
	2023	0	5	0	4	9	1
	2024	0	2	0	0	2	0
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	2022	9	20	0	0	20	0
	2023	2	18	0	3	21	0
	2024	17	26	0	0	26	0
<i>Burglary</i>	2022	17	25	0	0	25	0
	2023	16	27	1	0	28	1
	2024	18	31	0	0	31	0
<i>Theft- Motor Vehicles*</i> <small>(including golf carts, motorcycles, e-bikes and motorized scooters)</small>	2022	8	149	1	0	150	0
	2023	11	190	0	0	190	0
	2024	2	181	1	0	182	0
<i>Arson</i>	2022	0	1	0	0	1	0
	2023	1	2	0	0	2	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Beginning in 2022, motor vehicle theft statistics reflect new guidance from the Department of Education to include self-propelled motorized electric transportation such as electric bicycles and motorized electric scooters. In 2024, 76 were e-bikes, 68 were electric scooters, 2 were electric skateboards, and 24 were golf carts. One motorcycle and 10 cars were also stolen.

Campus Crime Statistics 2022 - 2024

VAWA Crimes 2022 - 2024

Crime	Year	Student Residences <small>A subset of Campus</small>	Campus Incl. Student Residences	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property	Unfounded <small>See page 105 for details</small>
<i>Rape (including sodomy, sexual assault w/object, oral copulation)**</i>	2022	23	33	0	0	33**	2
	2023	13	31	0	0	31	0
	2024	20	27	0	0	27	0
<i>Fondling</i>	2022	10	25	0	0	25	0
	2023	7	28	1	0	29	0
	2024	6	19	0	0	19	0
<i>Incest</i>	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Statutory Rape#</i>	2022	0	1	0	0	1	0
	2023	0	4#	0	0	4	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sex Offenses	2022	33	59	0	0	59	2
	2023	20	63	1	0	64	0
	2024	26	46	0	0	46	0
<i>Dating Violence***</i>	2022	0	0	1***	0	1	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Domestic Violence</i>	2022	6	16	0	0	16	0
	2023	3	12	0	1	13	0
	2024	44	53¶	1	0	54	0
<i>Stalking</i>	2022	13	41	0	0	41	0
	2023	14	55	0	0	55	0
	2024	25	57	1	0	58	0

** Two reports received in 2022 included multiple incidents of sexual assault, some dating back to 2020. All Clery crimes are recorded in the statistics for the year in which the reports are received.

Three statutory rapes reported in 2023 occurred over 10 years ago, and all reports are from the same victim. Clery Act crimes are counted in the year for which they are reported.

*** Under California law, incidents of dating violence are included under domestic violence. In 2022, there was one incident reported in Stanford non-campus geography, in a location in which dating violence and domestic violence are differentiated in that state's code.

¶ Two reports received in 2024 described extended histories of relationship violence, accounting for over 20 reported incidents of domestic violence. Other reported incidents occurred in previous years, including crimes from over 25 years ago. Clery Act crimes are counted in the year for which they are reported.

Arrests 2022 - 2024[^]

Crime	Year	Student Residences <small>A subset of Campus</small>	Campus <small>Incl. Student Residences</small>	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total <small>On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property</small>	Unfounded <small>See page 105 for details</small>
<i>Liquor Law</i> [^]	2022	0	1	0	0	1	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Drug Violation</i>	2022	2	14	0	0	14	0
	2023	0	10	0	0	10	0
	2024	0	33	0	0	33	0
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2022	0	7	0	0	7	0
	2023	0	6	0	0	6	0
	2024	0	10	0	0	10	0

Disciplinary Actions 2022 - 2024

In compliance with the Clery Act, disciplinary referrals are counted when a violation of the law is referred to a university official for possible administrative sanction.

Violation	Year	Student Residences <small>A subset of Campus</small>	Campus <small>Incl. Student Residences</small>	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total <small>On-Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property</small>
<i>Liquor Law</i> [^]	2022	1	6	0	0	6
	2023	1	2	0	0	2
	2024	2	8	0	0	8
<i>Drug Violation</i>	2022	0	1	0	0	1
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
	2024	4	6	0	0	6
<i>Weapon Possession</i>	2022	1	2	0	0	2
	2023	1	1	0	0	1
	2024	1	2	0	0	2

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

Campus Crime Statistics 2022 - 2024

Hate Crimes (2022 - 2024)

2022- In 2022, there were seven hate crimes on campus: Two simple assaults, two thefts, one vandalism, and two instances of intimidation.

Simple assault: In one battery incident, the victim was walking on Campus Drive when an unknown male approached her from behind, slapped her in the face with an open hand, and then grabbed her shoulder, ripping her shirt. During the incident, it was reported that he made remarks about her skin color and referred to her using profanity, demonstrating bias against race.

In an attempted battery incident, the victim was holding hands with his husband when an unknown person spat at them, demonstrating bias against sexual orientation.

Theft: One theft incident, included the victim reporting that his mezuzah was stolen from the door of his student residence on Rosh Hashanah, demonstrating bias against religion. The second reported theft was an Israeli flag, stolen from inside a dormitory common area, demonstrating bias against national origin.

Vandalism: It was reported that a chair backrest in a classroom had been vandalized by the letters “KKK” scratched into its surface, demonstrating bias against race.

Intimidation: A victim with a website displaying Black Lives Matter content received a text message from an unknown suspect. The text conveyed disagreement with the student’s ideology, and the suspect stated they would “hunt” down the victim and other persons in the student group affiliated with the website, demonstrating bias against race.

Intimidation: A piece of rope that had been hanging in a tree on campus for a number of years was fashioned into a noose, at an unknown time and by an unknown suspect(s), demonstrating racial bias.

2023- In 2023, there were 24 reported hate crimes – 15 vandalisms, four simple assaults, two thefts, one aggravated assault, and two incidents of intimidation.

Vandalisms: Eleven of the vandalisms involved a swastika, demonstrating bias against religion. In campus geography, ten were etched into the walls or stalls in restrooms and one was etched into the wall of an elevator.

Another vandalism demonstrating bias against religion occurred when a mezuzah was detached from the door of a student residence. A sign for the Black Lives Matter movement was vandalized when an unknown suspect wrote over the sign in white marker, demonstrating bias against race at a campus location. There was one campus vandalism in which a paper sign depicting the Star of David was destroyed, demonstrating bias against religion. In another vandalism at a campus location, a sign at White Plaza with a number reflecting deaths of Palestinians from the Israel-Hamas war was torn up, reflecting bias against national origin.

Simple Assaults: In one simple assault, at a campus location, two students were shoved during a confrontation over posters, and comments were made that indicated a bias against national origin. At another campus location, a person made insulting remarks and attempted to spit on a student demonstrator, demonstrating bias against national origin. At another campus location, a person attempted to strike another person while using racial slurs, demonstrating bias against race.

Thefts: In one incident of theft at a student residence, a mezuzah was stolen from a student’s door, indicating bias against religion. In another theft at a student residence, a door mat was taken that identified the resident as a member of a protected class, indicating bias against sexual orientation.

Aggravated Assault: In one instance of an aggravated assault on campus, the suspect drove their vehicle into the crosswalk and struck a pedestrian, then yelled a statement indicating bias against national origin.

Intimidations: Both intimidation cases showed bias against religion. In one case of intimidation, a student who had earlier in

the day spoken openly to a group about their Jewish faith woke the next day to find drawn on their dorm room white board swastikas and a previously drawn figure of a man changed into the image of Hitler. In another case of intimidation, an unknown suspect drew a swastika and wrote the word “Nazi” into the layer of dust on the office window of a research fellow who is Jewish, at a campus location.

2024- In 2024, there were a total of twelve hate crimes – seven vandalisms, three intimidations, and two simple assaults.

Vandalism: On two occasions, feces were smeared onto the garage door of a private residence on campus, beneath a Palestinian flag. Another vandalism took place in a student residence in when a replica Palestinian flag that a student posted on their dorm room door was ripped in half. An on-campus vandalism occurred when Israeli flags were kicked from stands and onto the ground, causing minor damage. In another on-campus incident of vandalism, posters displaying the Israeli flag were torn from a display and damaged. These five vandalism incidents all demonstrated bias against national origin. An additional vandalism occurred when multiple swastikas and a derogatory statement using an epithet to refer to Black people were written on a bathroom wall on campus; because of the prevalence of swastikas in the graffiti, this incident is being classified as a hate crime with a bias against religion, with acknowledgment of the significant impact of expressions of anti-Black bias in any form or context. A vandalism incident with bias against religion occurred when a student awoke one morning to find that the door of their dorm room had been vandalized, including an accusation that they were falsely representing themselves as Muslim.

Intimidation – An intimidation with national origin bias occurred on campus when protesters shouted threatening remarks at a group of students leaving a speaking event about Antisemitism on campus, including telling them to go back to Europe and calling them settlers, and furthermore indicating that they knew where the students lived. An intimidation with racial bias occurred on campus when an intoxicated student aggressively approached and challenged another student to a fight, using a racial epithet against Black people. An additional intimidation with racial bias occurred on campus, reported to the police by a professor who received two phone calls from an individual addressing the professor with profane and racialized language, indicating he knew the professor identifies as African American.

Simple Assault: A simple assault with sexual orientation bias occurred on public property geography³⁸ when a protester blocking a roadway was bumped by a vehicle trying to make its way through an intersection; the driver made disparaging remarks about their perception of the protester's sexual orientation. A simple assault with national origin bias occurred on campus when an alum at a university event was followed, poked and grabbed by a suspect who made a derogatory reference to the alum's perceived Indian heritage, repeatedly stating that the alum did not belong at the event.

There was one unfounded hate crime in 2024, described in the next section.

Unfounded Crimes (2022 - 2024)

In 2022, there were two unfounded reports of sexual assaults. In one case, the alleged victim reported to a hospital nurse that she had been raped in the Wilbur parking lot. In the second case, the alleged victim reported to a hospital nurse that a male had pulled her out of her office on campus and raped her. These incidents were unfounded based on evidence from law enforcement investigations demonstrating that both reports were false.

In 2023, there were two unfounded cases. One, a reported attempted burglary, was unfounded when the investigation revealed that a new housekeeper mistakenly tried to use a key at the incorrect residence. A second case, reported as a robbery, was unfounded when the property that had been reported as stolen was determined to have been misplaced.

In 2024, there was one unfounded hate crime in the category of theft. During the investigation for flags that were stolen from an on campus location, it was determined that property was not removed but had instead been damaged. A separate case was written for the hate crime, in the category of vandalism.

³⁸ See Clery Act geography definitions on page 98.

Campus Crime Statistics 2022 - 2024

Crime Statistics Notes

30. *Crime and fire statistics reported in this publication are for the main Stanford University campus, located in unincorporated Santa Clara County. Stanford Health Care and the Lucile Packard Children's Hospital are separate legal entities from Stanford University and from each other. The Stanford Health Care Adult Hospital at Stanford and the Lucile Packard Children's Hospital at Stanford are physically contiguous to the Stanford University campus. Because of their proximity to the Stanford University campus, and because medical students receive training at these medical facilities, Stanford includes the both the SHC Adult Hospital and the LPCH at Stanford facilities as on campus, in accordance with the Department of Education's 2011 program review determination regarding Yale's campus and the adjacent Yale-New Haven Hospital.*
31. *A "separate campus" is a Clery term that defines a location owned or controlled by the institution, which is not reasonably contiguous to the main campus, has an organized program of study and has on-site administrators. A "branch campus" is a type of "separate campus". To be considered a "branch campus," the location must be geographically apart and independent from the main campus. Further, it must be permanent in nature, have its own faculty and administrative organization and offer courses leading to a degree or credential. A "foreign campus" is another type of "separate campus." A location will be classified as a "foreign campus" if the location is in a country other than the U.S.; a U.S.-based institution owns or controls the property or facility; there is an organized program of study; and there are administrative personnel on site.*
32. *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 above 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 was performed in accordance with regulatory guidance produced by the U.S. Department of Education and the Code of Federal Regulations.*
33. *The Clery Act does not provide a federal definition of consent.*
34. *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 reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, crimes that meet the definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, arson, and hate crimes will always be counted separately, when there are other reportable crimes.*
35. *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 an offender enters five separate bedrooms accessible from a single point of entry, such as a suite, then this single incident counts as five burglaries.*
37. *Most incidents of Dating Violence are subsumed by the definition of Domestic Violence, if both state and federal definitions are considered. When an incident satisfies both definitions, it will be classified as Domestic Violence only. For statistical recording, each incident is counted once.*

Defintions

Consent | Federal & State Crimes



Stanford

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 SHARE Title IX Office, the definition from the Stanford University Administrative Guide³⁹, in compliance with California Education Code section 67386, applies. The California Penal Code definition of consent is the standard used for criminal investigations and prosecutions in the state of California.

Stanford University Administrative Guide 1.7.1	CA Penal Code
<p><i>Affirmative Consent</i> means affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure that the person has the Affirmative Consent of the other or others to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest or resistance does not mean Affirmative Consent, nor does silence mean Affirmative Consent. Affirmative Consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. Affirmative Consent may be based on a condition(s), e.g., the use of a condom, and that condition(s) must continue to be met throughout an activity, unless there is mutual agreement to forego or change the condition. When there is no Affirmative Consent present during sexual activity, the activity at issue necessarily occurred “against the person’s will.”</p> <p>The existence of a dating relationship between the persons involved, or the fact of past sexual relations between them, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of Affirmative Consent. In evaluating Affirmative Consent, it cannot be a defense that a respondent’s belief that the complainant consented to the sexual activity arose under either of the following circumstances:</p> <p>The respondent’s belief in Affirmative Consent arose from the intoxication or recklessness of the respondent.</p> <p>The respondent did not take reasonable steps, in the circumstances known to the respondent at the time, to ascertain whether the complainant gave Affirmative Consent.</p> <p>It shall not be a valid excuse that the respondent believed that the complainant Affirmatively Consented to sexual activity if the respondent knew or reasonably should have known that the complainant was Incapacitated. Incapacitation means the complainant was unable to Affirmatively Consent because the complainant was asleep, unconscious, under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication, such that the complainant could not understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual activity, or was unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition. Incapacitation is not necessarily the same as legal intoxication.</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>

Crime definitions provided by the Jeanne Clery ampus Safety Act and the Violence Against Women Act can differ from the California Penal Code statutes that are enforced by California law enforcement agencies. The following table compares the federal definitions, codified for Clery Act purposes in C.F.R 668.46(c), with the California statutes for similar crimes. ***This list is intended to be illustrative, not exhaustive.***

³⁹ This consent definition is compliant with California Education Code § 67386.

Definitions

Federal & State Crimes

Clery Act / VAWA	CA Penal Code
<p>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></p>	<p>§ 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.</p>
<p>Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, house, public building, vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another.</p>	<p>§ 451 - A person is guilty of arson when he or she willfully and maliciously sets fire to or burns or causes to be burned or who aids, counsels, or procures the burning of, any structure, forest land, or property.</p>
<p>Burglary (structure) is the unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft.</p>	<p>§ 459 - Every person who enters any house, room, apartment, tenement, shop, warehouse, store, [...] vehicle as defined by the Vehicle Code, ... with the intent to commit a grand or petit larceny or any felony is guilty of a burglary.</p>
<p>Burglary (structure) is the unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft.</p>	<p>§ 459 - Every person who enters any house, room, apartment, tenement, shop, warehouse, store, [...] vehicle as defined by the Vehicle Code, ... with the intent to commit a grand or petit larceny or any felony is guilty of a burglary.</p>
<p>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. (b) Subdivision (a) shall apply if the victim is or was one or more of the following: (1) The offender's spouse or former spouse. (2) The offender's cohabitant or former cohabitant. (3) The offender's fiancé or fiancée, or someone with whom the offender has, or previously had, an engagement or dating relationship.</p> <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><i>Dating violence and domestic violence laws in other jurisdictions will be considered for annual statistical recording, as applicable, when Clery-reportable incidents occur at Stanford Clery locations outside California.</i></p>

Clery Act / VAWA	CA Penal Code
<p>Fondling is the touching of private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.</p>	<p><i>Crimes in section 243.4, including but not limited to:</i> § 243.4(a) - Any person who touches an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, and if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. § 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. § 243.4(e)(1) - Any person who touches an intimate part of another person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and is for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of misdemeanor sexual battery.</p>
<p>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: (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>
<p>Simple Assault is an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury...</p>	<p>§ 242 - A battery is any willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another.</p>
<p>Intimidation is to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.</p>	<p>§ 4226(a) - A person, whether or not acting under color of law, shall not, by force or threat of force, willfully injure, intimidate, interfere with, oppress, or threaten any other person in the free exercise or enjoyment of a right or privilege secured by the Constitution or laws of this state or by the Constitution or laws of the United States in whole or in part because of one or more of the actual or perceived characteristics of the victim § 4226(b) - A person, whether or not acting under color of law, shall not knowingly deface, damage, or destroy the real or personal property of any other person for the purpose of intimidating or interfering with the free exercise or enjoyment of a right or privilege secured by the Constitution or laws of this state or by the Constitution or laws of the US, in whole or in part because of one or more of the actual or perceived characteristics of the victim</p>
<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. § 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>

Defintions

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>Pursuant to Penal Code 263.1, as of January 1, 2017, all forms of non-consensual sexual assault may be considered rape for the purposes of the gravity of the offense and support of survivors. Some of the crimes which would be classified as rape pursuant to the Violence Against Women Act include (list is illustrative not exhaustive):</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>
<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>

Clery Act / VAWA	CA Penal Code
<p>Sexual assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI’s Unified Crime Reporting program.</p>	<p>The definition of sexual assault in the CA Penal Code can vary depending on the Title, Chapter, and Section within the Penal Code. Penal Code sections that match the Clery/VAWA definition of sexual assault include, but are not limited to, the following (this list is intended to be illustrative not comprehensive):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § 220- Assault with intent to commit mayhem or specified sex offenses; assault of a person under 18 years of age with intent to commit specified sex offenses § 243.4- Sexual Battery § 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>Per § 263.1 PC, all forms of nonconsensual sexual assault may be considered rape for the purposes of the gravity of the offense and the support of survivors.</p> <p><i>Note: Although it is not used for criminal prosecution, California Education Code 67380 also defines sexual assault as including, but is not limited to, rape, forced sodomy, forced oral copulation, rape by a foreign object, sexual battery, or the threat of any of these.</i></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's Office

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 and maintain a fire-safe environment.

SUFMO Outreach Programs

SUFMO's employees serve the main campus, the School of Medicine, the Hopkins Marine Station, and specific services for 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 training for residential, dining, custodial, and facilities staff.
- Student housing evacuation drills are scheduled during the Autumn Quarter.
- Buildings are inspected annually by either SUFMO staff or the local jurisdiction.
- Fire protection systems and extinguishers are inspected, tested, and maintained at intervals required by state



Photo: Ellis Lau/Wikimedia

and local regulations.

- Evacuation drills are scheduled monthly with the on-campus children's day care centers, and an annual drill is scheduled for the Hoover Tower high rise.
- Construction projects are reviewed by SUFMO Fire Protection Engineers and applicable EH&S subject-matter experts to address fire safety, life safety, and hazardous materials use and storage.

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 explosions and protecting life and property. Governing jurisdictions include the cities of Palo Alto, Livermore, 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.

Fire safety training is offered throughout the year. 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. All buildings are encouraged to conduct evacuation drills annually.

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*).

Always call 9-1-1 to report a fire or smoke to the fire department, even the fire has already been extinguished.

Prohibited Items:



Battery operated devices, such as electric bicycles, scooters, hoverboards, etc., are prohibited inside any university residence, due to the possibility of fires associated with overheating while charging.



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 at 650-725-3268 for more information.

Fire Safety System Improvements

Stanford has made a commitment to install automatic fire sprinkler systems in all new facilities and residences and to retrofit existing residences. This installation process will continue for several years. Stanford Residential & Dining Enterprises is in the process of upgrading a number of fire alarm systems that are reaching the end of their serviceable life.

Student Housing

Fire Statistics

Note: The residences in this list are identified by the naming conventions in effect for 2024.

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Est. Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Munger Bldg 1	566 Arguello Way	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Munger Bldg 2	895 Campus Drive	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Munger Bldg 3	610 Bowdoin Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Munger Bldg 4	555 Salvatierra	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Munger - Jacobsen-Sorensen	554 Salvatierra	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Mars	553 Mayfield Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Lathrop / Muwekma-Tah-Ruk	543 Lasuen Mall	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Storey	544 Lasuen Mall	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
550 Lasuen	550 Lasuen Mall	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Columbae	549 Lasuen Mall	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Sigma Nu	557 Mayfield Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Lagunita	326 Santa Teresa	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Roble Hall	374 Santa Teresa	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	2/20/24	Unintentional / Kitchen fire	-	\$1-99	0	0
Florence Moore Hall	436 Mayfield Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
675 Lomita	675 Lomita Drive	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0



		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Est. Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
680 Lomita	680 Lomita Drive	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
1047 Campus Drive	1047 Campus Drive	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Kappa Sigma	1035 Campus Drive	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Jerry	658 Lomita Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Kappa Kappa Gamma	664 Lomita Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Enchanted Broccoli Forest	1115 Campus Drive	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Narnia	1135 Campus Drive	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Moore South (BOB)	566 Mayfield Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Robert Moore North	562 Mayfield Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Xanadu	558 Mayfield Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	3/20/24	Unintentional / Accidental spill onto ignition source	Y	\$1-99	0	0
Treat	554 Governor's Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Murray	566 Governor's Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Yost	574 Governor's Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Griffin	251 Governor's Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Jenkins	251 Governor's Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

Student Housing

Fire Statistics

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Est. Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Anderson	251 Governor's Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Marx	251 Governor's Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Potter	236 Santa Teresa	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	3/4/23	Unintentional / Kitchen Fire	Y	\$0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Adams	236 Santa Teresa	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Robinson	236 Santa Teresa	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Schiff	236 Santa Teresa	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
R. Lyman Grad Bldg 1	121 Campus Drive	2022	No Fires	--	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
R. Lyman Grad Bldg 3	121 Campus Drive	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Branner Hall	655 Escondido Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Toyon Hall	455 Arguello Way	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Crothers Memorial	621 Escondido Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Crothers Hall	609 Escondido Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Wilbur Hall	658 Escondido Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Stern Hall	618 Escondido Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Kimball Hall	673 Escondido Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	2/19/24	Unintentional / battery charger malfunction	Y	\$100-999	0	0
Ng House	684 Serra Street	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0



		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Est. Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Castano	685 Escondido Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Lantana	750 Campus Drive	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Schwab Residential Center	680 Serra Street	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 1	1 Comstock Circle	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 2	2 Comstock Circle	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 3	3 Comstock Circle	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 4	4 Comstock Circle	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 7	7 Comstock Circle	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 15	15 Comstock Circle	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 16	16 Comstock Circle	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 17	17 Comstock Circle	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 18	18 Comstock Circle	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 19	19 Comstock Circle	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 20	20 Comstock Circle	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 21	21 Comstock Circle	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 23	23 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

Student Housing

Fire Statistics

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Est. Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Escondido Village I, Unit 24	24 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 25	25 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 26	26 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 27	27 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 28	28 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 29	29 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 30	30 Angell Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 31	31 Angell Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 32	32 Angell Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 33	33 Angell Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 34	34 Angell Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 35	35 Angell Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 36	36 Angell Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Studio 3	37 Angell Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 38	38 Angell Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 39	39 Angell Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 40	40 Angell Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0



		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Est. Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Escondido Village I, Unit 41	41 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 42	42 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 49	49 Dudley Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 50	50 Dudley Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 52	52 Dudley Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 53	53 Dudley Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 54	54 Dudley Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 55	55 Dudley Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 56	56 Dudley Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 57	57 Dudley Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 58	58 Dudley Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	--	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 59	59 Dudley Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 60	60 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 61	61 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 62	62 Abrams Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido II, Abrams Midrise	63 Abrams Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 64	64 Abrams Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

Student Housing

Fire Statistics

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Est. Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Escondido Village II, Unit 65	65 Abrams Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 66	66 Abrams Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 67	67 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 68	68 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 69	69 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 70	70 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 71	71 Barnes Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 72	72 Barnes Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 73	73 Barnes Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Barnes Midrise	74 Barnes Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 75	75 Barnes Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 76	76 Barnes Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 77	77 Barnes Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 78	78 Barnes Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 79	79 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 80	80 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 81	81 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0



		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Est. Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Escondido Village II, Unit 82	82 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 83	83 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 84	84 Hulme Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 85	85 Hulme Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 86	86 Hulme Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Hulme Midrise	87 Hulme Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 88	88 Hulme Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 89	89 Hulme Court	2021	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 90	90 Hulme Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 91	91 Thoburn Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 92	92 Thoburn Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 93	93 Thoburn Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 94	94 Thoburn Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, Hoskins Midrise	730 Serra Street	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village III, McFarland Midrise	720 Serra Street	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Quillen Highrise	737 Campus Drive	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village IV, Blackwelder Highrise	781 Escondido Road	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

Student Housing

Fire Statistics

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Est. Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Escondido Village V, Unit 127	127 Running Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 128	128 Running Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 129	129 Running Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 130	130 Running Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 131	131 Running Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 132	132 Running Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 133	133 Running Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 134	134 Running Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 135	135 Running Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 136	136 Running Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 137	137 Running Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 138	138 Running Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 139	139 Running Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 140	140 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 141	141 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 142	142 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 143	143 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0



		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Est. Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Escondido Village V, Unit 144	144 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village V, Mirrielees Highrise	730 Escondido Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 201	201 Rosse Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 202	202 Running Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 206	206 Rosse Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 207	207 Running Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 208	208 Rosse Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 209	209 Running Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 212	212 Pine Hill Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 213	213 Pine Hill Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 214	214 Pine Hill Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 215	215 Pine Hill Court	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 216	216 Rosse Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 217	217 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 218	218 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 220	220 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2021	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 221	221 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

Student Housing

Fire Statistics

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Est. Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Rains - Bldg 222	222 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 223	223 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 224	224 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 225	225 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 226	226 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 227	227 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 228	228 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 229	229 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 232	232 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 233	233 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 234	234 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 235	235 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 236	236 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 237	237 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Rains - Bldg 238	238 Ayrshire Farm Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Studio 4	51 Dudley Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Studio 5	44 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0



		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Est. Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Studio 6	47 Olmsted Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Studio 2	729 Escondido Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Studio 1	736 Escondido Rd.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Kappa Alpha Theta	585 Cowell Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Zeta Alpha Pi	710 Bowdoin Street	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Delta Delta Delta	702 Bowdoin Street	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Pi Beta Phi	517 Cowell Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Terra	539 Cowell Lane	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
576 Alvarado	576 Alvarado Row	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	2/3/23	Unintentional / Kitchen Fire	Y	\$0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Hammarckjold House	592 Alvarado Row	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	2/3/23	Unintentional / Kitchen Fire	N	\$0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Neptune	650 Mayfield Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
1018 Campus Drive	1018 Campus Drive	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Grove	584 Mayfield Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Kairos	586 Mayfield Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Phi Kappa Psi	592 Mayfield Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
610 Mayfield Cottage	610 Mayfield Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
The Warehouse	620 Mayfield Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

Student Housing

Fire Statistics

		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Est. Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Durand	634 Mayfield Ave.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Cooksey (Synergy)	550 San Juan St.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Roth	713 Santa Ynez St.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
717 Dolores - Pluto	717 Dolores St.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village - Rosse	14 Comstock Circle	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village - Hastorf	10 Comstock Circle	2022	7/7/22	Unintentional / Kitchen Fire	Y	\$100-999	0	0
		2022	7/12/22	Unintentional / Kitchen Fire	Y	\$0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Kennedy Commons	12 Comstock Circle	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village - Lieberman	5 Comstock Circle	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village - Miller	6 Comstock Circle	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Jack McDonald Hall	650 Serra Street	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village Graduate Residences, Bldg A	757 Campus Drive	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village Graduate Residences, Bldg B	735 Serra Street	2022	10/24/22	Unintentional / Unattd. Candle	Y	\$100-999	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village Graduate Residences, Bldg C	726 Serra Street	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Escondido Village Graduate Residences, Bldg D	736 Campus Drive	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1618 Sand Hill Road	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1470 Sand Hill Road	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0



		Calendar Year	Date of Incident	Nature of Fire	Alarm/Sprinkler Activation	Est. Damages	Injuries From Fire	Deaths From Fire
Oak Creek Apartments	1766 San Hill Road	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1520 Sand Hill Road	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1560 Sand Hill Road	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1700 Sand Hill Road	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1742 Sand Hill Road	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1300 Oak Creek Dr.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1380 Oak Creek Dr.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1400 Oak Creek Dr.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1450 Oak Creek Dr.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1510 Oak Creek Dr.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	4/8/24	Unintentional / Kitche Fire	N	\$0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1540 Oak Creek Dr.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1610 Oak Creek Dr.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	(Inactive)	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	(Inactive)	-	0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1704 Oak Creek Dr.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1736 Oak Creek Dr.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1788 Oak Creek Dr.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1812 Sand Hill Road	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1824 Oak Creek Dr.	2022	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2023	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0
		2024	No Fires	-	-	0	0	0

Fire Safety Systems

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



		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
Yost House	574 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Griffin House	251 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Jenkins House	251 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Anderson House	251 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Marx House	251 Governor's Ave.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Potter House	236 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Adams House	236 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Robinson House	236 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Schiff House	236 Santa Teresa	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
R. Lyman Grad Bldg 1	121 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
R. Lyman Grad Bldg 3	121 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Branner Hall	655 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Toyon Hall	455 Arguello Way	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Crothers Memorial	621 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Crothers Hall	609 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Wilbur Hall	658 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Stern Hall	618 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Kimball Hall	673 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Ng	684 Serra St.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Castano	685 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Lantana	750 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Schwab Residential Center	680 Serra Street	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Escondido Village I, Unit 1	1 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 2	2 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 3	3 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 4	4 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 7	7 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 15	15 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 16	16 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0

Fire Safety Systems

		Fire Alarm Smoke Detection	Fire Alarm Manual Pull Stations	Fire Sprinkler System	Kitchen Hood Fire Suppression	Smoke Alarms	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans	Evacuation Drills per Calendar Year
Escondido Village I, Unit 17	17 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 18	18 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 19	19 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 20	20 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 21	21 Comstock Circle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village I, Unit 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



		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 55	55 Dudley Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 56	56 Dudley Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 57	57 Dudley Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 58	58 Dudley Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 59	59 Dudley Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 60	60 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 61	61 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 62	62 Abrams Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido II Abrams Midrise	63 Abrams Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Escondido Village II, Unit 64	64 Abrams Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 65	65 Abrams Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 66	66 Abrams Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 67	67 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 68	68 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 69	69 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 70	70 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 71	71 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 72	72 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 73	73 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Barnes Midrise	74 Barnes Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Escondido Village II, Unit 75	75 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 76	76 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 77	77 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 78	78 Barnes Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 79	79 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 80	80 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 81	81 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 82	82 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 83	83 Olmsted Rd.	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 84	84 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0

Fire Safety Systems

		Fire Alarm Smoke Detection	Fire Alarm Manual Pull Stations	Fire Sprinkler System	Kitchen Hood Fire Suppression	Smoke Alarms	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans	Evacuation Drills per Calendar Year
Escondido Village II, Unit 85	85 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 86	86 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Hulme Midrise	87 Hulme Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Escondido Village II, Unit 88	88 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 89	89 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 90	90 Hulme Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 91	91 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 92	92 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 93	93 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village II, Unit 94	94 Thoburn Court	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village III, Hoskins Midrise	730 Serra Street	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Escondido Village III, McFarland Midrise	720 Serra Street	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Escondido Village IV, Quillen Highrise	737 Campus Drive	Y	Y	10%	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Escondido Village IV, Blackwelder Highrise	781 Escondido Road	Y	Y	10%	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Toussaint Louverture House	610 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
The Warehouse	620 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Durand House	634 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Cooksey (Synergy)	550 San Juan St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Roth	713 Santa Ynez St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Pluto	717 Dolores St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
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
Kennedy Commons	12 Comstock Rd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0
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
Jack McDonald Hall	650 Jane Stanford Way	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Escondido Village V, Unit 127	127 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 128	128 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0



		Fire Alarm Smoke Detection	Fire Alarm Manual Pull Stations	Fire Sprinkler System	Kitchen Hood Fire Suppression	Smoke Alarms	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans	Evacuation Drills per Calendar Year
Escondido Village V, Unit 129	129 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 130	130 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 131	131 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 132	132 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 133	133 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 134	134 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 135	135 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 136	136 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 137	137 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 138	138 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 139	139 Running Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 140	140 Ayrshire Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 141	141 Ayrshire Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 142	142 Ayrshire Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 143	143 Ayrshire Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Unit 144	144 Ayrshire Farm Lane	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0
Escondido Village V, Mirrielees Highrise	730 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 201	201 Rosse Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 202	202 Running Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 206	206 Rosse Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 207	207 Running Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 208	208 Rosse Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 209	209 Running Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 212	212 Pine Hill Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 213	213 Pine Hill Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 214	214 Pine Hill Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 215	215 Pine Hill Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 216	216 Rosse Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 217	217 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 218	218 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 220	220 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 221	221 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 222	222 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1

Fire Safety Systems

		Fire Alarm Smoke Detection	Fire Alarm Manual Pull Stations	Fire Sprinkler System	Kitchen Hood Fire Suppression	Smoke Alarms	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Plans	Evacuation Drills per Calendar Year
Rains - Bldg 223	223 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 224	224 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 225	225 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 226	226 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 227	227 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 228	228 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 229	229 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 232	232 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 233	233 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 234	234 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 235	235 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 236	236 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 237	237 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Rains - Bldg 238	238 Ayrshire Farm Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Studio 3	37 Angell Court	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Studio 4	51 Dudley Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Studio 6	334 Olmsted Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Studio 5	344 Olmsted Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Studio 2	729 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Studio 1	736 Escondido Rd.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2
Kappa Alpha Theta	585 Cowell Lane	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Zeta Alpha Pi	710 Bowdoin St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Delta Delta Delta	702 Bowdoin St.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Pi Beta Phi	517 Cowell Lane	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Terra	539 Cowell Lane	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
576 Alvarado	576 Alvarado Row	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Hammar skjold House	592 Alvarado Row	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Neptune	650 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
1018 Campus	1018 Campus Drive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1



		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
Grove	584 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Kairos	586 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Phi Kappa Psi	592 Mayfield Ave.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1
Escondido Village Graduate Residences, Bldg A - Duan	757 Campus Drive	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Escondido Village Graduate Residences, Bldg B	735 Serra Street	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Escondido Village Graduate Residences, Bldg C	726 Serra Street	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Escondido Village Graduate Residences, Bldg D	736 Campus Drive	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1300 Oak Creek Drive	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1380 Oak Creek Drive	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1400 Oak Creek Drive	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1450 Oak Creek Drive	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1510 Oak Creek Drive	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1540 Oak Creek Drive	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1610 Oak Creek Drive	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	0
Oak Creek Apartments	1704 Oak Creek Drive	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1736 Oak Creek Drive	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1788 Oak Creek Drive	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1824 Oak Creek Drive	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1618 Sand Hill Road	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1812 Sand Hill Road	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1470 Sand Hill Road	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1520 Sand Hill Road	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1560 Sand Hill Road	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1700 Sand Hill Road	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1742 Sand Hill Road	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1
Oak Creek Apartments	1766 Sand Hill Road	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1

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