2019
ANNUAL SECURITY & FIRE SAFETY REPORT
(Includes Crime Statistics for Calendar Years 2018, 2017 and 2016)

University of California, San Diego
October 1, 2019
The University of California, in accordance with applicable federal and state laws and university policies, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy (including pregnancy, childbirth, and medical conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth), physical or mental disability, medical condition (cancer related or genetic characteristics), ancestry, marital status, age, sexual orientation, citizenship, or service in the uniformed services (including membership, application for membership, performance of service, application for service, or obligation for service in the uniformed services). The university also prohibits harassment on any of these bases, including sexual harassment, as well as sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. This nondiscrimination policy covers admission, access, and treatment in university programs and activities.

The following office has been designated to handle inquiries relating to non-discrimination policies as well as issues relating to sexual harassment and sexual violence:

**Office for the Prevention of Harassment & Discrimination**  
**University of California San Diego**  
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La Jolla, CA 92093-0024  
**(858) 534-8298**  
[http://ophd.ucsd.edu](http://ophd.ucsd.edu)

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*Note: The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report contains summaries of existing laws and regulations and University policies. Please refer to the applicable cited laws, regulations and policies for the current and full text of the law, regulation or policy.*
I. THE CLERY ACT

In 1990, the Higher Education Act of 1965 was amended to include the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 (Title II of Public Law 101-542). This amendment required all postsecondary institutions participating in the Title IV student financial aid programs to disclose campus crime statistics and security information. In 1998, the Act was renamed the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (more commonly known as the Clery Act) in memory of Jeanne Clery, a Lehigh University student who was raped and murdered in her dorm room in 1986. On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed a bill that strengthened and reauthorized the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Included in the bill were amendments to the Clery Act that afforded additional rights to victims/survivors of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

The Clery Act requires colleges and universities to draft and implement policies and procedures, as well as disclose certain crime statistics. These requirements include, but are not limited to:

- Developing policies and procedures regarding crime prevention, missing students, drug and alcohol use, reporting and preventing sexual assaults, and issuing emergency notifications, among others.
- Creating awareness and prevention programs for students and employees regarding dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.
- Issuing Timely Warnings for Clery Act crimes that constitute a serious or continuing threat to the safety of students or employees.
- Publishing an Annual Security and Fire Safety Report containing crime and fire statistics and statements of policies/procedures.
- Submitting crime and fire statistics to the U.S. Department of Education.

UC San Diego strives to provide a safe campus environment for its students, faculty and staff in compliance with the Clery Act and other federal and state laws. Each year by October 1, UC San Diego publishes its Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, which includes UC San Diego’s statements of policies and procedures relating to campus safety and security, as well as certain crime and fire statistics. This Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is prepared with the cooperation of many University departments, and is intended to communicate important safety information to students, faculty and staff, and to assist prospective students, faculty and staff in the decision-making process of selecting a college or university by highlighting that UC San Diego is a safe place to learn, live and work.
II. PREPARING THE ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

The statements of policies and procedures presented in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report have been prepared by members or designees of the Clery Compliance Committee, which includes representatives from the following departments:

- Campus Advocacy, Resources, and Education at the Sexual Assault Resource Center (CARE at SARC)
- Campus Fire Marshal
- Council of Deans of Student Affairs
- Environment, Health & Safety
- Housing*Dining*Hospitality
- Human Resources: Employee Relations
- Office of Ethics & Compliance (OEC)
- Office for the Prevention of Harassment & Discrimination (OPHD)
- Office of Student Conduct (OSC)
- Undergraduate Colleges: Residence Life & Student Affairs
- UC San Diego Police Department
- UC San Diego Health Employee Relations
- UC San Diego Health Security Services

The procedures for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics include reporting statistics to the University that are based upon reports of Clery Act crimes occurring on Clery geography that are (1) reported directly to the UC San Diego Police Department; (2) reported to Campus Security Authorities, who then submit reports of the crimes to the UC San Diego Police Department; or (3) reported to local law enforcement agencies. For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year in which the crime was reported. All of the statistics are gathered, compiled, and reported to the University community via the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. These statistics are also submitted to the US Department of Education.

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is distributed to all students, faculty and staff by October 1 of each year by email and is available at http://www.police.ucsd.edu/docs/annualclery.pdf. Paper copies of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report may be obtained by contacting the UC San Diego Police Department at (858) 534-4361 or in person at the UC San Diego Police Department located in Campus Services Complex, Bldg. B.
III. REPORTING CRIMES AND EMERGENCIES

A. Reporting to Law Enforcement

The University encourages crime victims, witnesses or anyone who learns about a crime to report the crime or emergency accurately and promptly to the UC San Diego Police Department or to the San Diego Police Department if you are off campus and within the city of San Diego or to the local law enforcement agency. Crimes should be reported when the victim of such crime elects to report, or is unable to make such a report. Every report made to the UC San Diego Police Department is reviewed to determine whether a follow-up investigation is required; whether a Timely Warning to the UC San Diego community is warranted; and whether the incident qualifies as a Clery reportable statistic for the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

Please see Section VII for UC San Diego’s Timely Warning policy statement.

The UC San Diego Police Department is located at Campus Services Complex, Bldg B and can be reached twenty-four hours a day at 9-1-1 or (858) 534-HELP (4357). For off campus locations, calls for assistance should be directed to the local law enforcement agency, such as the San Diego Police Department.

The UC San Diego Police Department Communications Center is a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP), which is staffed 365 days per year, 24 hours a day with a dispatcher to respond to 911 and administrative calls.

In response to information received in the Communication Center from these calls, the UC San Diego Police Department will take the required action, which could include the dispatching of an officer or making a request for the victim to come to the Police Department to file a report. In some cases, incoming 9-1-1 calls are transferred to the appropriate PSAP having jurisdiction over the location of the reported incident. Criminal cases and incidents which involve student suspects are shared with the Office of Student Conduct for review and potential action by the Office of Student Conduct.

The UC San Diego Police Department also has the ability to notify San Diego County emergency dispatchers of emergency situations occurring on or off campus via portable, mobile, and Land Mobile Radio (LMR) communications systems. This radio system allows the Police Department to summon assistance from emergency responders from surrounding agencies and patch the radio communications together for a coordinated response, if deemed necessary and appropriate.

Crimes may also be reported to Campus Security Authorities (“CSAs”). CSAs will not investigate the crime, but they submit reports to the UC San Diego Police Department online or via a fillable pdf available at www.clery.ucsd.edu. The UC San Diego Police Department assesses the information provided in the Campus Security Authority Crime Report Form, determines whether an immediate response is warranted, if a Timely Warning should be issued and determines appropriate follow-up. Please see Section III.B for a description of Campus Security Authorities.

UC San Diego Health staff should report any crimes at the Hillcrest or La Jolla Medical Centers to the UC San Diego Health Security Services personnel who liaison with the San Diego Police Department, UC San Diego Police Department or any other law enforcement agency with jurisdiction, as needed.

Incidents that qualify as sex offenses, dating violence, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking should also be reported to the Office for the Prevention of Harassment & Discrimination pursuant to Title IX and UC Policy. See Appendix C. Reports can be made online using the Bias Incident Report Form or by calling (858) 534-8298 or emailing ophd@ucsd.edu.

Clery Act crimes occurring on Clery geography that are reported to the UC San Diego Police Department, Office for the Prevention of Harassment & Discrimination, Office of Student Conduct, UC San Diego Health Security Services, other CSAs and local law enforcement agencies are used to compile the crime statistics for this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.
B. Campus Security Authorities ("CSAs")

Individuals identified as Campus Security Authorities ("CSAs") must report Clery Act crimes, which they directly witness or learn about in the course of their duties, to the UC San Diego Police Department, regardless of whether the victim chooses to file a report with law enforcement or to press charges.

In addition to UC San Diego Police Department staff, CSAs include all staff in the Office for the Prevention of Harassment & Discrimination and the Office of Student Conduct. CSAs also include UC San Diego Health Security Services staff, as well as athletic coaches and assistant coaches, Deans and Assistant Deans of Student Affairs, Coordinators of Student Activities, Resident Assistants and House Advisors, and other officials on campus who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

CSAs complete a Campus Security Authority Crime Report Form and submit it to the UC San Diego Police Department. The UC San Diego Police Department assesses the information provided in the crime report form, determines whether an immediate response is warranted, if a Timely Warning should be issued, and determines appropriate follow-up.

The University strongly encourages all members of the community to report crimes directly to the UC San Diego Police Department. If the incident involves dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, CSAs who are also Responsible Employees as defined under Title IX and University of California Policy, must also make a report to the Office for the Prevention of Harassment & Discrimination. See Appendix C for the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy.

C. Pastoral and Professional Counselors

The Clery Act requires the University to disclose our policies relating to reporting requirements for pastoral and professional counselors. UC San Diego does not employ pastoral counselors. Although professional counselors and other confidential resources on campus (described in Section III.D) may have significant responsibility and involvement in student and campus activities, they are exempt from Clery reporting requirements and they do not report Clery crimes to the UC San Diego Police Department for inclusion in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report or for review of a possible issuance of a Timely Warning. UC San Diego does not have any procedures which encourage professional counselors, at their discretion, to inform those they counsel of procedures for reporting crimes voluntarily and anonymously for inclusion in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. However, anyone may report a crime to the UC San Diego Police Department on a voluntary or anonymous basis. See Section III.D below.
D. Voluntary/Anonymous Reporting

UC San Diego encourages all victims or witnesses of a crime to file a report with the UC San Diego Police Department. Individuals wishing to make a report to the UC San Diego Police Department on a voluntary or anonymous basis may do so online or via a text message.

The UC San Diego Police Department uses an anonymous tip reporting tool so campus and community members can report a crime or share crime tips anonymously. Please refer to [http://police.ucsd.edu/services/anonymous.html](http://police.ucsd.edu/services/anonymous.html) for the most current information on anonymous crime reporting.

Additionally, these anonymous reports will be included in the statistics presented in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report if they meet Clery Act definitions.

In addition, CSAs who are submitting reports of Clery crimes to the UC San Diego Police Department are not required to identify the victim by name if the victim wishes to remain anonymous. Further, the Police Department will advise victims of sexual violence that they may pursue Confidential Victim status pursuant to California Penal Code § 293.

Victims or witnesses who wish to remain anonymous and/or seek confidential support or resources, and who do not wish to pursue action within the University or criminal justice system, are encouraged to contact confidential resources on campus for support and guidance. Confidential on-campus resources include CARE at SARC, Counseling & Psychological Services (CAPS) (for students), Faculty & Staff Assistance Program (FSAP) (for campus staff and faculty), Student Legal Services, and the Office of the Ombuds. In order to maintain victim/patient/client confidentiality, these offices will not forward information relating to the incident for purposes of inclusion in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report or for review of the possible issuance of a Timely Warning. These offices will also not forward information to the Office for the Prevention of Harassment & Discrimination for investigation of an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. If a staff member in one of these departments is mandated by law to report the incident (such as an incident involving suspected child or elder abuse), they will advise the victim of those reporting requirements. Please also see Section XII.C.3 regarding confidentiality.
E. Daily Crime and Fire Log

The UC San Diego Police Department maintains a Daily Crime and Fire Log. The log for the most recent 60-day period is open for public inspection during normal business hours Monday-Friday at Campus Services Complex, Bldg B and is available at: http://www.police.ucsd.edu/docs/reports/CallsandArrests/Calls_and_Arrests.asp. Subject to applicable federal and state retention periods, any portion of the log that is older than 60 days will be made available within two business days of a request for public inspection. The Daily Crime and Fire Log contains the following information:

- All crimes occurring on Clery Act geography and within the UC San Diego Police Department’s patrol jurisdiction which are reported to the UC San Diego Police Department, including the nature, date, time and general location of each crime, and the disposition, if known.
- The fire log entries include any fire that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility, including the nature, date, time, and general location of each fire.

The Daily Crime and Fire Log does not contain any personally identifiable information about a victim.

Information in the log is not required to be disclosed when there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of such information would jeopardize an on-going criminal investigation or the safety of an individual; that may cause a suspect to flee or evade detection; or that could result in the destruction of evidence. In any of these cases, the information may be withheld until that damage is no longer likely to occur following the release of such information.
A. Law Enforcement Authority

The UC San Diego Police Department is empowered pursuant to § 830.2(b) of the California Penal Code and fully subscribes to the standards of the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST). The UC San Diego Police Department has the authority to enforce Federal, State and local laws and to conduct criminal investigations and make arrests anywhere in the State of California. They receive the same basic training as city and county peace officers throughout the state, plus additional training to meet the unique needs of a campus environment. The primary jurisdiction of the UC San Diego Police Department is the University campus and one mile surrounding the campus, as indicated in § 92600 of the California Education Code. The Department handles all patrol, investigation, crime prevention education, and related law enforcement duties for the campus community, and operates twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

The UC San Diego Police Department maintains a cooperative relationship with local and surrounding police agencies. The Department is a member of the San Diego County Regional Communications System (RCS) and has direct radio contact with local public safety agencies. The Department also has access to local, state, and federal law enforcement telecommunications systems that provide vehicle registration, driver license and criminal record information.

The police officers serving at the UC San Diego Police Department are the only sworn law enforcement at UC San Diego. The UC San Diego Bookstore Loss Prevention Department, along with University Library Safety and Security personnel, under California Penal Code § 490.5(f)(1), "may detain a person for a reasonable time for the purpose of conducting an investigation in a reasonable manner whenever the merchant has probable cause to believe the person to be detained is attempting to unlawfully take or has unlawfully taken merchandise from the merchant's premises;" both groups have the power to conduct a Citizen's Arrest but are acting as agents of a merchant or library in a non-sworn capacity. UC San Diego Health Security Services staff, who are also non-sworn personnel, do not detain individuals but do reserve the authority to conduct a Citizen's Arrest when observing criminal activity in their presence. All other non-sworn security personnel, including those that are contracted and hired from outside of the University, may not detain individuals.
B. Law Enforcement Partnerships

Pursuant to California Education Code § 67381, the UC San Diego Police Department and the San Diego Police Department adopted and signed a written agreement on March 18, 2004 that clarifies and affixes operational responsibilities for the investigation of violent and non-violent crimes occurring on University property. Due to the sophisticated investigative resources required to properly investigate certain crimes, the UC San Diego Police Department, by agreement, has arranged in certain circumstances for assistance from the San Diego Police Department. The agreement states that the UC San Diego Police Department will be the primary reporting and investigating law enforcement agency for all crimes occurring on the UC San Diego campus, with the exception of homicide/manslaughter. In cases of homicide/manslaughter, the San Diego Police Department will be the lead reporting and investigating agency. The San Diego Police Department will be the primary reporting and investigating law enforcement agency for all crimes occurring in the vicinity of the UC San Diego campus, but outside the boundaries of the main campus. Both agencies will continue to provide mutual aid assistance as appropriate when requested.

In addition, the UC San Diego Police Department seeks assistance from federal, state, and county law enforcement agencies as needed. The UC San Diego Police Department is a signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding maintained by the San Diego County Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Association's consent pursuant to § 830.1 of the California Penal Code, dated January 3, 2007.

In accordance with California law and by a Memorandum of Understanding dated November 6, 2015, the UC San Diego Police Department will disclose to the San Diego Police Department any report of a violent crime, sexual assault or hate crime received by the UC San Diego Police Department, either reported directly or through a Campus Security Authority, and made by the victim for the purposes of notifying the University or law enforcement. These reports will not identify the victim, unless the victim consents to being identified after they have been informed of their right to have their personally identifying information withheld. If the victim does not consent to being identified, the alleged assailant shall not be identified in the information disclosed to the San Diego Police Department.¹

C. Firearms and Weapons

The following are laws pertaining to firearms, weapons, or destructive devices on University property:

- It is unlawful for any person to bring or possess any firearm (loaded or unloaded) upon the campus of, or buildings owned or operated for student housing, teaching, research or administration by a public or private university (certain exceptions apply). ²
- It is unlawful for any person to bring or possess any dirk, dagger, ice pick, or knife having a fixed blade longer than 2.5 inches upon the grounds of, or within the University of California (certain exceptions apply). ³
- It is unlawful for any person to bring or possess a less lethal weapon, as defined in California Penal Code § 16780, or a stun gun, as defined in California Penal Code § 17230, upon the grounds of or within a public or private university (certain exceptions apply). ⁴
- It is unlawful for any person, except in self-defense, to draw or exhibit an imitation firearm, “BB” device, toy gun or a replica of a firearm in a threatening manner against another in such a way as to cause a reasonable person apprehension or fear of bodily harm. ⁵
- It is unlawful for any person to possess for any reason any explosives, pipe bomb, grenade, destructive device or dry ice bomb. ⁶
- It is unlawful for any person to possess any type of cane gun, wallet gun, any undetectable or camouflaging firearm container, ballistic knife, belt buckle knife, cane gun, wallet gun, zip gun, lipstick case knife, air gauge knife, writing pen knife, metal military practice or metal replica hand grenade, billy, sling shot, sandbag, sand club, sap, wooden, metal or composite knuckles, shuriken, nunchaku, or blackjack. ⁷

² Cal. Penal Code §§ 626.9(h), (i).
³ § 626.10(b).
⁴ § 626.10(i).
⁵ § 417.4.
⁶ § 18710.
⁷ §§ 19200, 20310, 20410, 20610, 20910, 21110, 21710, 21810, 22010, 22210, 22410, 24310, 24410, 24710 and 33600.
V. LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MONITORING AND RECORDING
OF NON-CAMPUS CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

UC San Diego has officially recognized student organizations that have non-campus facilities; however, local law enforcement agencies do not monitor or record activities at these locations on behalf of UC San Diego. The UC San Diego Police Department does not provide law enforcement services to any off-campus residences of recognized fraternity and sorority organizations. The Center for Student Involvement maintains contact with recognized fraternities and sororities through the function of the Greek Life Advisors. Criminal activity at residences of recognized fraternities and sororities outside of the La Jolla campus would be handled by the local police department (e.g., the San Diego Police Department). The UC San Diego Police Department maintains a solid working relationship with allied police agencies and exchanges relevant information as appropriate. If the UC San Diego Police Department learns of criminal activity at the residences of recognized fraternities or sororities outside of the La Jolla campus, it may coordinate the San Diego Police Department’s forwarding of information about the situation to the Office of Student Conduct or the Office for the Prevention of Harassment & Discrimination, as appropriate.

UC San Diego expects all recognized student organizations to abide by the UC Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline and the UC San Diego Student Conduct Procedures. The University may extend its jurisdiction to non-campus activities pursuant to the Student Conduct Procedures. (See the Student Conduct Procedures for more details.)

Take Responsibility For Your Own Safety. Helpful reminders for residents:

- Keep room and apartment doors locked at all times.
- Ask strangers to wait in common areas and restrict access to private areas.
- Keep valuables out of sight.
- Refrain from leaving personal property in common areas.
- Report suspicious activity immediately to the UC San Diego Police Department.

For additional information on how to keep yourself safe in various situations, visit http://police.ucsd.edu/resources/tips.html.

File a Crime Report Online:
Online reporting is available for certain crimes. Visit http://www.police.ucsd.edu/onlinereport/ for more information.

Voluntary and Anonymous Reporting:
The UC San Diego Police Department uses an anonymous tip-reporting tool so campus and community members can report a crime or share crime tips anonymously. Check out http://police.ucsd.edu/services/anonymous.html.
A. Security of, and Access to Facilities

1. Campus Facilities

UC San Diego is a public university; therefore, most of the buildings on campus are open to the public, such as Geisel Library and the Price Center. However, UC San Diego has several labs and business areas that are not open to the public. Most facilities have individual operating hours, and the hours vary depending on the time of year — some facilities are open for extended hours to accommodate evening classes, research or other special events and programs. Access to some of these buildings is controlled electronically. As with all technology, the system is not infallible, and all community members are advised to remain vigilant with regard to security matters.

Administrative buildings and department-assigned offices and laboratories typically assign responsibility for their maintenance and security to building Management Services Officers, Facilities Management or Security Services. Many campus buildings utilize intrusion alarms, panic buttons, and video cameras to enhance security in their areas.

As a safety matter, doors should not be propped open, especially those in secure areas. It is every employee's responsibility to report suspicious activity and unauthorized visitors, and to report damaged or malfunctioning doors or windows for immediate repair. Employees should have Employee ID's with them at all times and should challenge people in secure areas who do not have an ID displayed. Individual offices should be locked when unattended, and University keys should never be given to persons not authorized to possess them. See https://police.ucsd.edu/safety/tips.html for some additional safety tips.

In partnership with the Lock Shop, the UC San Diego Police Department has purchased and currently maintains an enterprise-level access control system, which has begun to transition disparate access control building systems to a centralized model; this centralization provides scheduled unlocking and securing of locations, lock-down capabilities, and audit capabilities for patrons of campus facilities. Facilities Management has also recently formalized a temporary key checkout policy. All temporary key checkout records are kept in an online campus maintenance management system (Maximo), which allows the University to track them digitally and send email notifications when approaching the return date.

The UC San Diego Police Department Community Service Officer (CSO) Program employs students who provide safety escorts during the evening hours. As student employees of the UC San Diego Police Department, the CSOs provide expanded safety and security resources for the campus. Call (858) 534-WALK (9255) to request an escort.

In addition to the regular safety escort service, the UC San Diego Police Department now offers Triton Rides — a free, nighttime shuttle service available to UC San Diego students, staff and faculty. Triton Rides will take you from any on-campus location to another on-campus location and within a one-mile radius around the campus. The service is available from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m., seven days a week. All drivers are Community Service Officers who must have a valid California driver's license and complete driver safety training administered by UC San Diego Police personnel.

The UC San Diego Police Department provides call boxes in many campus parking lots and structures for a direct line to request police assistance or a safety escort. Outdoor call boxes are blue towers with a blue strobe light. Multiple broadcast towers labeled “Emergency” are located at main pedestrian thoroughfares. These towers double as callboxes. To use, lift the handset and/or press the button and you will be connected to the Police Department. Existing locations for each tower can be found at: http://police.ucsd.edu/services/callbox.html.
2. UC San Diego Health Facilities

The UC San Diego Health access control policy at both Hillcrest & East Campus (La Jolla) restricts and monitors after-hour entry into the medical centers. This policy involves securing the main entrance and all other ground floor and basement doors after normal operational hours. The need for any exceptions should be submitted by the Department Manager to the Director, Security Services. The Emergency Department corridor entrance and Emergency Department waiting room entrance remain unlocked twenty-four (24) hours each day. “Restricted Access” areas are UC San Diego Health spaces designated by the Director, Security Services for stringent access control. Security Services require staff requesting access to these areas to be pre-approved by the Department Manager responsible for the space. Security Services is available to consult with Department Managers to design appropriate alarm and access control systems to restrict access to these areas. Access to offices, laboratories, storage areas and other work spaces is limited to authorized personnel. Employees will challenge unknown persons and, where appropriate, will refer the matter to security for investigation. All spaces not in use will be secured. Staff will only use their access cards to gain entry into areas they are authorized to work. At no time shall staff share or loan their access badge with another employee or unauthorized user to access an area or building for any reason. Key control policies are stringent and must be carefully adhered to. Any compromise must be reported immediately to the Director, Security Services or Security Manager.

Staff are required to visibly display a UC San Diego Health identification card while on duty.

B. Security of, and Access to Campus Residential Facilities

Housing*Dining*Hospitality Services, Residential Life Offices, and the UC San Diego Police Department work closely together to promote a safe and comfortable living and learning environment for resident students. Security in residential areas is supplemented by Residential Security Officers (RSOs) employed by the UC San Diego Police Department who patrol during the evening hours. Apartments or suite entries require either electronic key card access or hard key access. Individual bedrooms have hard key access only. Housing buildings with electronic locks are protected by multilayer access protocols, including a card key and PIN. Over winter break, residence halls are closed and buildings are locked.
C. Security Considerations Used in the Maintenance of Facilities

1. Campus Facilities

During the year, assessments are conducted to review issues and identify areas of concern with respect to building security, campus lighting, landscaping, and other potential safety and security issues. Lighting and safety hazards identified during routine patrol of the campus are forwarded on an ongoing basis to Facilities Management. Ongoing projects include a review of master specifications for physical security infrastructure and technologies in coordination with Capital Program Management, Design and Development Services, and Campus Planning, an update of the Campus Outdoor Lighting Policy and Standards, and a review of the Annual Lighting Survey standards and procedures. For approximately 25 years, CARE at SARC and the UC San Diego Police Department have coordinated the Annual Lighting Survey. Representatives from Facilities Management, Residential Life, Environment Health & Safety, Transportation Services, Housing*Dining*Hospitality, Campus Planning, the Libraries and CARE at SARC walk the entire campus evaluating dark areas, safety hazards and other concerns. Recommendations for improvements are forwarded to the appropriate departments. The campus is now transitioning to an automated maintenance and management system, which can document, track, and assess current reports of lighting concerns, failures, and suggestions. We are using this information to better respond to and become proactive in managing lighting concerns.

In an effort to minimize physical security vulnerabilities and enhance overall campus design, the UC San Diego Police Department Physical Security Program Manager performs security assessments for existing buildings upon request, as well as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) assessments for planned facilities and campus neighborhood programs. The trained and certified Program Manager provides security evaluations for lighting, pedestrian and vehicular movement, facility ingress and egress control, and landscape augmentation to minimize areas of concealment; additionally, the Program Manager is responsible for maintaining and expanding physical security systems, such as public safety cameras, access control, intrusion and duress alarms, and the campus-wide gunshot detection system. Please refer to Access Control 101 and Best Practices available at: https://police.ucsd.edu/services/security/access.html.

2. UC San Diego Health Facilities

The medical centers conduct an Environment of Care risk assessment program, which is designed to evaluate, reduce and control environmental hazards and risks of safety-related incidents to the buildings, grounds, equipment, occupants, internal physical systems and safe practices of hospital employees. The Environment of Care Committee is responsible for assuring an ongoing program for identifying and assessing hazards, and improving safety practices at the medical centers. Included within this program are periodic risk assessments, which are conducted by the Security Services office and which reviews the external environment and services provided by UC San Diego Health. A plan of correction will be implemented when new risks are identified.
VII. TIMELY WARNINGS

If a Clery Act crime occurring on Clery geography constitutes a serious or continuing threat to students and employees, a Timely Warning will be written and issued by the UC San Diego Police Department. Clery Act crimes include all of the offenses listed in Section XV.B of this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report that are reported to the UC San Diego Police Department directly by a crime victim or witness or via a Campus Security Authority or a local law enforcement agency. The Police Department evaluates whether the incident was a Clery Act crime, whether it occurred on UC San Diego Clery geography (on campus property, on campus student housing facilities, on public property within or immediately adjacent to or accessible from the main campus, or in/on non-campus buildings and property owned or controlled by the University), and whether the crime is considered to be a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. This evaluation is done on a case-by-case basis and considers several factors, such as the nature of the crime and the continuing danger to the campus community.

The Chancellor, Police Chief, Assistant Police Chief, Captain, Lieutenant or the Watch Commander all have authority to issue a Timely Warning. If a Timely Warning is deemed necessary, the Watch Commander on duty will determine the content of the Timely Warning and will initiate the notification.

Timely Warnings are primarily issued via email to all students, faculty and staff to their assigned ucsd.edu email accounts with the subject heading including the phrase “Timely Warning.” If the Watch Commander deems it appropriate, Timely Warnings may also be issued utilizing one or more of the following systems:

- Text Message
- Triton Alert Emergency Notification
- Callbox or other public address system
- Patrol Vehicle (public address system)
- Twitter @UCSDPOLICE
- Low Power Radio – 1610 AM

When issuing a Timely Warning, some specific information may be withheld if there is a possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts to investigate or solve the crime. Timely Warnings do not include names of victims.

Timely Warnings shall be issued in a timely fashion and are used to aid in the prevention of a similar occurrence.

Incidents may constitute a threat to the community, but they do not meet the criteria of a Clery-reportable crime occurring at a Clery geographic location. In such instances, a “Community Alert Bulletin” may be utilized to notify the community of the threat. The content of the Community Alert Bulletin will vary depending on the type of incident.  

NOTE: THE UC SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT IS NOT REQUIRED TO ISSUE TIMELY WARNINGS WITH RESPECT TO CLERY CRIMES THAT ARE REPORTED TO PROFESSIONAL OR PASTORAL COUNSELORS BECAUSE PROFESSIONAL AND PASTORAL COUNSELORS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO REPORT CLERY CRIMES TO THE UC SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT. (NOTE: UC SAN DIEGO DOES NOT EMPLOY PASTORAL COUNSELORS.)
A. Campus Emergency Notifications

This policy statement applies to the main campus, non-hospital settings, although all students, faculty and staff affiliated with UC San Diego, including the hospitals, receive these notifications via email, as well as text message (if they do not opt out of the text message notification). The UC San Diego Health facilities also maintain their own emergency notification and evacuation procedures that are applicable and appropriate for medical/hospital settings.

1. Introduction

The University of California San Diego provides emergency notifications to members of our campus community and the public upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on or around campus that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees.

As required by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), UC San Diego has developed and maintains a comprehensive system known as the “TRITON ALERT Emergency Notification” system, which is used to immediately inform the UC San Diego community upon confirmation of an emergency or dangerous situation that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees.

Reporting Emergencies - All members of the UC San Diego community should report emergencies to the UC San Diego Police Department by calling 9-1-1. The UC San Diego Police Department can request other emergency responders, such as Fire or Paramedics, in addition to local law enforcement.

Any situation or incident that involves a significant emergency or danger that may pose an immediate or on-going threat to the health and safety of students, employees and/or visitors on campus should be reported immediately.

2. When TRITON ALERT Emergency Notifications are Sent

Upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation which presents an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees, UC San Diego will without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the TRITON ALERT Emergency Notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The types of emergencies that may trigger a TRITON ALERT include, but are not limited to: an approaching tornado, hurricane or other extreme weather condition; a structure or wildland fire; an outbreak of meningitis, norovirus, or other serious contagious illness; a natural disaster; gas leak; active shooter or armed intruder; a bomb threat; civil unrest or rioting; an explosion; a terrorist incident; a nearby chemical or hazardous materials spill; or a significant impact power outage.

A. Emergency Instructions:

TRITON ALERT Emergency Notifications will contain a brief description of the emergency with instructions about what to do. Instructions should be followed immediately. If the emergency affects only a small portion of UC San Diego and is unlikely to impact the larger community, a TRITON ALERT Emergency Notification may be made only to the group affected; this decision will be made by the UC San Diego Police Department Watch Commander or the UC San Diego Campus Emergency Manager.
B. Evacuations:
In the event an evacuation of a portion or all of the campus is needed, the TRITON ALERT Emergency Notification will describe those evacuation procedures. The Emergency Operations and Incident Management Plan (EOP) and the Emergency Management web page also include evacuation guidelines that will be used in the event of a campus evacuation.

C. Follow-up Information:
After the initial TRITON ALERT Emergency Notification, follow-up information will be distributed by additional TRITON ALERT Emergency Notifications until the emergency or threat has concluded. Updates and follow-up information will also be added to the UC San Diego homepage or the Campus Emergency Current Status page, as appropriate.

3. Institutional Officials Authorized to Send TRITON ALERT Emergency Notifications

In the case of a reported significant emergency or threat, the UC San Diego Police Department Watch Commander or the UC San Diego Campus Emergency Manager, or in the event neither is available, their designated substitutes, will confirm with first responders / area experts whether the emergency or dangerous situation exists. Confirmation of an immediate threat or emergency does not necessarily mean that all of the pertinent details are known or even available.

Upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation which presents an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees, the following individuals or offices are authorized to draft and send a TRITON ALERT Emergency Notification message:

- UC San Diego Police Department Police Chief;
- UC San Diego Police Department Watch Commander;
- Environment, Health & Safety Director;
- Campus Emergency Manager; or
- Any direct designee of the UC San Diego Police Department Police Chief who is within the UC San Diego Police Department or any direct designee of the Environment, Health & Safety Director who is within the Environment, Health & Safety department.

4. Types of TRITON ALERT Emergency Notifications

A. E-MAIL to Official UC San Diego Accounts:
When it has been determined that a TRITON ALERT Emergency Notification is required, an e-mail will be sent to all students, faculty and staff at their official ucsd.edu e-mail address. The university-wide e-mail subject line will be “TRITON ALERT.” University students, faculty and staff may not opt-out of receiving TRITON ALERT Emergency Notifications sent to their official UC San Diego email account.

B. TEXT to Mobile Numbers:
On an annual basis, all UC San Diego students, faculty and staff will be asked to provide text message contact information to be used solely for the purpose of receiving TRITON ALERT Emergency Notifications or as part of a drill to test the TRITON ALERT Emergency Notification system. In order to receive TRITON ALERT Emergency Notifications via text message, individuals must provide accurate and up-to-date contact information. Students, faculty and staff are reminded to update their contact numbers once a year and are advised to update the information sooner if it changes. Contact information may be updated at the Triton Alert Emergency Notifications page. UC San Diego strongly encourages all students, faculty and staff to provide contact information for text messages; however, individuals may opt-out from receiving TRITON ALERT Emergency Notifications sent via text message. Opt-out information may be found at the Triton Alert FAQ page. Standard text messaging rates apply.
C. Additional Methods of Providing TRITON ALERT Emergency Notifications/Emergency Information:
Telephone, loudspeakers, bullhorns, Talkaphone Callboxes, UC San Diego Police Department vehicle public
address systems, building fire alarm systems or paper postings are methods that may also be used to relay
information in an emergency or threatening situation.

Emergency information may also be provided through announcements to TritonLink, campus emergency status
messages, social media websites, and the UC San Diego Radio Station (1610 AM).

5. Emergency Information via Web Sites

The following web sites may also contain local emergency information:
UC San Diego homepage: http://www.ucsd.edu/
UC San Diego Emergency Status website: http://www.ucsd.edu/about/emergency.html
UC San Diego Police Department website: http://police.ucsd.edu
San Diego County Emergency homepage: http://www.sdcountyemergency.com

6. TRITON ALERT Emergency Notification Tests / Drills

A full-scale test of the TRITON ALERT Emergency Notification system will occur at least once a year. One of the tests
will generally be performed in conjunction with a regional drill or exercise. The University will publicize its emergency
response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with the annual test. For each test, the University documents a
description of the exercise, the date and time, and whether it was announced or unannounced. Documentation of each
test will take place and be maintained by the University for seven years.

7. UC San Diego Non-Affiliates: Parents, Visitors, Neighbors and Others

Other individuals may sign up to receive TRITON ALERT Emergency Notifications. They may provide and update their
contact information by visiting the UC San Diego Affiliate/Guest Portal. Standard text messaging rates apply.

8. Providing Information to Surrounding Community

Individuals in the surrounding communities may go to the main UC San Diego homepage or the Campus Emergency
Current Status page for information regarding any significant emergency or dangerous situation which presents an
immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees. The UC San Diego Police Department Watch
Commander or the UC San Diego Campus Emergency Manager are responsible for making updates on these websites
as appropriate, and as reasonable under the circumstances, and for contacting the San Diego County Office of
Emergency Services or San Diego Police Department to provide information.

B. UC San Diego Health Emergency Notifications

UC San Diego Health utilizes a mass notification system for emergencies at the medical centers for events involving
patients, as well as any incidents that may interrupt hospital functions. Depending on the type, size and location
of an emergency, alerts may be sent to an ucsd.edu email address, any additional email addresses provided by the
user, work and mobile phones, page and/or text message. During emergencies, the Hospital Command Center (HCC)
may be activated. The level of activation is classified from 1 to 4. Level 1/Alert is a monitoring, information gathering
posture; communications are informational only, usually to select populations. Level 2/Minor activation is used
for minor impacts on operations; all staff are generally notified. Level 3/Moderate indicates that services are being
affected and increased management personnel is required to staff the HCC; multiple modalities of communications
will be utilized, including but not limited to: the Mass Notification System, pagers, emails, computer screen crawls and
overhead paging. Level 4/Major activation goes to the entire UC San Diego Health community and indicates that most
operations are impacted or likely to be impacted. Verbal instructions will be given over the public address system, mass
notification system, pager, texting and/or by messenger if necessary. If evacuations are required, the alert will indicate
which floor(s) are to evacuate and provide further instructions about evacuation areas.
C. Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

1. Campus Emergency Preparedness

The campus’ Emergency Operations Plan provides the framework for an organized and effective response to emergencies impacting the campus community. The purpose of the Emergency Operations Plan is to establish emergency management priorities and associated planning and response procedures.

The UC San Diego Health medical centers have a separate emergency preparedness plan appropriate for a hospital setting.

The University has established the following order of priorities for emergency response on campus:

**Priority I: Protect Lives**
- Action Examples – Manage building evacuations; fire suppression; hazardous materials release response; search and rescue; medical aid; communications; utilities stabilization.

**Priority II: Protect Facilities and the Environment**
- Action Examples – Building inspections; facilities security; shelter; food / water.

**Priority III: Restore Operations**
- Action Examples – Resident re-occupancy or relocation; mutual aid arrangements; vital records security; resume academic schedule; safeguard research.

In addition to these priorities, the University provides support to external agencies (e.g., Red Cross, San Diego County Office of Emergency Services, Governor’s Office of Emergency Services, etc.) and assists neighboring facilities (e.g., Salk Institute, Scripps Clinic, Scripps Hospital, VA Medical Center) whenever possible during emergency events in the area.

Individual campus departments play a key role through the development of site-specific Department Emergency Action Plans to ensure personnel can:
- Identify and use on-site emergency equipment (e.g., fire alarms, extinguishers, AEDs).
- Implement emergency response procedures based on the nature of the emergency (e.g., earthquakes, hazardous material spills, extended power outage).
- Evacuate buildings and relocate to designated safe assembly areas.

Department Emergency Action Plans are tested and evaluated on a periodic basis during University-wide emergency exercises.

A. Emergency Staff and Supplies:

Emergency supplies are stored in strategic locations throughout campus and are used by trained Campus Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) that are deployed in an emergency. This distributed approach to emergency response across campus ensures full coverage and similar distribution of assets and trained personnel during campus-wide emergency events.
B. Emergency Response:
Members of the CERT will, upon the event of a major emergency, self-dispatch, report to the designated resource Staging Area and when necessary, provide good-Samaritan type assistance to those in need. CERT members can also be notified to respond by the Triton Alert System. Team members are specially trained in first aid and rescue techniques and have access to all the campus emergency supply containers.

Members of Facilities Design and Construction have been trained to evaluate the structural integrity of campus buildings and will post the structures with placards based on their assessments. They will report the results of their damage assessment to the EOC via contact with the Planning Section, Damage Assessment.

University specialty teams will provide emergency response support specific to their department’s area of expertise. For example, Environment Health & Safety deploys emergency response teams to the scene for a hazardous materials spill. Similarly, Facilities Management sends repair teams to the scene during an emergency involving a loss of any utilities on campus and Facilities Design and Construction sends personnel to assess structural damage during an emergency involving compromise to building support systems.

C. Department Safety Coordinator:
Department Safety Coordinators (DSCs) are designated individuals responsible for emergency planning within their department. DSCs work closely with the Emergency Management division to develop department emergency plans. DSCs also assist with their individual department’s coordinated response during an emergency. For example, DSCs are responsible for identifying individuals within their department who require special assistance during emergencies. Finally, DSCs assist in communicating the University-wide emergency response plan to their department staff.

2. Evacuation of Campus Academic and Administrative Buildings

A. Emergency Action Plans:
Every UC San Diego department must have an Emergency Action Plan. They are an integral part of the campus-wide Emergency Operations Plan and preparedness effort.

Department Emergency Action Plans address the needs of faculty, staff, and students at specific locations during emergency situations. Large departments occupying different locations may need individual plans for each facility they occupy. Each plan should include emergency contact information appropriate for its location.

Each department plan should identify hazards unique to their workplace, along with corresponding response strategies that minimize exposure to hazardous conditions during an emergency.

B. Evacuation Procedures:
In the event of an emergency/fire alarm, occupants must evacuate from the building. Departmental Emergency Action Plans provide detailed information about the evacuation procedures for individual buildings. It is helpful to have reviewed and practiced the building evacuation procedures prior to an evacuation. As a general guideline, stop working as soon as it is safe to do so and gather personal belongings, such as glasses, keys, and purse or handbag. Avoiding elevators, use the nearest door with an EXIT sign to leave the building. Proceed to your designated assembly area, report for a head count and stay in the area until you receive direction from emergency responders or authorized UC San Diego staff. A summary of the University’s emergency response procedures is available at http://blink.ucsd.edu/safety/emergencies/preparedness/guide.html.
3. Evacuation of On-Campus Housing Facilities

A. Emergency Exit Plans:
• Review the Emergency Plan prior to an emergency.
• In case of fire, use stairs for exit. Do not use the elevator.
• Quickly move to the outside of the building using the nearest door marked with an EXIT sign.
• Be certain all persons in the area are evacuated immediately.
• Help those who need special assistance—disabled, small children, etc.
• Report immediately to the designated assembly area to do a headcount (see evacuation locations below).
• Do not reenter the building, and wait for instructions from emergency response personnel.

Emergency Phone Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire, Police, Medical</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC San Diego Police</td>
<td>911 or (858) 534-4357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Department Services: La Jolla Sulpizio Cardiovascular Center</td>
<td>(858) 657-7600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Services: Hillcrest UC San Diego Medical Center</td>
<td>(619) 543-6400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison Control Center</td>
<td>(800) 222-1222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC San Diego Emergency Status</td>
<td>(888) 308-8273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EH&amp;S Front Office</td>
<td>(858) 534-3660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calmly state:
• Your name;
• Building and room location of emergency;
• Nature of the emergency: fire, chemical spill, etc.;
• Injuries;
• Hazards present which may affect responding emergency personnel; and
• A phone number near the scene where you can be reached.

Fire Procedures:
• Fire Alarm: Bell/Horn with flashing light;
• Pull the fire alarm and call UC San Diego Police at 9-1-1;
• Alert people in the area to evacuate; and
• Close door to confine the fire.

In case of small fire:
• IF YOU HAVE BEEN TRAINED to use a fire extinguisher, while keeping an exit behind you, position yourself within six feet of the fire.
• Pull the pin located in the extinguisher’s handle, aim the nozzle at the base of the fire, squeeze the handle and sweep from side to side at the base of the fire until it is out.
• Have persons knowledgeable about the incident and location assist emergency personnel.

Evacuation maps are included in the following housing locations:
• Eleanor Roosevelt College: Residence Halls
• Mesa Nueva Apartments
• One Miramar Street Apartments
• Revelle College: Argo and Blake Residence Halls and Keeling Apartments
• Rita Atkinson Apartments
• Village East and West Apartments
• Warren College: Apartments, Residence Halls, Bates Hall, and Brown Hall

Evacuation maps may not be removed or altered. Take time to familiarize yourself with the evacuation plan for your residence. It is each resident’s responsibility to evacuate to designated assembly areas when the fire alarm sounds. Failure to evacuate immediately is dangerous and a violation of the California Fire Code.

Fire alarm testing and evacuation drills are conducted annually.
B. Evacuation Locations: Please note: Evacuees should gather at least 50 feet away from any structure. Please see below for individual housing evacuation locations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Unit</th>
<th>Evacuation Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coast Apartments</td>
<td>9350 Redwood Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Asante Hall</td>
<td>International Lane, directly east of building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Cuzco Hall</td>
<td>International Lane, directly east of building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Earth Hall North</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Earth Hall South</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Geneva Hall</td>
<td>Plaza in front of ERC Administration Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Kathmandu Hall</td>
<td>International Lane, directly east of building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Mesa Verde Hall</td>
<td>Plaza in front of ERC Administration Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Middle East Hall</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Oceania Hall</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Residence Halls - Africa Hall</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Residence Halls - Asia Hall</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Residence Halls - Europe Hall</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Residence Halls - Latin America Hall</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Residence Halls - North America Hall</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Jolla del Sol Apartments</td>
<td>8046 Regents Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Lower Apartments</td>
<td>Marshall Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Upper Apartments</td>
<td>Marshall Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Residence Halls</td>
<td>Parking Lot P304 on North Scholars Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Mesa Apartments</td>
<td>One Miramar Street, Building 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Mesa Apartments</td>
<td>One Miramar Street, Building 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesa Nueva Apartments</td>
<td>Residential Services Office (north side of Calla, 3869 Miramar St.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muir Apartments - Tamarack Apartments</td>
<td>Muir Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muir Apartments - Tuolumne Apartments</td>
<td>Muir Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muir Residence Halls - Tenaya Hall</td>
<td>Muir Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muir Residence Halls - Tioga Hall</td>
<td>Muir Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Miramar Street Apartments</td>
<td>One Miramar Street, Building 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Residence Hall - Argo Hall</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Residence Hall - Atlantis Hall</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Residence Hall - Beagle Hall</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Residence Hall - Blake Hall</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Residence Hall - Challenger Hall</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Residence Hall - Discovery Hall</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Residence Hall - Galathea Hall</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Residence Hall - Meteor Hall</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Keeling Apartments</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rita Atkinson Apartments</td>
<td>100 Osler Lane, Parking Lot P603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth College Apartments</td>
<td>Warren Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthews Apartments</td>
<td>Warren Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth College Residence Halls</td>
<td>Sixth College Residence Hall Quad (lawn at the center of the residence halls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Area Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village East Apartments</td>
<td>Parking Lot P357 (east of building)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village West Apartments</td>
<td>South of Village West Building # 3 (along the Wedge; rocky landscape)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Apartments - Black Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Apartments - Brennan Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Apartments - Douglas Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Apartments - Goldberg Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Residence Halls - Frankfurter Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Residence Halls - Harlan Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Residence Halls - Stewart Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bates Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Evacuation of UC San Diego Health Facilities

The hospital and medical facilities at UC San Diego Health utilize different types of evacuation procedures depending on the incident. Some evacuations involve moving to an adjacent compartment on the same floor, while others involve evacuating to a floor above or below, or a complete building evacuation.

The criterion for partial or complete evacuation is determined by assessing the risk for damage to health, life and property. The Hospital Incident Command System (HICS) will be activated and the Hospital Command Center (HCC) will be staffed in response to an actual or pending incident. Evacuation orders will be issued from the Incident Commander or Fire Department and/or Law Enforcement on site. Spontaneous evacuation may occur when it is apparent that there is an immediate life safety threat. Each patient will be tagged to ensure a safe and orderly evacuation. Patient staging areas will be established to manage patients, staff, and visitors. Each of these areas will have identified personnel in charge, along with specific roles and responsibilities during a relocation or evacuation. The Triage Medical Officer for medical transport will oversee the tagging of patients for acuity if movement to another facility is required in a mass evacuation event. Building signage and evacuation routes are posted within the facility. There are evacuation sites located on the property surrounding the facility; the sites have been selected for points of access and egress.

Actual use of each of these sites will depend on the area of risk during the incident and access for purpose of evacuation away from the impacted area. The Security Branch Director, utilizing the Access Control Unit under HICS will: secure the perimeter; coordinate with public safety for determination of inner and outer perimeters for the hospital and for access of support and equipment vehicles needed; secure the evacuated premises; and coordinate with the San Diego Police Department, San Diego Sheriff, and other law enforcement branches as available.

UC San Diego Health faculty and staff can view the evacuation plans on the UC San Diego Health intranet website.

5. Drills and Exercises

A. Academic and Residential Buildings:
The University conducts various emergency response exercises every year, including tabletop drills, field exercises, and emergency notification systems tests. Emergency response and evacuation procedures are published annually during a University-wide exercise. These exercises are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the University.

During the fall quarter, an evacuation drill is conducted in all housing on campus. Residents receive advance notice, including the date and time of the evacuation drills, from the University’s Housing* Dining* Hospitality staff. Other exercises involving emergency responders throughout the county may also be scheduled during the year. For each drill, the University documents a description of the drill, the date and time of the drill, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

In conjunction with the scheduled housing drill, the University sends an email notification regarding the drill, which includes information on the evacuation procedures.
B. Example of an Emergency Response Test/Drill in 2018:
On October 18, 2018, UC San Diego participated in “The Great Shakeout” earthquake exercise. The Great Shakeout was a simulated earthquake exercise that included over 2,000 participants. Students, faculty, staff and visitors participated in the exercise. Participants in the day-long exercise conducted earthquake preparedness activities. These activities included a review of emergency action plans, a discussion of emergency preparedness actions to take and a “duck, cover and hold on” manipulative exercise, including building evacuation and accountability in a designated meeting location.

In conjunction with the Great Shakeout Exercise, UC San Diego tested its Triton Alert emergency notification system by sending an email message to the UC San Diego population and a text message to all participants who had not opted out of receiving texts for Triton Alerts at 10:18 am. The test concluded at 11:18 am. This test was announced prior to the exercise by email and information posted on the UC San Diego website. Recommended actions to take were included. An after-action review of the performance of Triton Alert was conducted by EH&S personnel. Details of the performance of Triton Alert are on file with the Emergency Management division.

The Emergency Operations Plan can be found at:
http://www-bfs.ucsd.edu/emerg/ucsdemp.htm

Instructions for building evacuations can be obtained at:
http://blink.ucsd.edu/safety/emergencies/preparedness/get-ready/evacuation.html

The UC San Diego Emergency Guide published by Environment, Health, & Safety contains essential phone numbers and “What to do in case of...?” information for employees and students:
http://blink.ucsd.edu/safety/emergencies/preparedness/guide.html

C. UC San Diego Health Drills and Exercises:
On October 23-26, 2018, UC San Diego Health participated in a system-wide emergency response for a planned union work stoppage. The main objectives of the response were to activate the current Emergency Operations Plan, maintain security & safety of hospital, patients, staff & visitors; provide outstanding patient care; manage internal & external supplemental staffing; communicate situational status to all stakeholders: family, patients, visitors, staff, and community partners; and review demobilization and recovery plan and adjust accordingly.

During that time, the Hospital Command Centers were activated, and notifications regarding the work stoppage were sent via multiple modalities, including pagers, text, all-user email, overhead paging and computer screen crawls. In total, more than 400 Health System staff representing more than 30 departments (including clinical, non-clinical and administration) participated and contributed to the success of the response efforts.
IX. MISSING PERSONS

If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, they should immediately notify the UC San Diego Police Department at 9-1-1 or (858) 534-4357. The Police Department will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation. California law requires all local police and sheriff’s departments to accept any report by any party, including a telephonic report of a missing person, without delay and shall give priority to handling these reports over the handling of reports relating to crimes involving property. The local police or sheriff's department is required to immediately take reasonable steps to locate the missing person.

In cases where the report is taken by a department, other than that of the city or county of residence of the missing person, the department shall notify and send a copy of the report to the police department(s) having jurisdiction over the residence of the missing person and the place where the missing person was last seen. ⁹

Notifications will be made to the following within twenty-four hours of determining that a student is missing:

- The student’s designated confidential contact (see Section IX.A below);
- The student’s parent or legal guardian, if they are under the age of eighteen and not emancipated; and
- Surrounding law enforcement agencies, including the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the missing person.

In addition to the notifications mentioned above, once an investigation is launched, it may include contacting any or all of the following:

- The student’s parents or guardians;
- The law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction where the student’s permanent residence is located;
- Law enforcement agencies along a route where the student may have likely traveled; and/or
- Any other person or entity that may have information as to the whereabouts of the missing student.

A. Confidential Contact

All students who live on campus are given the opportunity to register a confidential contact through Housing*Dining*Hospitality. Confidential contact information will only be released to authorized campus or law enforcement officials in furtherance of a missing person investigation. Please note that the University must notify a custodial parent or guardian if the student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student. Undergraduate students can designate a confidential contact on their housing contract, during room selection or anytime during the year by submitting a confidential contact form to Housing*Dining*Hospitality Administration Building on the Revelle Campus. Graduate students can designate a confidential contact on their housing application prior to move-in or anytime during the year by submitting a confidential contact form to their community Residential Services Office.

Call Boxes

Use a call box to contact the UC San Diego Police Department or to request a safety escort. They can be found in most parking lots and parking structures, as well as other locations on campus.

For a list, visit: http://blink.ucsd.edu/safety/emergencies/security/call.html
X. ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICIES

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, the following information is provided regarding University and campus policies prohibiting the unlawful possession, use or distribution of drugs or alcohol; sanctions relating to drug and alcohol violations by students or employees; federal, state and local laws and penalties for drug and alcohol offenses; health risks associated with the use of drugs and alcohol abuse; and drug and alcohol, counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs. The following are only summaries of existing laws, regulations and University policies. Please refer to the applicable cited laws, regulations and policies for the current and full text of the law, regulation or policy.

A. University Policies and Sanctions Relating to Drug and Alcohol Use

The University strives to maintain communities and workplaces free from the illegal use, possession or distribution of alcohol and controlled substances. The manufacture, sale, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of alcohol and controlled substances by University students and employees on University property, at official University functions, or on University business is governed by law and University policies. Students found to be in violation of these laws or policies may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal, in addition to any criminal or civil penalties resulting from violating local, state and/or federal law. Employees found to be in violation of these laws and policies may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal, under applicable University policies and labor contracts, and may be required to participate in an appropriate treatment program, in addition to any potential criminal or civil penalties resulting from violating a local, state and/or federal law.

1. Marijuana/Cannabis Use

The University of California prohibits the use, possession and sale of marijuana in any form on all University property, including University-owned and leased buildings, housing and parking lots. Marijuana is also not permitted at University events or while conducting University business.

On November 8, 2016, California voters passed Proposition 64 legalizing the use of recreational marijuana among people over the age of 21. It is important to understand that Proposition 64 does not change University of California policy; marijuana remains prohibited on all University property and at all University events, except for approved academic research.

Academic research involving marijuana may be conducted at the University to the extent authorized under both federal and state law; such research must be conducted in compliance with all applicable regulations and policies, including but not limited to federal registration and licensing requirements administered by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency and applicable to research use of controlled substances.

Notwithstanding Proposition 64, using, distributing and possessing marijuana remains illegal under federal law. The federal Controlled Substances Act criminalizes possession and distribution of controlled substances, including marijuana, with a limited exception for certain federally approved research. The Drug Free Schools and Communities Act and the Drug Free Workplace Act require that University of California, as a recipient of federal funding, establish policies that prohibit marijuana use, possession and distribution on campus and in the workplace.

Violating the University’s policies may be grounds for discipline or corrective action, which may include required participation in a treatment program, with a maximum penalty of dismissal. See https://www.ucop.edu/marijuana-and-drug-policy/.
B. Federal, State and Local Laws Governing the Unlawful Possession or Distribution of Controlled Substances and Alcohol

1. Federal Laws

Possession of Controlled Substances:

Federal law prohibits the illegal possession of a controlled substance. 10
a. First offense: prison sentences up to one year and a minimum fine of $1,000.
b. Second offense: prison sentences up to two years and a minimum fine of $2,500.
c. Third offense: prison sentences up to three years and a minimum fine of $5,000.
d. Special sentencing provisions apply for possession of flunitrazepam, including imprisonment of three years as well as the fine schedule referenced above.

 Trafficking of Controlled Substances: 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug/Schedule</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Penalties</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine (Schedule II)</td>
<td>500–4999 grams mixture</td>
<td>First Offense: Not less than 5 years, and not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if not an individual.</td>
<td>First Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine Base (Schedule II)</td>
<td>28–279 grams mixture</td>
<td>280 grams or more mixture</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl (Schedule II)</td>
<td>40–399 grams mixture</td>
<td>400 grams or more mixture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)</td>
<td>10–99 grams mixture</td>
<td>Second Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $8 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin (Schedule I)</td>
<td>100–999 grams mixture</td>
<td>1 kg or more mixture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD (Schedule I)</td>
<td>1–9 grams mixture</td>
<td>10 grams or more mixture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine (Schedule II)</td>
<td>5–49 grams pure or 50–499 grams mixture</td>
<td>50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCP (Schedule II)</td>
<td>10–99 grams pure or 100–999 grams mixture</td>
<td>100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Knowingly misrepresenting or knowingly marketing as another substance a mixture or substance containing fentanyl or a fentanyl analogue will increase the penalty by four levels. 13
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug/Schedule</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Schedule I &amp; II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)</td>
<td>Any amount</td>
<td><strong>First Offense:</strong> Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual. <strong>Second Offense:</strong> Not more than 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)</td>
<td>1 gram</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Schedule III drugs</td>
<td>Any amount</td>
<td><strong>First Offense:</strong> Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 years. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2.5 million if not an individual. <strong>Second Offense:</strong> Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 years. Fine not more than $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other Schedule IV drugs</td>
<td>Any amount</td>
<td><strong>First Offense:</strong> Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than $250,000 if an individual, $1 million if not an individual. <strong>Second Offense:</strong> Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)</td>
<td>Other than 1 gram or more</td>
<td><strong>Second Offense:</strong> Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Schedule V drugs</td>
<td>Any amount</td>
<td><strong>First Offense:</strong> Not more than 1 year. Fine not more than $100,000 if an individual, $250,000 if not an individual. <strong>Second Offense:</strong> Not more than 4 years. Fine not more than $200,000 if an individual, $500,000 if not an individual.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Federal Trafficking Penalties - Marijuana**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>1st OFFENSE</th>
<th>2nd OFFENSE *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana (Schedule I)</td>
<td>1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants</td>
<td>Not less than 10 years or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life. Fine not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if other than an individual.</td>
<td>Not less than 20 years or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if other than an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana (Schedule I)</td>
<td>100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants</td>
<td>Not less than 5 years or more than 40 years. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years or more than life. Fine not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if other than an individual.</td>
<td>Not less than 10 years or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if other than an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana (Schedule I)</td>
<td>More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants</td>
<td>Not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years or more than life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual.</td>
<td>Not more than 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana (Schedule I)</td>
<td>Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regard-less of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants;</td>
<td>Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million if other than an individual.</td>
<td>Not more than 10 years. Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashish (Schedule I)</td>
<td>10 kg or less</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashish Oil (Schedule I)</td>
<td>1 kg or less</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release and a fine up to $20 million if an individual and $75 million if other than an individual.

14 Id. at 31.
Loss of Federal Aid:

Students convicted of any offense under any Federal or State law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance for conduct that occurred during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving any Federal grant, loan, or work assistance shall not be eligible to receive any grant, loan, or work assistance from the date of that conviction for the following period: Students convicted of drug possession will be ineligible for one year from the date of the conviction of the first offense, two years for the second offense, and indefinitely for the third offense. Students convicted of selling drugs will be ineligible for two years from the date of the first conviction, and indefinitely for the second offense. Those who lose eligibility can regain eligibility by successfully completing an approved drug rehabilitation program. 15

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate:

Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation, including houses, cars, and other personal belongings. A warrant of seizure is issued and property is seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture. 16

2. State of California Law

Controlled Substances:

California penalties for offenses involving controlled substances include those set forth in the California Health & Safety Code § 11350:

- Imprisonment in the county jail or state prison, a fine not to exceed $70, or probation with fine for felony convictions of at least $1,000 for the first offense and at least $2,000 for second or subsequent offenses or community service for unlawful possession of controlled substances. 17
- Under California law, possession of certain controlled substances (Schedule I, II, and III) for sale or purchasing for the purpose of sale are punishable by imprisonment of two, three, or four years. 18
- Penalties are more severe for offenses involving heroin, cocaine, cocaine base, or any analog of these substances and occurring upon the grounds of, or within, a church or synagogue, a playground, a public or private youth center, a child day care facility, or a public swimming pool, during hours in which the facility is open for business, classes, or school-related programs, or at any time when minors are using the facility. 19
- It is unlawful to possess any device, contrivance, instrument, or paraphernalia used for unlawfully injecting or smoking certain controlled substances. 20
- Personal property may be subject to forfeiture if it contains drugs or was used in a drug manufacture, distribution, dispensation or acquired in violation of this division. 21
- The California Legislature declares that the dispensing and furnishing of prescription drugs, controlled substances and dangerous drugs or dangerous devices without a license poses a significant threat to the health, safety and welfare of all persons residing in the state and shall be guilty of a crime. 22

15 20 U.S.C. § 1091(g).
18 §§ 11054, 11055, 11056 & 11351.
19 § 11353.1.
20 § 11364.
21 § 11364.
22 § 11470(a).
23 § 11352.1.
Alcohol:

The following summarizes some of the California state laws regarding alcohol that may be relevant to students and employees:

- It is illegal for persons under the age of 21 to possess an alcoholic beverage in any public place or any place open to the public. Sanctions range from a fine of $250-$500 and community service, depending on whether the offense is a first or subsequent violation.
- Any person who furnishes, gives or sells any alcoholic beverage to someone under the age of 21 is guilty of a misdemeanor. Potential sanctions include fines of $250 or higher, community service, and imprisonment, depending on the facts of the case.
- Any person under the influence of alcohol in a public place and unable to exercise care for one's own safety or that of others is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- It is illegal for persons to operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicants or with a blood alcohol level of .08% or higher.
- It is a misdemeanor to ride a bicycle upon a highway under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both.
- It is an infraction to possess an open container of an alcoholic beverage while in a motor vehicle.
- It is an infraction for an owner or driver of a motor vehicle to allow an open container of alcohol in the passenger area.

Driving Under the Influence:

The following is a list of some of the legal sanctions for driving under the influence of alcohol or any other drug:

- First conviction: Imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 96 hours, at least 48 hours which are continuous, nor more than six months and by a fine of not less than $390 nor more than $1,000 and except as otherwise provided suspension of privilege to operate motor vehicle.
- Conviction of driving under the influence with or without bodily injury within ten years of certain other felony convictions including vehicular manslaughter and driving under the influence: Imprisonment in state prison or in the county jail for not more than one year and a fine of not less than $390 nor more than $1,000 and revocation of privilege to operate a motor vehicle.
- Driving under the influence causing bodily injury: Imprisonment in state prison or county jail for not less than 90 days nor more than one year and a fine of not less than $390 nor more than $1,000 and suspension of privilege to operate a motor vehicle.
- Driving under the influence causing bodily injury or death to more than one victim: Enhancement of one year in state prison for each additional injured victim up to a maximum of three one-year enhancements.
- Second conviction of driving under the influence causing bodily injury within ten years or conviction within ten years of separate conviction of other specified offenses involving alcohol or drugs: Imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 120 days nor more than one year and a fine of not less than $390 nor more than $5,000 and revocation of privilege to operate a motor vehicle.
- Second conviction of driving under the influence will be required to temporarily install a breathalyzer ignition interlock device in vehicles to regain their licenses.

24 § 25658.
27 § 27200.5.
28 § 23223.
29 § 23535.
30 § 23536.
31 § 23550.5.
32 § 23554.
33 § 23558.
34 § 23560.
35 SENATE BILL NO. 1046, CODIFIED AT CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 9807; 9848; 9882; 14; VEH. CODE §§ 13352; 13352.4 ET SEQ.
3. **San Diego Local Law**

San Diego has various ordinances and sentencing guidelines related to the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. Guidelines range from convictions related to open containers, selling to minors, possession of a false ID, and others.

In addition, San Diego local ordinances prevent consumption of alcohol by individuals under 21 in both public places and places not open to the public. \[36\] San Diego has also enacted a Social Host law, which provides for “a duty of any person having control of any premises, who knowingly hosts, permits, or allows a gathering at said premises to take all reasonable steps to prevent the consumption of alcoholic beverages by any minor at the gathering.... Reasonable steps are controlling access to alcoholic beverages... at the gathering; [controlling the quantity of alcoholic beverages present at the gathering]; verifying the age of persons attending the gathering by inspecting driver’s licenses or other government-issued identification cards to ensure that minors do not consume alcoholic beverages... while at the gathering; and supervising the activities of minors at the gathering.” \[37\] The ordinance further provides that “[i]t is unlawful for any person having control of any premises to knowingly host, permit, or allow a gathering to take place at said premises where at least one minor consumes an alcoholic beverage..., whenever the person [having control of the premises] either knows a minor has consumed an alcoholic beverage... or reasonably should have known that a minor consumed an alcoholic beverage had the person taken all reasonable steps [to prevent the consumption of an alcoholic beverage by a minor]...” \[38\] Certain exceptions apply.


C. **Health Risks Associated with the Use of Controlled Substances or Abuse of Alcohol**

There are a number of health risks associated with the misuse and abuse of alcohol and other controlled substances. These risks can be short-term, long-term, and depend on the drug being used, among other factors.

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism provides a comprehensive description of the effects alcohol has on the body. Please see: [https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohols-effects-body](https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohols-effects-body).

The National Institute on Drug Abuse provides a comprehensive description of the health consequences of drug misuse. Please see:
- [https://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/health-consequences-drug-misuse](https://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/health-consequences-drug-misuse)
- [https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs-charts](https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs-charts)

D. **Drug and Alcohol Counseling, Treatment, or Rehabilitation or Re-entry Programs**

1. **Resources for Students**

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)
[http://caps.ucsd.edu](http://caps.ucsd.edu)
858-534-3755

CAPS offers the following services to registered undergraduate, graduate and professional school students:

- High quality, culturally-sensitive, and confidential counseling services, including individual, couples, and group counseling, crisis/urgent care interventions, and referral services free of charge.
- Brief drug and alcohol use disorder evaluation, treatment and referral.
- Psychiatric services and consultation.
- Psycho-educational workshops and drop-in forums grounded on the latest science of optimal well-being and peak performance to support students in their life and leadership skills acquisition.
- Student mentoring and advocacy.

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\[37\] § 56.62(A).
\[38\] § 56.62(B).
Health Promotion Services (HPS)
http://healthpromotion.ucsd.edu
858-534-2419

HPS offers a variety of prevention education programs for students including workshops, campaigns, and meetings with Health Educators.

- In addition, the Alcohol, Drugs, Issues, and Trends (ADIT) committee, chaired by Health Promotion Services, is a campus community coalition that meets quarterly to discuss current substance abuse related issues and trends.
- Health Educators facilitate a 90-minute group session (Campus Alcohol Risk Reduction Seminar (CARRS)) for students who violate alcohol policies.
- HPS provides a Cannabis Education workshop, similar to CARRS, for students who violate marijuana/cannabis policies (High Stakes).
- Students can also access eCHECKUP TO GO, an online assessment, which provides personalized feedback about individual drinking patterns, risk patterns, and UC San Diego resources.

Student Health Services (SHS)
http://studenthealth.ucsd.edu
858-534-3730

- SHS offers counseling services with the assistance of the in-house Licensed Clinical Social Worker, in partnership and collaboration with CAPS providers.

2. Resources for Faculty and Staff

The below referenced programs are designed to help prevent substance abuse by University employees, as well as provide assistance and referral services for those who have substance abuse problems or concerns.

Campus Faculty and Staff Programs:

- For all benefits-eligible Campus Employees only, the Faculty and Staff Assistance Program (FSAP) offers internal no-cost services and can be accessed in addition to external programs aligned with chosen medical plans. Services from FSAP include assessment, referral to community resources, consultation, supervisory training, return to work assistance, and follow-up. All services are free to employees. Employees are encouraged to self-refer and seek this confidential assistance. Please call 858-534-5523 for more information, or click on https://blink.ucsd.edu/sponsor/hr/divisions-units/fsap.html. For appointments using single sign on (SSO) please go to: https://blink.ucsd.edu/HR/services/support/counseling/appointment.html.

Health System, School of Medicine, School of Pharmacy, and Student Health Programs:

- For all benefits-eligible UC San Diego Health employees, the Employee Assistance Program (EAP), managed by Optum Live and Work Well, offers assistance and referral services for those who have substance abuse problems or concerns. Services include assessment, referral to outside resources, consultation, supervisory training, return to work assistance, and follow up. All services are free and employees are encourage to self-refer and seek this confidential assistance. For more information visit: https://www.liveandworkwell.com (operated by Optum) or call the Substance Use Helpline 1-855-780-5955 (use company code UCSDMC).
- UC’s medical coverage also includes behavioral health benefits for mental health services and substance abuse treatment. Additional resources are offered through your individual medical plan. You can visit: https://ucnet.universityofcalifornia.edu/compensation-and-benefits/health-plans/behavioral-health/index.html for more information or call:
  - UC Blue & Gold: Managed Health Network (1-800-663-9355)
  - Kaiser: Kaiser services (1-800-900-3277) OR Optum (1-888-440-8225)
  - UC Care, CORE & UC Health Savings Plan (HSP): Anthem providers (1-844-437-0486)
3. Community Resources

Alcoholics Anonymous San Diego County
http://www.aasandiego.org/
619-265-8762

Narcotics Anonymous San Diego County
http://www.sandiegona.org/
619-584-1007

Marijuana Anonymous
http://www.ma-sandiego.org/

Adult Children of Alcoholics
http://www.adultchildren.org/
310-534-1815

Smart Recovery
https://www.smartrecovery.org/

E. Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Biennial Review

UC San Diego’s most recent biennial review of its drug and alcohol abuse prevention program is available here.
XI. CAMPUS SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION EDUCATION

The UC San Diego Police Department is widely engaged in efforts to educate the campus community about personal safety and crime awareness and prevention. Safety presentations are provided for parents/family members and all incoming students during Orientation and Welcome Week, and to students, faculty and staff as requested throughout the year. Workshops and presentations covering a variety of topics are available, including alcohol and drug abuse, bicycle safety, office safety, sexual assault and rape prevention, vehicle and residential security, and self-defense instruction.

The UC San Diego Police Department organizes and sets up a crime prevention display table at various times on Library Walk. This table is staffed by officers at various times during the year.

The following information is a summary of programs offered by UC San Diego.

- **Active Shooter (ASSERT Training):**

  Active Shooter Survival Education and Response Training (ASSERT) prepares and empowers individuals to react in the event of an active shooter/critical incident. The purpose and intent of the training is to provide valuable skills and awareness to respond to critical incidents prior to the arrival of law enforcement or other first responders.

  While these events are always unpredictable, the training and concepts taught can better prepare someone to react when a critical incident occurs. The training also teaches basic bleeding control techniques in accordance with the Stop-the-Bleed national awareness campaign.

  The training is open to all staff, faculty and students. This course covers the following areas:
  - Defining a Critical Incident
  - A Brief History and Examination of Past Active Shooter Events
  - Examining Traditional and Trained Responses in a Crisis
  - The Importance of a Survival Mindset
  - Understanding the Human Reaction Phases, Being Situational Aware, and Pre-Planning
  - Defining the Run, Hide, Fight Concept
  - Understanding Law Enforcement Response
  - Basic/Immediate Bleeding Control Techniques

  Incorporated within the ASSERT training is the ‘Stop the Bleed’ campaign, which was initiated by a federal interagency workgroup convened by the National Security Council Staff, at The White House. The purpose of the campaign is to build national resilience by better preparing the public to save lives by raising awareness of basic actions to stop life threatening bleeding following everyday emergencies and man-made and natural disasters. The class is approximately one hour and we teach the basics for stemming traumatic blood loss. This includes recognizing life threatening blood loss situations, safety while providing assistance, the use of direct pressure to stop bleeding, the use of tourniquets to stop bleeding and the use of advanced blood clotting agents to stop bleeding.
In 2018, components of ASSERT Training, Stop-the-Bleed, and/or Scenario and Site Assessments were offered on the following dates:

- 1/10/2018
- 1/12/2018
- 1/18/2018
- 1/26/2018
- 1/29/2018
- 2/7/2018
- 2/23/2018
- 2/26/2018
- 2/27/2018
- 2/28/2018
- 3/5/2018
- 3/14/2018
- 3/16/2018
- 3/20/2018
- 3/29/2018
- 4/2/2018
- 4/3/2018
- 4/4/2018
- 4/11/2018
- 5/14/2018
- 5/17/2018
- 5/26/2018
- 5/30/2018
- 6/1/2018
- 6/4/2018
- 6/6/2018
- 6/8/2018
- 6/22/2018
- 6/26/2018
- 6/28/2018
- 9/6/2018
- 9/10/2018
- 9/12/2018
- 9/13/2018
- 9/14/2018
- 9/18/2018
- 9/21/2018
- 9/28/2018
- 10/10/2018
- 10/29/2018
- 10/30/2018
- 11/10/2018
- 11/14/2018
- 11/30/2018
- 12/5/2018

The ASSERT program continues to be offered in 2019.

• **Parent/Family Orientation:**

This course covers the UC San Diego Police Department services and discusses the most frequent crime on campus: thefts of bikes and computers. The course describes the services provided by Residential Security Officers and Community Service Officers (CSOs) and encourages locking of doors and possessions, using the buddy system or calling a CSO when walking at night, enrolling in a self-defense class (RAD), and reporting crimes and concerns to the UC San Diego Police Department. The course also covers the services of CARE at SARC and Emergency, Health & Safety.

In 2018, the Parent/Family Orientation course was held on the following dates:

- 6/22/18
- 6/26/18
- 6/28/18
- 9/11/18
- 9/17/18
- 9/18/18
- 9/19/18
- 9/20/18
- 9/21/18
- 9/23/18

The Parent/Family Orientation program continues to be offered in 2019.
• **Physical Security Program:**

A physical security program is designed to protect facilities, equipment, people and property from harm or damage. At a campus the size of UC San Diego, this is no small feat. The UC San Diego Police Department is constantly working to enhance physical security systems on campus so that they can respond in the most efficient and effective manner. They offer a variety of consultation and management services including:

- Alarm Monitoring (Fire/Intrusion/Duress/Video Surveillance)
- Physical Security and System Site Assessments
- Access Control 101 and Best Practices
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and Security Design recommendations
- Integration of existing physical security systems (i.e. Access, Intrusion, Video, Public Address, etc.) to enterprise-level software managed and licensed centrally
- Physical Security System Trouble Report

The Physical Security Program is an on-going program, which provides both proactive and responsive assessments to various campus departments. This proactive approach to leverage technology not only enhances the overall security posture of the community but reduces costs through a methodical, consistent, and best practices application of enterprise-level systems.

• **Rape Aggression Defense (RAD):**

Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.) is a national program designed to provide women with the concepts and methods needed for self-defense. The program enables women to take a more active role in protecting themselves and their psychological well-being. Classes are taught by certified R.A.D. instructors over three evenings and the cost is $10. All women in the UC San Diego community – students, staff, faculty and affiliates – who are at least 16 years old are eligible to attend. R.A.D. classes will teach you:

- Effective and proven self-defense techniques
- Awareness and prevention
- Risk reduction and avoidance

In 2018, R.A.D. was offered on the following dates:

- 3/6/18 - 3/8/18
- 4/17/18 - 4/19/18
- 10/9/18 - 10/11/18

The R.A.D. program continues to be offered in 2019.

In addition, the UC San Diego Police Department offered self-defense seminars on the following dates:

- 4/22/18
- 9/22/18
- 10/27/18
- 11/10/18
- 11/16/18

The UC San Diego Police Department staff will also meet with interested parties to address topics of interest, such as risk management. These programs are all informal and on an ad hoc basis, as requested by the community.

In addition to classroom sessions, information is also available to the campus through the UC San Diego Police Department website, which posts daily crime and arrest activity, as well as security alerts:

[http://www.police.ucsd.edu/docs/reports/callsandarrests/Calls_and_Arrests.asp](http://www.police.ucsd.edu/docs/reports/callsandarrests/Calls_and_Arrests.asp)
Various campus units produce brochures relating to security practices and crime prevention. On Admit Day, Transfer Admit Day and several other times throughout the year, display tables are set up at key locations on campus to provide information on campus safety.

While the UC San Diego Police Department may offer advice and assistance regarding campus safety, all members of the campus community are encouraged to take responsibility for their own safety and, when possible, assist others. Be aware of your environment, be a responsive bystander and use campus resources. To prevent unauthorized access to campus buildings, do not prop doors open, leave doors unlocked, or open the door for anyone you don’t know. Protect the security of your keys and immediately report the loss or theft of keys to the UC San Diego Lock Shop and/or the UC San Diego Police Department. Report crimes or suspicious circumstances, including door-to-door solicitation, to the UC San Diego Police Department. See http://police.ucsd.edu/resources/tips.html for more safety tips.

Safety Escorts
Campus safety escorts are available every day of the academic school year, excluding the summer quarter. Dial (858) 534-WALK (9255) to request one.

Did you know that you can request a Repeating Escort? You can arrange to have a Community Service Officer (CSO) meet you at the same place and time each week without having to request one each night. This makes it convenient to get an escort home after a late class or when practice ends. Community Service Officers (CSOs) are student employees of the UC San Diego Police Department. They receive training in self-defense, first aid, and traffic control. They also assist at special events and act as eyes and ears for the Police Department. Interested in applying? Contact the CSO Coordinator at (858) 822-1130.
A. Definitions

As required by law and policy, UC San Diego prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

1. Federal VAWA Definitions

The following definitions are used for purposes of reporting dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking under the Clery Act as amended by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

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.
  o 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.
  o For the purposes of this definition – dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
  o Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. 39

Domestic Violence - A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed –
  o By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
  o By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
  o By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
  o By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
  o 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 the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred. 40

Sexual Assault - An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape.
  o Rape - The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. 41
  o Fondling - The touching of the 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. 42
  o Incest - Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. 43
  o Statutory Rape - Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. 44

39 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a).
40 Id.
41 Definition from the Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual from the FBI’s UCR Program.
42 Definition from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual from the FBI’s UCR Program.
43 Id.
44 Id.
Stalking - Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to –
  o Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
  o Suffer substantial emotional distress.
  o For the purposes of this definition –
    • “Course of conduct” means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in 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.45

2. State Definitions

The following definitions reflect California state law and may be different from the federal definitions above. The federal definitions are used for purposes of reporting crime statistics as mandated by the Clery Act as amended by VAWA. It is important to be aware of state law definitions that govern criminal proceedings.

Dating Violence - Included within the definition of domestic violence as set forth in California Penal Code § 13700.

Domestic Violence - “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.
    o Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to: sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters, sharing of income or expenses, joint use or ownership of property, whether the parties hold themselves out as spouses, the continuity of the relationship, and the length of the relationship.
  • “Abuse” means intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury, or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself or herself, or another. 46

Sexual Assault (Defined under the Clery Act to be an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape):

Rape – Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person not the spouse of the perpetrator, under any of the following circumstances:
  • (1) Where a person is incapable, because of a 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. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving consent.
  • (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, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused.

45 § 668.46(a).
46 Cal. Penal Code § 13700 (a), (b).
• (4) Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, “unconscious of the nature of the act” means incapable of resisting because the victim meets any one of the following conditions:
  • (A) Was unconscious or asleep.
  • (B) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.
  • (C) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator’s fraud in fact.
  • (D) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator’s fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.
• (5) Where a 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 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 any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, “threatening to retaliate” means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.
• (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. As used in this paragraph, “public official” means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

(B) As used in this section, “duress” means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted. The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and his or her relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in appraising the existence of duress.

(C) As used in this section, “menace” means any threat, declaration, or act which shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another. 47

• Sexual Battery (Fondling) -
  (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. . . .
  (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. . . .
  (C) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act because the perpetrator fraudulently represented that the touching served a professional purpose, is guilty of sexual battery. . . .
  (D) Any person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person’s will while that person is unlawfully restrained either by the accused or an accomplice, or is institutionalized for medical treatment and is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a third person, is guilty of sexual battery. . . .
  (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. . . .
  (E)(2) As used in this subdivision, “touches” means physical contact with another person, whether accomplished directly, through the clothing of the person committing the offense, or through the clothing of the victim.

47 § 261.
(F) As used in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), and (d), “touches” means physical contact with the skin of another person whether accomplished directly or through the clothing of the person committing the offense.

(G) As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

1. “Intimate part” means the sexual organ, anus, groin, or buttocks of any person, and the breast of a female.
2. “Sexual battery” does not include the crimes defined in Section 261 or 289.
3. “Seriously disabled” means a person with severe physical or sensory disabilities.
4. “Medically incapacitated” means a person who is incapacitated as a result of prescribed sedatives, anesthesia, or other medication.
5. “Institutionalized” means a person who is located voluntarily or involuntarily in a hospital, medical treatment facility, nursing home, acute care facility, or mental hospital.
6. “Minor” means a person under 18 years of age.

- **Incest** - 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.

- **Statutory Rape** - 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.
  1. **A** 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.
  2. **B** 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, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.
  3. **C** Any person 21 years of age or older who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is under 16 years of age is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three, or four years.

- **Stalking**
  1. **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.
  2. **B** For the purposes of this section, “harasses” means engages in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, torments, or terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose.
  3. **C** For the purposes of this section, “course of conduct” means two or more acts occurring over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “course of conduct.”
  4. **D** For the purposes of this section, “credible threat” means a verbal or written threat, including that performed through the use of an electronic communication device, or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal, written, or electronically communicated statements and conduct, made with the intent to place the person that is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family, and made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family. It is not necessary to prove that the defendant had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of a person making the threat shall not be a bar to prosecution under this section. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “credible threat.”
(E) For purposes of this section, the term "electronic communication device" includes, but is not limited to, telephones, cellular phones, computers, video recorders, fax machines, or pagers. "Electronic communication" has the same meaning as the term defined in Subsection 12 of Section 2510 of Title 18 of the United States Code. This section shall not apply to conduct that occurs during labor picketing. . . .

(F) For purposes of this section, “immediate family” means any spouse, parent, child, any person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree, or any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior six months, regularly resided in the household. 51

Consent in reference to sexual activity is defined under California law as the following:

In prosecutions under Section 261, 262, 286, 288a, or 289, in which consent is at issue, “consent” shall be defined to mean positive cooperation in 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. 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, 288a, or 289. Nothing in this section shall affect the admissibility of evidence or the burden of proof on the issue of consent. 52

In prosecutions under Section 261, 262, 286, 288a, or 289, in which consent is at issue, evidence that the victim suggested, requested, or otherwise communicated to the defendant that the defendant use a condom or other birth control device, without additional evidence of consent, is not sufficient to constitute consent. 53

51 § 646.9.
52 § 261.6.
53 § 261.7.
### 3. University of California Policy Definitions

The University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy was revised on July 31, 2019. The chart below reflects the definitions of consent, sexual violence, relationship violence and stalking that govern incidents occurring before and after July 31, 2019.

**NOTE:** The University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy defines “Prohibited Conduct” to include the incidents defined in the chart below. Additional behavior, including, but not limited to sexual harassment and invasion of sexual privacy, may also qualify as Prohibited Conduct.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UC Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy Definitions governing incidents that occurred on or after July 31, 2019</th>
<th>UC Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy Definitions governing incidents that occurred prior to July 31, 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Consent** - Consent is **affirmative, conscious, voluntary, and revocable.** Consent to sexual activity requires of each person an affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity.  

It is the responsibility of each person to ensure they have the affirmative consent of the other to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest, lack of resistance, or silence do not, alone, constitute consent. Affirmative consent must be ongoing and can be revoked at any time during sexual activity.  

The existence of a dating relationship or past sexual relations between the Complainant and Respondent will never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent (nor will subsequent sexual relations or dating relationship alone suffice as evidence of consent to prior conduct).  

The Respondent’s belief that the Complainant consented will not provide a valid defense unless the belief was actual and reasonable. In making this determination, the factfinder will consider all of the facts and circumstances the Respondent knew, or reasonably should have known, at the time. In particular, the Respondent’s belief is not a valid defense where:  
- The Respondent’s belief arose from the Respondent’s own intoxication or recklessness;  
- The Respondent did not take reasonable steps, in the circumstances known to the Respondent at the time, to ascertain whether the Complainant affirmatively consented; or  
- The Respondent knew or a reasonable person should have known that the Complainant was unable to consent because the Complainant was incapacitated, in that the Complainant was:  
  - asleep or unconscious;  
  - unable to understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual activity due to the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication; or  
  - unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition.  

Note: Incapacitation is a state beyond drunkenness or intoxication. A person is not necessarily incapacitated merely as a result of drinking, using drugs, or taking medication. | **Consent** - Consent is **affirmative, conscious, voluntary, and revocable.** Consent to sexual activity requires of both persons an affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. It is the responsibility of each person to ensure they have the affirmative consent of the other to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest, lack of resistance, or silence, do not alone constitute consent. Affirmative consent must be ongoing and can be revoked at any time during sexual activity.  

The existence of a dating relationship or past sexual relations between the persons involved should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent (nor will subsequent sexual relations or dating relationship alone suffice as evidence of consent to prior conduct).  

The Respondent’s belief that the Complainant consented shall not provide a valid excuse where:  
- The Respondent’s belief arose from the Respondent’s own intoxication or recklessness;  
- The Respondent did not take reasonable steps, in the circumstances known to the Respondent at the time, to ascertain whether the Complainant affirmatively consented; or  
- The Respondent knew or a reasonable person should have known that the Complainant was unable to consent because the Complainant was incapacitated, in that the Complainant was:  
  - asleep or unconscious;  
  - due to the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication, unable to understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual activity; or  
  - unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition. |
UC Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy Definitions governing incidents that occurred on or after July 31, 2019

**Sexual Violence - **54

**Sexual Assault - Penetration** - Without the consent of the Complainant, penetration, no matter how slight, of:
- the Complainant’s mouth by a penis or other genitalia; or
- the Complainant’s vagina or anus by any body part or object.

**Sexual Assault - Contact** - Without the consent of the Complainant, intentionally:
- touching Complainant’s intimate body part (genitals, anus, groin, breast, or buttocks);
- making the Complainant touch another or themselves on any intimate body part; or
- touching the Complainant with one’s intimate body part, whether the intimate body part is clothed or unclothed.

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54 Note: This definition encompasses a broad spectrum of conduct, not all of which is sexual violence. So, the Title IX Officer must sometimes determine whether an allegation should be charged as sexual violence or sexual harassment. Conduct that meets the definition of both Sexual Assault—Contact and Sexual Assault—Penetration will be charged as Sexual Assault—Penetration.

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UC Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy Definitions governing incidents that occurred prior to July 31, 2019

**Sexual Violence - **55

**Sexual Assault - Penetration** - Without the consent of the Complainant, penetration, no matter how slight, of:
- the vagina, anus, or mouth by a penis; or
- the vagina or anus by any body part or object.

**Sexual Assault - Contact** - Without the consent of the Complainant, touching an intimate body part (genitals, anus, groin, breast, or buttocks) (i) unclothed or (ii) clothed.

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55 Note: As this definition encompasses a broad spectrum of conduct, not all of which constitutes sexual violence. The Title IX Officer will determine whether the allegation should be treated as sexual violence or sexual harassment.

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Note: Sexual Assault—Penetration and Sexual Assault—Contact are aggravated when they include any of the following:
- Overcoming the will of Complainant by:
  - force (the use of physical force or inducing reasonable fear of immediate or future bodily injury);
  - violence (the use of physical force to cause harm or injury);
  - menace (a threat, statement, or act showing intent to injure);
  - duress (a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, hardship, or retribution that is enough to cause a reasonable person of ordinary sensitivity, taking into account all circumstances including age and relationship including a power imbalance), to do or submit to something that they would not otherwise do; or
  - deliberately causing the Complainant to be incapacitated (for example, through drugs or alcohol);
- Deliberately taking advantage of the Complainant’s incapacitation (including incapacitation that results from voluntary use of drugs or alcohol); or
- Recording, photographing, transmitting, or distributing intimate or sexual images of Complainant without Complainant’s prior knowledge and consent.

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Note: As this definition encompasses a broad spectrum of conduct, not all of which is sexual violence. So, the Title IX Officer must sometimes determine whether an allegation should be charged as sexual violence or sexual harassment.

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Note: Sexual Assault—Penetration and Sexual Assault—Contact are aggravated when they include any of the following:
- Overcoming the will of Complainant by:
  - force (the use of physical force or inducing reasonable fear of immediate or future bodily injury);
  - violence (the use of physical force to cause harm or injury);
  - menace (a threat, statement, or act showing intent to injure);
  - duress (a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, hardship, or retribution that is enough to cause a reasonable person of ordinary sensitivity, taking into account all circumstances including age and relationship, to do or submit to something that they would not otherwise do);
  - deliberately causing a person to be incapacitated (through drugs or alcohol).
- Intentionally taking advantage of the other person’s incapacitation (including voluntary intoxication).
- Recording, photographing, transmitting, or distributing intimate or sexual images without the prior knowledge and consent of the parties involved.

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Credit: Erik Jepsen/UC San Diego Creative Services and Publications
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UC Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy Definitions governing incidents that occurred on or after July 31, 2019</th>
<th>UC Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy Definitions governing incidents that occurred prior to July 31, 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relationship Violence</strong> - <strong>Relationship Violence</strong> is:</td>
<td><strong>Relationship Violence</strong> - <strong>Relationship Violence</strong> is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Physical violence toward the Complainant or a person who has a close relationship with the Complainant (such as a current or former spouse or intimate partner, a child or other relative), or  • Intentional or reckless physical or non-physical conduct toward the Complainant or someone who has a close relationship with the Complainant (such as a current or former spouse or intimate partner, a child or other relative) that would make a reasonable person in the Complainant’s position fear physical violence toward themselves or toward the person with whom they have the close relationship, that is by a person who is or has been in a spousal, romantic, or intimate relationship with the Complainant, or who shares a child with the Complainant, and that is part of a pattern of abusive behavior by the person toward the Complainant.  • Physical violence is physical conduct that intentionally or recklessly threatens the health and safety of the recipient of the behavior, including assault.  • Patterns of abusive behavior may consist of or include non-physical tactics (such as threats, isolation, property destruction, abuse of pets, economic control, displaying weapons, degradation, or exploitation of a power imbalance).  • The nature of the relationship between the Complainant and Respondent is determined by the length and type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between them. Relationship violence includes both &quot;dating violence&quot; and &quot;domestic violence.&quot;  • Conduct by a party in defense of self or another is not Relationship Violence under the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy. If either party asserts that they acted in defense of self or another, the Title IX Officer will use all available, relevant evidence to evaluate the assertion, including reasonableness of the defensive actions and which party is the predominant aggressor.</td>
<td>• Dating Violence - Conduct by a person who is or has been in a romantic or intimate relationship with the Complainant that intentionally, or recklessly, causes bodily injury to the Complainant or places the Complainant in reasonable fear of serious bodily injury. The nature of the relationship between the Complainant and Respondent is determined by the length, type, and frequency of interaction between them.  • Domestic Violence - Conduct by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the Complainant; or a person with whom the Complainant shares a child in common, that intentionally, or recklessly, causes bodily injury to the Complainant or another, or places the Complainant or another in reasonable fear of serious bodily injury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stalking</strong> - Repeated conduct directed at a Complainant (for example, following, monitoring, observing, surveilling, threatening, communicating or interfering with property), of a sexual or romantic nature or motivation, that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety, or the safety of others, or to suffer substantial emotional distress. Stalking of a non-sexual nature is addressed by other University policies including but not limited to the Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline Section 102.10.</td>
<td><strong>Stalking</strong> - Repeated conduct directed at a Complainant (e.g., following, monitoring, observing, surveilling, threatening, communicating or interfering with property), of a sexual or romantic nature or motivation, that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety, or the safety of others, or to suffer substantial emotional distress. Stalking of a non-sexual nature is addressed by other University policies including but not limited to the Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline Section 102.10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Primary and On-going Prevention and Awareness Programs

UC San Diego offers various programs to assist students with a wide range of issues, including primary and ongoing programs to promote the prevention and awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. These programs are primarily available from CARE at SARC and OPHD. In addition, other University departments and student organizations may organize campaigns throughout the school year on topics that overlap with dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

All incoming freshmen and transfer students take a mandatory online program provided by OPHD entitled “We Are Tritons,” which introduces UC San Diego’s non-discrimination policies, and policies prohibiting dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. “We Are Tritons” also includes information about definitions, reporting options, red flag behaviors, bystander intervention strategies, and information about confidential resources. If incoming students do not complete “We Are Tritons” within the time period established by the campus, a registration hold is placed on the student’s record and the student is not able to register for classes until the training is completed.

CARE at SARC also provides mandatory in-person education for all incoming freshmen and transfer students during new student orientation. “Real World” is a peer education theater performance offered by the student Orientation Leaders for incoming first year students. This program includes information about the nature, dynamics and common circumstances associated with dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. The program also includes information about risk reduction and bystander intervention strategies. In addition, OPHD provides training to Resident Assistants, House Advisors, Orientation Leaders, Teaching Assistants and others during orientations. These trainings cover Responsible Employee reporting requirements for incidents of sexual assault, relationship violence and stalking, as well as other forms of discrimination and harassment.

Incoming transfer students in all of the six colleges receive an in-person presentation that covers similar topics through an interactive lecture by CARE at SARC staff. In addition to these programs, each year CARE at SARC provides on-going education through a number of violence prevention programs, lectures, training sessions and workshops to departments, residence halls, student organizations, athletic teams, sororities and fraternities. CARE at SARC also prepares and widely distributes numerous educational brochures and publications.

UC San Diego provides periodic training relating to the prevention and handling of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking to all relevant personnel, including UC San Diego police officers and dispatchers, Office of Student Conduct staff and hearing officers, University investigators and other staff associated with the Title IX program. OPHD provides education relating to the prevention and response to disclosures of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking at New Employee Orientation, in addition to online training for supervisors, non-supervisors and faculty.

Finally, CARE at SARC provides on-going education throughout the year for the entire UC San Diego community and with special focus on domestic violence/dating violence in October, stalking in January, and sexual assault in April. Program content is specialized for each group that CARE at SARC works with. Topics include:

- Defining Consent
- Dynamics of Relationship Violence
- Rape Culture to Culture of Consent
- Understanding Healthy Relationships & Identifying Red Flags
- How to Support Survivors
- Intersectionality & Sexual Assault
- Cyber Safety & Stalking Prevention
- Bystander Intervention Techniques
- Community Safety Tips
- Supporting LGBTQIA Survivors

In addition to CARE at SARC’s outreach efforts, the UC San Diego Women’s Center, Health Promotion Services, and OPHD provide various education and training programs to the campus community that address sexual assault, consent, healthy relationships, and stalking. CARE at SARC has worked closely with these departments to ensure consistency in the educational messages.
1. Student Program Descriptions

“Think About It” Online Program - Everfi Higher Education Corporation
All incoming graduate and professional students are required to complete a mandatory online course entitled “Think About It.” This course covers sexual harassment and sexual violence risk-reduction and response, including information about being a Responsible Employee, for those employed by the University. “Think About It” gives students the tools to identify, prevent, and report sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, and the education they need to be successful as members of the UC San Diego community.

“We Are Tritons” Online Program – OPHD
All incoming freshman, transfer students and Education Abroad Program (EAP) Reciprocity students are required to complete the “We Are Tritons” online program prior to enrolling in classes. This program covers the following topics:

- Definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking
- University’s statement regarding sex offenses
- Reporting options (administrative, criminal, civil)
- Bystander intervention & risk reduction strategies
- Domestic violence and dating violence red flag warnings
- Information on available resources and services that CARE at SARC provides, including 24/7 crisis care, advocacy, accompaniment and confidential counseling

“The Real World” New Student Orientation – CARE at SARC
All incoming freshmen and transfer students receive in-person presentations during mandatory orientation. These presentations vary by college and include topics such as healthy relationships, bystander intervention techniques, defining consent, how to help a friend, online safety tips and campus resources.

Understanding Healthy Relationships – CARE at SARC
This one-hour workshop explores the dynamics of a healthy relationship and gives students practice on identifying behaviors in a relationship that could be considered “cute/healthy” vs. what’s “creepy/ unhealthy.” Discussion includes: red flag behaviors, bystander intervention, power and control tactics, and working with campus resources.

Cute or Creepy: Practicing Cybersafety – CARE at SARC
Twitter. Tumblr. Facebook. Google. This program offers tips about online safety, privacy settings, texting/sexting, social networks and how to protect personal information. Discussion includes: definitions of stalking and cyberstalking, reporting options, and working with campus resources.

Every Little BIT Counts: Take Action With IDEAS – CARE at SARC
You ever see something and want to say something? Do you need IDEAS for how to successfully intervene when something is wrong? This program teaches the UC San Diego Bystander Intervention Techniques (BIT) model that offers skills and strategies for individuals who want to learn how to step in when something just doesn't feel right. Discussion focuses on definitions of sexual assault, consent, bystander intervention norms, and working with campus resources.

How to Support a Survivor – CARE at SARC
This program offers some insights on how friends and family members of sexual assault survivors can offer trauma-informed support, campus and community resources, as well as employ strategies for self-care. Identifying information of victims/survivors is not discussed.

Yes, No, Maybe? Clarifying Consent – CARE at SARC
This is an interactive workshop that focuses on communication, consent, and healthy sexuality. Learn what consent is and how to ask, listen, and respect. Discussion focuses on definitions, “yes means yes” education, bystander intervention and working with campus resources.
Safety/Sexual Jeopardy – CARE at SARC & Student Health
Learn important safety and health information in a fun and innovative way. This program discusses sexual health as well as general safety tips.

CARE at SARC Services – CARE at SARC
This program is for student organizations interested in learning more about CARE at SARC. This presentation is a comprehensive summary of the educational outreach and support services provided by CARE at SARC advocates to students affected by dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM)
CARE at SARC and additional campus partners offer extensive programs and activities during April, which is Sexual Assault Awareness Month. In 2018, these activities included:

- **April 3: National Day of Action**
  A campus-wide awareness event focused on consent education, supporting survivors, and changing campus culture. Sponsored by CARE at SARC Peer Educators.

- **April 11: UC Systemwide Title IX Student Advisory Board Meet & Greet**
  The graduate and undergraduate representatives from UCSD provided an overview of Title IX related policies, procedures and education, as well as the role of new Student Advisory Board.

- **April 17: Succulents for SAAM**
  This event provided opportunities for students, staff, and faculty to honor the resilience of survivors of sexual assault through planting succulents. Sponsored by CARE at SARC and The Zone.

- **April 18: Supporting LGBTQIA+ Survivors**
  This program provided information on trauma, definitions and dynamics of sexual assault, and the unique impact on LGBTQIA+ survivors within the community. Sponsored by CARE at SARC and the LGBT Resource Center.

- **April 19: Take Back The Night featuring Kamilah Washington**
  This annual event provides an opportunity for survivors at UC San Diego to share about their experiences through open mic testimonials. Sponsored by A.S. Women’s Commission.

- **April 25: Denim Day**
  This campus-wide awareness event focused on ending victim-blaming attitudes. Sponsored by the Women’s Center.

- **April 26: Healing Yin Yoga for Survivors**
  This event demonstrated the various modalities of healing and focused on fostering body-mind connection through yoga and movement. Sponsored by CARE at SARC.

Rape Aggression Defense – UC San Diego Police Department
Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.) is a national program designed to provide women with the concepts and methods needed for self-defense. The program enables women to take a more active role in protecting themselves and their psychological well-being.

Take a R.A.D. class to learn:
- Effective and proven self-defense techniques
- Awareness and prevention
- Risk reduction and avoidance
2. Faculty and Staff Program Descriptions

Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Prevention Training – OPHD
OPHD provides Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Prevention Training for supervisors, non-supervisors and faculty in person and online through the UC Learning Center. This training provides information on preventing and responding to sexual violence and sexual harassment and what each of us can do to make our UC culture safer for all.

How to Support a Student Survivor – CARE at SARC
CARE at SARC offers a quarterly course through Staff Education and Development. These trainings are specifically designed for staff that regularly interact with students as advisors, mentors, supervisors, etc. These staff may receive disclosures of sexual assault, relationship violence, and stalking. Training content includes an overview of CARE services, definitions of violence, the impact of trauma, and steps to a trauma-informed response.

Managing Disruptive Behavior – CARE at SARC and UC San Diego Police Department
Learning how to handle difficult people in a respectful yet assertive way is a valuable skill for anyone to know. This program introduces basic skills that can be applied in most situations when you are dealing with disruptive individuals. CARE at SARC and the UC San Diego Police Department also cover how to be a good witness and when to call the police.

Rape Aggression Defense – UC San Diego Police Department
Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.) is a national program designed to provide women with the concepts and methods needed for self-defense. The program enables women to take a more active role in protecting themselves and their psychological well-being.

Take a R.A.D. class to learn:
- Effective and proven self-defense techniques
- Awareness and prevention
- Risk reduction and avoidance
3. Risk Reduction

Risk reduction strategies include knowledge or behaviors to use in-the-moment should an act of violence take place. Some individuals may feel safer knowing that risk reduction strategies exist. Some also may feel more empowered to address situations after learning different risk reduction strategies. Below are risk reduction strategies that are incorporated throughout all primary and ongoing prevention and awareness programs:

Understand consent. Consent is a mutual, affirmative, voluntary, and revocable agreement by each participant to engage in sexual activity. An informed verbal “yes” must accompany positive and engaging body language. The initiator of sexual activity is responsible for receiving consent from their partner. Obtaining consent is a continuous process, meaning consent to kissing doesn’t mean consent to everything else.

Consent is voluntary and can be withdrawn at any time. Consent must be given without coercion, force, threats or intimidation by the initiator.

Understand the influence of alcohol and other substances. Consent cannot be given when someone is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. However, perpetrators may attempt to use alcohol and/or drugs to facilitate a sexual assault. Statistically, the majority of reported sexual assaults occur while one or both parties are under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Alcohol or drugs are never an excuse for choosing to violate another person.

There are a number of drugs that may be added to beverages with the intent of altering the consciousness or incapacitating a person without their knowledge. Substances are particularly dangerous when combined with alcohol, and often produce amnesia, leaving a victim unclear about what occurred. These drugs can facilitate criminal activity; most often acts of sexual misconduct or sexual assault.

Know the definition of sexual assault. Sexual assault is any unwanted, non-consensual behavior from kissing and fondling to rape. Ignorance of the law or of University policy concerning sexual assault, sexual misconduct and sexual harassment is never an excuse for non-consensual sexual behavior.

Identify common behaviors that often precede an assault. Recognizable red flags include seeing someone who is attempting to separate an intoxicated individual from their friends, or continuing to pour drinks for an individual who is clearly beyond their limit. Take action as a responsive bystander and remember to use IDEAS if you see those behaviors happening. You can help someone who is intoxicated by reconnecting them with their friends or calling a CSO to escort that person home.

4. Bystander Intervention Techniques

Bystander intervention is when someone chooses to take action when witnessing an uncomfortable situation. It encompasses 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. Created by UC San Diego students and staff, the UC San Diego Bystander Intervention Techniques model can empower you with the skills needed to become a responsive bystander in everyday situations. Check out IDEAS for getting involved:

- Interrupt - Ask a question that’s not related to what’s going on. “Excuse me, where’s the bathroom?"
- Distract - Draw attention to something else. “Hey, your car is getting towed!”
- Engage Peers - Involve a friend or someone else around you. “Let’s do something.”
- Alert Authorities - In some situations, authorities may be the best source for help (e.g., Police, Deans, RAs, party hosts, bar staff, and/or designated drivers).
- Safety First - Keep your safety and the safety of others in mind and let that determine how you respond.

Primary and on-going prevention and awareness programs at UC San Diego emphasize that community members are not limited to just these IDEAS. All campus affiliates are encouraged to choose their own strategy or technique to intervene. Bystander intervention is included in the programs provided by UC San Diego.
C. Options, Rights and Procedures for Victims/Survivors of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

UC San Diego is committed to maintaining a community dedicated to the advancement, application and transmission of knowledge and creative endeavors through academic excellence where all people who participate in University programs, activities and services can work and learn together in an atmosphere free of harassment, exploitation or intimidation. Sexual violence, which includes sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, and other behavior prohibited by the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy interferes with these goals. Prohibited Conduct, as defined in the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy is a violation of University Policy and may violate law.

The safety and well-being of our students, faculty and staff are among the University’s highest priorities. Anyone who has been affected by sexual violence, whether on or off campus, is encouraged to utilize the support services provided by the University and in the community. Victims/Survivors of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking have the right to choose whether they want to pursue criminal or civil remedies in court and/or administrative remedies through the University. Victims/Survivors also have the right not to pursue a criminal, civil or administrative remedy. Regardless of what course of action the victim/survivor chooses to pursue, UC San Diego strongly encourages all victims/survivors to contact CARE at SARC at (858) 534-5793. Victim advocates can provide confidential support and resources and are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

When a student or employee victim/survivor reports to the University that they have been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the Office for the Prevention of Harassment & Discrimination (OPHD) will provide the victim/survivor with a written explanation of their rights or options relating to the following:

- Resources for victims/survivors (including resources in the areas of victim advocacy, counseling, health, mental health, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other areas);
- Non-reporting options;
- Understanding confidentiality versus privacy;
- Law enforcement reporting options, including medical exams and the importance of preserving evidence;
- Civil reporting options & protective orders;
- University reporting options, including the investigative and disciplinary process;
- University-issued No Contact Orders; and
- University-facilitated interim measures and remedies.

This information is also summarized below.
1. Resources for Victims/Survivors

The following is a list of on-campus and off-campus resources that offer a variety of services in the areas of victim advocacy, counseling, health, mental health, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other areas.

CARE at SARC can serve as an advocate with any of these resources if requested.

### Confidential Resources On-Campus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Provider</th>
<th>Types of Services</th>
<th>Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CARE at the Sexual Assault Resource Center</td>
<td>Confidential &amp; free advocacy, accompaniment, and counseling services to UC San Diego students, staff, and faculty who are victims/survivors.</td>
<td>(858) 534-5793 <a href="http://care.ucsd.edu">http://care.ucsd.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)</td>
<td>Counseling and mental health services for currently registered UC San Diego students.</td>
<td>(858) 534-3755 <a href="http://caps.ucsd.edu/">http://caps.ucsd.edu/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Legal Services (SLS)</td>
<td>Confidential services and advice to registered UC San Diego students and referrals to private attorneys.</td>
<td>(858) 534-4374 <a href="http://sls.ucsd.edu">http://sls.ucsd.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Health Services</td>
<td>Medical services to registered UC San Diego students.</td>
<td>(858) 534-3300 <a href="http://studenthealth.ucsd.edu">http://studenthealth.ucsd.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Ombuds</td>
<td>Confidential, neutral and informal dispute resolution services for faculty, staff, students, non-Senate academics, postdoctoral trainees and employees of the UC San Diego Health System.</td>
<td>(858) 534-0777 <a href="http://ombuds.ucsd.edu">http://ombuds.ucsd.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty and Staff Assistance Program (FSAP) (campus faculty and staff, post-doctoral students, visiting scholars)</td>
<td>Confidential counseling and referrals for UC San Diego campus staff and faculty, and their household members.</td>
<td>(858) 534-5523 <a href="http://blink.ucsd.edu/go/fsap">http://blink.ucsd.edu/go/fsap</a></td>
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### Non-Confidential Resources On-Campus:

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<tr>
<td>Office for the Prevention of Harassment &amp; Discrimination (OPHD) (Title IX)</td>
<td>Receives reports of allegations of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking and conducts the administrative fact-finding investigation and non-investigation processes.</td>
<td>(858) 534-8298 <a href="http://ophd.ucsd.edu">http://ophd.ucsd.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Student Conduct</td>
<td>Receives, processes and resolves student conduct complaints.</td>
<td>(858) 534-6225 <a href="http://studentconduct.ucsd.edu">http://studentconduct.ucsd.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Aid Office</td>
<td>Provides financial aid services to current UC San Diego students.</td>
<td>(858) 534-4480 <a href="http://fao.ucsd.edu">http://fao.ucsd.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Students &amp; Programs Office</td>
<td>Provides advising and immigration services, and facilitates global education through programs and services to the UC San Diego community.</td>
<td>(858) 534-3730 <a href="http://ispo.ucsd.edu">http://ispo.ucsd.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undocumented Student Services</td>
<td>Provides services for UC San Diego students who are undocumented or from mixed-status families regarding legal and financial concerns and visa and immigration services.</td>
<td>(858) 822-6916 <a href="http://undoc.ucsd.edu">http://undoc.ucsd.edu</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Law Enforcement Resources

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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
</table>
| UC San Diego Police Department   | Conducts patrol, investigation, crime prevention education and related law enforcement duties for the UC San Diego community. | (858) 534-4357 (non-emergency) 9-1-1 (emergency)  
http://police.ucsd.edu            |
| San Diego Police Department – Northern Division | Conducts patrol, investigation, crime prevention, and related law enforcement duties for neighborhoods surrounding UC San Diego. | 858) 552-1700 (non-emergency) 9-1-1 (emergency)  
https://www.sandiego.gov/police/services/divisions/northern/ |
| San Diego County Sheriff's Department | Provides general law enforcement, detention and court services for the people of San Diego County. | (858) 565-5200 9-1-1 (emergency)  
http://www.sdsheriff.net/ |

### Community, National, Global Resources

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Service Provider</th>
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</table>
| Center for Community Solutions (CCS) | Confidential 24-hour crisis hotline, emergency shelter, accompaniment, legal, counseling services for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence in San Diego County. | (888) 385-4657  
www.cccsd.org |
| Women's Resource Center          | Confidential 24-hour crisis hotline, support services, counseling, shelter and education for North San Diego County residents involved in or threatened by domestic violence or sexual assault. | (760)757-3500  
https://www.wrcsd.org/ |
| San Diego Stalking Hotline       | Confidential support and information for victims of stalking.                   | (619) 515-8900  
http://www.sdcda.org/preventing/stalking/ |
| Casa Cornelia Law Center         | Free legal services to victims of human and civil rights violations. Assistance with visa and immigration issues for undocumented victims of crime. | (619) 231-7788  
http://casacornelia.org/Home.html |
| San Diego Family Justice Center  | Provides support to victims/survivors and children of family violence, including legal services, food, shelter, clothing, spiritual support, medical services and other services. | (619) 533-6000  
https://www.sandiego.gov/sandiegofamilyjusticecenter |
| RAINN (Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network) | National network supporting victims/survivors of sexual assault and abuse. 24/7 free and confidential hotline and chat services. | (800) 656-4673  
https://www.rainn.org/ |
| U.S. Department of State – Office of Overseas Citizens Services | Assist victims/survivors who are overseas with local and/or US-based resources for victims of crime, including local legal representation. | From the US or Canada:  
1-(888)-407-4747  
From overseas:  
+1-(202)-501-4444  
https://travel.state.gov/content/passports/en/emergencies.html |
| US Department of Education Financial Aid | Provides federal financial aid assistance. | (800) 4FED-AID  
https://www2.ed.gov/about/contacts/gen/index.html |
2. Non-Reporting Options

Not reporting is always an option. Victims/Survivors who choose not to report may still utilize any of the confidential resources listed above. CARE at SARC is always available to victims/survivors to provide information, emotional support, individual and group counseling, and/or assistance with obtaining a medical exam. If the victim/survivor would like to seek support off campus, the Center for Community Solutions (CCS) provides services to victims/survivors in San Diego County. Other confidential resources on campus include Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS), Faculty and Staff Assistance Program (FSAP) and the Office of the Ombuds.

If a victim/survivor chooses not to report to law enforcement or to the University, they still have the right to receive a medical evidentiary examination, anonymously if they prefer, at no cost to them. In San Diego County, this exam is facilitated through the Non-Investigative Report (NIR). The NIR allows the victim/survivor to remain anonymous and still have forensic evidence collected. The NIR is also free of cost to the victim/survivor. If a victim/survivor chooses an NIR option, they have 18 months from the date of evidence collection to convert the NIR to a reported exam and notify the appropriate law enforcement agency. The NIR option for UC San Diego students, faculty and staff can be requested by contacting CARE at SARC at (858) 534-5793. CARE at SARC advocates can provide transportation to the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) facility for victims who choose NIR. Victims/Survivors also have the option of requesting an NIR through the county rape crisis hotline: (888) 385-4657.

3. Understanding Confidentiality vs. Privacy

A. Confidentiality and Exceptions:
UC San Diego encourages victims/survivors to talk to someone about what happened so they can get the support they need. Whether — and the extent to which — a University employee may maintain confidentiality (and not disclose information to OPHD) depends on the employee’s position and responsibilities at the University. Potential complainants should understand the different levels of confidentiality in order to decide whether and to whom to report an incident. The following is accurate as of publication; please check University policy for up-to-date definitions.

B. Responsible Employees:
Responsible Employees are any University of California employee who is not a Confidential Resource as defined under the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy. If a Responsible Employee learns, in the course of employment, that a student may have experienced Prohibited Conduct as defined under the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy, they must promptly notify the Title IX Officer or designee. This includes resident assistants, graduate teaching assistants, and all other student employees, when disclosures are made to them in their capacities as employees. In addition, if any of the following people learn, in the course of employment, that any other person affiliated with the University may have experienced Prohibited Conduct, they must promptly notify the Title IX Officer or designee: Campus Police; Human Resources Administrators, Academic Personnel Administrators, and Title IX Professionals; Managers and Supervisors including Deans, Department Chairs, and Directors of Organized Research Units; and Faculty members Despite the above, Responsible Employees need not report possible Prohibited Conduct they learn of while attending a public awareness event, such as “Take Back the Night”, or disclosed by someone while participating in human subjects research that has either been approved by an Institutional Review Board (IRB) or certified as exempt from IRB review. Trainings by CARE at SARC and OPHD provide both confidential resources and reporting options.

C. Confidential Communications:
Some people are required by law to maintain near complete confidentiality; talking to them is sometimes called a “privileged communication.” Physicians, psychotherapists, professional licensed counselors, clergy who work or volunteer on or off campus, and those who provide medical or mental health treatment or counseling (including those who act in that role under their supervision), and victim advocates may not report any information about an incident of sexual violence to anyone else at the University, including OPHD, without the complainant’s consent, except in very limited circumstances that are explained below.
All communications with users of CARE at SARC services are privileged and confidential under California Evidence Code sections 1010-1027, 1035.2 and 1037.2. Accordingly, employees in CARE at SARC are not mandatory reporters under Title IX or the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

However, even these employees must make reports to local law enforcement agencies under certain circumstances explained below. The complainant should be informed if any of these conditions are applicable and require reporting to law enforcement.

All professionals described above (i.e., physicians, psychotherapists, professional counselors, clergy, and sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates) are mandatory child abuse and neglect reporters and are required to report incidents involving victims under 18 years of age to local law enforcement. These professionals will explain this limited exception to complainants, if applicable.

Any health practitioner employed in a health facility, clinic, physician's office, or local or state public health department or clinic is required to make a report to local law enforcement if they provide medical services for a physical condition to a patient/complainant who they know or reasonably suspect is suffering from (1) a wound or physical injury inflicted by a firearm or (2) any wound or other physical injury inflicted upon where the injury is the result of assaultive or abusive conduct (including sexual violence, domestic violence and dating violence). Health care practitioners should explain this limited exception to patients, if applicable. This does not apply to sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates.

Finally, some or all of these professionals may also have reporting obligations under California law to (1) local law enforcement in cases involving threats of immediate or imminent harm to self or others where disclosure of the information is necessary to prevent the threatened danger or (2) to a court if compelled by court order or subpoena in a criminal proceeding related to the sexual violence incident. If applicable, these professionals will explain this limited exception to victims/survivors.

Important: If a victim/survivor speaks only to a physician, therapist, professional counselor, clergy member or CARE at SARC advocate, the University will be unable to conduct an investigation or pursue disciplinary action against the respondent, if the victim/survivor chooses to maintain confidentiality.

Regardless of whether a victim/survivor decides to maintain confidentiality, these individuals will still assist victims/survivors in receiving other necessary protection and support, such as victim advocacy, medical, mental health services, and/or legal services. However, these individuals may have limited ability to assist the complainant with University academic support or accommodations, or changes to University-based living or working schedules, as such accommodations likely require the involvement of other University officials.

Victims/Survivors can change their minds about reporting. A victim/survivor who at first requests confidentiality may later decide to file a complaint with the University or report the incident to the police and thus have the incident fully investigated. CARE at SARC advocates can provide victims with that assistance if they wish.

The University will not generally notify parents or legal guardians of a complainant's report of sexual violence unless they are under the age of 18 or the complainant provides the University with written permission to do so. Under California law, and pursuant to University policy, certain University employees are mandatory child abuse and neglect reporters and should explain to victims under 18 years of age that they are required to report the incident to the police.

Because the University is under a continuing legal obligation to address the issue of sexual violence campus-wide, reports of sexual violence (including non-identifying reports) may also prompt the University to consider broader remedial action — such as increased monitoring, supervision or security at locations where the reported sexual violence occurred; increased education, training and prevention efforts, including targeting population groups; conducting climate assessments/victimization surveys; and revising its policies and practices. The University would not reveal the name of a complainant if any of these actions were pursued.
D. Confidentiality and Obtaining Interim Measures:
The University will protect the privacy of everyone involved in a report of sexual violence to the greatest degree possible under applicable law and University policy. Personally identifiable information about the complainant and other necessary parties will be shared only on a need-to-know basis, e.g., to those who are investigating/adjudicating the report or those involved in providing support services to the complainant, including interim measures. By only sharing personally identifiable information with individuals on a need-to-know basis, the University will maintain as confidential any interim measures and remedies provided to the complainant, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the University to provide interim measures and remedies, and to the extent permissible under applicable law and policy.

E. Privacy and the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report:
UC San Diego completes publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery reporting and disclosure, without including personally identifiable information about the victim/survivor as defined in section 40002(a)(20) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)(20). Specifically, UC San Diego does not publish the name of victims/survivors or other identifiable information regarding victims/survivors in the Daily Crime and Fire Log or in the crime statistics that are disclosed in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. Furthermore, if a Timely Warning is issued on the basis of a report of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, the name of the victim/survivor and other personally identifiable information about the complainant will be withheld.

4. Law Enforcement Reporting Options

It is a victim's/survivor's choice to report a crime. A victim/survivor may report an incident to law enforcement at any time. In the event of an emergency where immediate assistance is required, a victim/survivor should dial 9-1-1 to be connected with the nearest police department. If there is no emergency, victims/survivors can file a police report at any time in the jurisdiction where the assault occurred. Victims/Survivors can reach the UC San Diego Police Department at (858) 534-HELP (4357) or the San Diego Police Department at (619) 531-2000. To file a non-emergency police report, a victim/survivor can contact the dispatch lines (858) 534-4357 for the UC San Diego Police Department or (619) 531-2000 for the San Diego Police Department and request an officer meet them at the location of their choosing. An officer will then meet with the victim/survivor and take their statement about the incident. This may include the gathering of physical evidence and/or photographing of injuries. The officer will then provide any necessary follow-up materials or information. A confidential victim advocate from CARE at SARC will assist the victim/survivor in filing the report if requested.

A. Confidential Victim:
A victim/survivor of specific offenses (enumerated in California Government Code § 6254(f)(2)(A)) has the right to request to be listed as a confidential victim in a law enforcement agency’s report. Being listed as a confidential victim in a law enforcement agency’s report prevents the law enforcement agency from disclosing the confidential victim’s name and address as a matter of public record. However, the confidential victim’s information can be released to the prosecutor, parole officers of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, hearing officers of the parole authority, probation officers of county probation departments, or other persons or public agencies where authorized or required by law. Please see California Penal Code § 293 for more information.
B. Medical Exams:
Regardless of whether an incident of sexual violence is reported to the police, it is important to seek immediate medical attention, even if there is no evidence of serious injury. A medical examination is important to check for sexually transmitted infections or other infections/injuries and for pregnancy. A CARE at SARC advocate can help victims find an appropriate medical provider.

C. Preserving Evidence:
Victims/Survivors are encouraged to preserve all physical evidence, including but not limited to: clothing worn during the assault, bed sheets, and/or photos of any injuries. This evidence may be helpful in proving that a crime occurred, in the event the victim/survivor chooses to report now or in the future. It may also be helpful in obtaining a court-ordered protective or restraining order. If a victim/survivor does not have any evidence preserved, they still have an option to report the crime and request a medical evidentiary examination. In San Diego County, this exam is known as a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE). It is recommended that the examination occurs within a reasonable timeframe after the assault for optimal evidence collection. If a sexual assault victim/survivor chooses to make a police report, the law enforcement official will meet with the victim/survivor, determine whether or not a crime occurred, and then alert the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) facility where the SAFE will be conducted. Law enforcement will provide transportation to the facility, and the victim/survivor will meet with a victim advocate before the exam begins. A specially trained medical provider, called a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE), will conduct the exam.

Victims/Survivors have the right under state and federal law to receive a medical evidentiary examination anonymously, at no cost to them. If a victim/survivor chooses not to report to law enforcement, they still have the right to a forensic exam. In San Diego County, this exam is facilitated through the Non-Investigative Report (NIR). The NIR allows the victim/survivor to remain anonymous and still have forensic evidence collected. The NIR is also free of cost to the victim/survivor. If a victim/survivor chooses an NIR option, they have 18 months from the date of evidence collection to convert the NIR to a reported exam and notify the appropriate law enforcement agency. The NIR option for UC San Diego students, faculty and staff can be requested by contacting CARE at SARC at (858) 534-5793. CARE at SARC advocates can provide transportation to the SART facility for victims who choose NIR. Victims/Survivors also have the option of requesting an NIR through the county rape crisis hotline: (888) 385-4657.

Student Health Services and UC San Diego Thornton Hospital DO NOT conduct SAFE/NIR exams by request. If a victim/survivor visits a medical facility solely for the purpose of requesting a forensic exam, law enforcement will be notified. A victim/survivor has the right not to participate or agree to participate in the criminal justice system, either prior to the examination or at any other time.

Victims/Survivors of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking are also encouraged to preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, pictures, logs or other copies of documents that may be useful to University investigators or police should the victim/survivor decide to report now or in the future.

5. Civil Reporting Options & Protective Orders

Victims/Survivors are encouraged to connect with CARE at SARC for assistance with civil reporting options and Protective Orders. CARE at SARC has information on when and where to make these requests and can provide support and accompaniment throughout the process.

A. Filing a Civil Lawsuit:
A victim/survivor may choose to file a civil lawsuit against the suspect, whether or not criminal charges have been filed. A civil lawsuit provides an opportunity to recover actual money damages, which may include compensation for medical expenses, lost wages, pain, suffering and emotional distress. A CARE at SARC advocate can assist a victim/survivor with identifying the necessary steps and processes for filing a lawsuit if requested.
B.  Court-Ordered Restraining Orders:
A victim/survivor may choose to obtain a restraining order (such as a domestic violence restraining order or a civil harassment restraining order). Restraining orders must be obtained from a court in the jurisdiction where the incident occurred. Restraining orders can protect a complainant who has experienced or is reasonably in fear of physical violence, sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.

C.  Emergency Protective Order (EPO):
An Emergency Protective Order (EPO) is a type of restraining order that only law enforcement can ask for by calling a judge. Typically, this is done by an officer responding to the scene of a domestic violence incident. Judges are available to issue EPOs 24 hours a day. The EPO takes effect immediately and can last up to seven calendar days. The judge can order the alleged abuser to leave the domicile and stay away from the victim and their children for up to a week. This provides the victim with time to go to court to request a temporary restraining order.

D.  Temporary Domestic Violence Restraining Order (TRO):
A TRO is a type of protective order. In order to obtain one, the petitioner must fill out paperwork explaining the facts and why a protective order is needed. If a judge agrees that protection is needed, the judge will issue a temporary restraining order. Temporary restraining orders usually last until the court hearing date, typically 20 to 25 days after the petition is filed.

E.  Criminal Protective Order (CPO):
When there is a claim that a domestic violence incident occurred, a criminal charge (or charges) may be filed by a prosecutor (such as the City Attorney or District Attorney) against the person who allegedly committed the criminal act. The prosecutor commonly asks a judge to issue a Criminal Protective Order while the criminal case proceeds. A CPO typically requires the defendant (the person who allegedly committed the criminal act) to stay away from and not to hurt, threaten, or communicate with the victim/accuser. If the defendant is convicted of or pleads guilty to the criminal charge(s), the CPO may last for up to ten years after the case is over.

F.  Civil Harassment Restraining Order:
A type of court order available to individuals who have been harassed by any of the following: a neighbor, roommate (as long as no dating/romantic relationship existed or exists), friend, family member more than two degrees removed (e.g., an aunt/uncle, niece/nephew, cousin, or more distant relative), stranger, or another person not closely related to the victim of the harassment.

An individual who has been civilly harassed by a current or former spouse/partner, or someone with whom a dating/romantic relationship existed, or a close relative (parent, child, brother, sister, grandmother, grandfather, in-law) may qualify for a domestic violence restraining order, but would not qualify for a civil harassment restraining order.

UC San Diego complies with California law in recognizing restraining orders and protective orders. A complainant who obtains a restraining order should provide a copy of the order to the UC San Diego Police Department. In order to comply with the restraining order, CARE at SARC advocates and the UC San Diego Police will assist a complainant with setting up escorts, establishing special parking arrangements, changing classroom or employment locations, or additional measures as needed. UC San Diego cannot apply for a restraining order for a complainant in California. However, CARE at SARC advocates can offer assistance with obtaining a restraining order.

6.  University Reporting Options

Complaints of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking may be addressed through the University administrative process. A complainant or reporting party can report an incident to the University by contacting the Office for the Prevention of Harassment & Discrimination (OPHD) in person, by email, by phone call or by filing a report online at Bias Incident Report Form. OPHD is the UC San Diego Title IX Office. A complainant has the right to have an advisor and/or a support person or advocate present with them while making a complaint to OPHD. Please note that the
University administrative process is separate from any criminal or civil process (see Law Enforcement Reporting Options and/or Civil Reporting Options for more information). If the complainant requests of OPHD or another University employee that their identity remain completely confidential, OPHD or the employee will explain that the University cannot always honor that request and cannot guarantee complete confidentiality. If the complainant wishes to maintain confidentiality or request that no investigation be conducted or disciplinary action taken, the University must weigh that request against the University’s obligation to provide a safe, nondiscriminatory environment for all students, employees and third parties, including the complainant.

Under those circumstances, the University will determine whether the complainant’s request for complete confidentiality and/or no investigation can be honored under the facts and circumstances of the particular case, including whether the University has a legal obligation to report the incident, conduct an investigation or take other appropriate steps. The University may weigh the request for confidentiality against the following factors: the seriousness of the alleged harassment; the complainant’s age; whether there have been other harassment complaints about the same individual or about the same location; whether a weapon was used; whether the school possesses other means to obtain relevant evidence; and the alleged harasser’s rights to receive information about the allegations if the information is maintained by the school as an "education record" under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. § 1232g; 34 C.F.R. Part 99. Without information about the complainant’s identity, the University’s ability to meaningfully investigate the incident and pursue disciplinary action against the respondent may be severely limited.

To the extent possible, information reported to OPHD or other University employees will be shared only with individuals responsible for handling the University’s response to the incident. The University must balance the privacy interests of people involved in a report of Prohibited Conduct as defined under the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy, against the need to gather information, ensure a fair process, and stop, prevent and remedy Prohibited Conduct as defined under the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy. In this context, the University tries to protect people’s privacy to the extent permitted by law and University policies. The University protects the privacy of personally identifiable information per all applicable state and federal privacy laws, and University policies.

The University will not require the complainant to participate in any investigation or disciplinary proceeding if they do not wish to participate. The entire investigation process from initial investigation to final result shall be prompt, fair and impartial. Both the complainant and the respondent will be notified of the investigation. The investigator will meet separately with the complainant, the respondent and other potential witnesses to gather information. When that process is complete (usually within 60–90 business days; please see Section XII.D below for more detailed information), the investigator will prepare and submit a report addressing whether or not a University policy was violated. The standard of evidence in these cases is preponderance of the evidence, with the University bearing the burden of proof. Preponderance of the evidence means that it is “more likely than not” that the respondent is responsible for the charged violation.

For an overview of the University complaint process as it pertains to sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, please see the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment policy attached at Appendix C.

7. University No Contact Orders, Interim Measures and Remedies

A. University-Issued No Contact Orders:
A complainant, respondent, and/or investigator may request the Office of Student Conduct issue a no contact order relating to a sexual violence and sexual harassment incident involving a UC San Diego student respondent. The request must specify the reasons the requesting party wants the no contact order issued. CARE at SARC advocates can assist victims/survivors and Respondent Support Advisors can assist respondents with requesting no contact orders.

The Office of Student Conduct (OSC) will evaluate the no contact order request, determine whether it should be issued, and notify the parties of its determination via email. The complainant, respondent, and/or investigator
may request OSC to consider modifying the no contact order after its issuance and until the order is removed or expires. Modification requests may be made when the circumstances necessitating the order change and/or new information becomes available to support/not support the order.

If a no contact order is violated, the University may initiate student conduct proceedings appropriate to the status of the party violating the order (student, faculty, staff) and may assign sanctions if the party is found responsible for violating the no contact order.

For staff and faculty at UC San Diego, no contact orders are implemented and facilitated through the department leadership or Employee or Labor Relations, as appropriate.

B. University-Facilitated Interim Measures and Remedies:
The University will provide interim measures and remedies if a complainant requests them, and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether a complainant chooses to report to the police or to the University. If reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic, living, working or transportation situations. Examples of options for a potential change include the following:

- Academic – obtaining an extension on a class project, paper or exam; transferring to a different section of a class; or withdrawing and taking a class at another time.
- Living – moving to a different room or residence hall.
- Working – changing work hours or office space; taking an investigative leave.
- Transportation – assigning different parking spots; obtaining safety escorts.

The University will work with a complainant to identify the appropriate interim measures and remedies after considering a variety of factors, such as the specific need expressed by a complainant; the age of the students involved (if applicable); the severity or pervasiveness of the allegations; any continuing effects on the complainant; whether a complainant and alleged respondent share the same residence hall, dining hall, class, transportation or job location; and whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect a complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

A victim/survivor is encouraged to contact CARE at SARC, where all services are confidential, free and available to UC San Diego students, faculty or staff. CARE at SARC advocates can assist a victim in requesting interim measures and remedies to the appropriate department. CARE at SARC advocates can also serve as liaisons to instructors, housing coordinators, supervisors, human resources, financial aid, and other departments as needed to assist with changes to academic, living, working and transportation situations with a complainant’s consent. If a complainant chooses not to report to OPHD, it may affect their ability to obtain interim measures and remedies. For a complainant who has chosen to report to OPHD, OPHD will determine with them whether any interim measures and/or remedies need to be put into place.
D. Administrative Process for Incidents Involving Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

1. Assessment/Resolution Overview

UC San Diego takes all complaints of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking very seriously. Your safety and well-being are among the University’s highest priorities, and you have the right to a learning or work environment that is free from any type of harassment or discrimination. UC San Diego responds to reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking according to the University’s sexual violence and sexual harassment policy and procedures. A full copy of the University of California Policy governing the University of California system relating to sexual violence is available at: https://policy.ucop.edu/doc/4000385/SVSH and at Appendix C. The University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy contains the definition of “consent” governing the entire University of California system.

If a complainant is interested in receiving information about the administrative reporting option, the University strongly recommends that a complainant seek out the support of CARE at SARC, which provides confidential services throughout the entire process. Students, faculty, and staff who choose to make an administrative report to the University will be referred to the Office for the Prevention of Harassment & Discrimination (OPHD). Students, faculty and staff may file a complaint with OPHD in person, by email, by phone call or online by submitting a Bias Incident Report Form.

OPHD will explain the UC San Diego administrative procedures for responding to complaints of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. OPHD investigators receive annual training on issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and how to conduct an investigation that is trauma-informed, protects the safety of complainants, and promotes accountability. This training is done online, during in-person meetings conducted with other University of California campuses, and via external agencies/organizations. OPHD will also determine with the complainant whether any interim measures need to be put into place. The University may implement measures, such as:

• Creating a plan to limit or prevent contact between the complainant and the respondent. This may include making changes to academic or housing situations for the complainant or the respondent;
• Taking steps to increase the complainant’s sense of safety and security while they continue with classes, work and other activities; and
• Referring the complainant to confidential emotional support services through Counseling and Psychological Services, the Faculty and Staff Assistance Program, and/or CARE at SARC.

Following is a summary of the assessment, and resolution processes. Capitalized terms are defined in the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy attached as Appendix C. The entire process shall be prompt, fair and impartial.
A. Initial Assessment of a Report / Immediate Health and Safety:
As soon as practicable after receiving a report, the Title IX Officer or designee will make an initial assessment, including a limited factual inquiry when appropriate, to determine:

- whether the report on its face alleges an act of Prohibited Conduct as defined under the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy; and
- if so, whether the Prohibited Conduct is covered by that Policy.

The Title IX Officer or designee, in consultation with the Complainant when possible, will:

- make an immediate assessment of the health and safety of the Complainant and the campus community,
- determine and oversee interim measures that are immediately necessary (including no contact orders), and
- provide to the Complainant a written explanation of rights and reporting options (including the right to report to the police), and available campus and community resources.

The Title IX Officer or designee will also inform the Complainant of the range of possible outcomes of the report, including interim, remedial, and supportive measures and disciplinary actions, and of the procedures leading to such outcomes.

B. Closure After Initial Assessment:
Not all reports the Title IX Officer or designee receives are reports of Prohibited Conduct that can be resolved through a Resolution Process described below. This includes reports for which the Title IX Officer or designee determines that:

- even if true, the alleged conduct is not Prohibited Conduct;
- the conduct is not covered by University Policy;
- there is not enough information to carry out a Resolution Process (for example, the identities of the people involved);
- a Complainant’s request that no Formal Investigation occur can be honored; or
- there is not enough nexus between the conduct and the University to carry out a Resolution Process (for example, the conduct did not occur in the context of a University program, activity, or service, and involved only third parties).

The Title IX Officer or designee will close such matters per written guidelines issued by the UC Systemwide Title IX Office. The Title IX Officer or designee will still, when appropriate, take steps to stop the reported conduct, prevent its escalation or recurrence, and address its effects. Such steps may include, for example, offering resources and supportive measures to the Complainant and providing targeted preventive education (including to the Respondent) and training programs.

When the reported conduct is not Prohibited Conduct (such as stalking or harassment of a non-sexual nature), the Title IX Officer or designee will, if appropriate, refer the matter to another office for review and resolution.

To determine whether there is enough nexus between the conduct and the University to carry out a Resolution Process, the Title IX Officer or designee will consider factors such as:

- where and in what context the Prohibited Conduct allegedly occurred (meaning whether there is a connection between the conduct and University property or a University program, activity or service);
- whether the Complainant or Respondent were University community members when the Prohibited Conduct allegedly occurred;
- whether the Complainant or Respondent were University community members at the time of the report; and
- whether there is information indicating an ongoing threat to the University community.
C. Overview of Resolution Processes:
Reports of Prohibited Conduct that are not closed after the Title IX Officer or designee's initial assessment may be addressed through Alternative Resolution, Formal Investigation, a separate employee grievance or complaint process, or Other Inquiry. Each of these is described below.

i. Alternative Resolution
After an initial assessment of the alleged facts, the Title IX Officer or designee may—if the Complainant and Respondent agree—begin an Alternative Resolution process. Alternative Resolution is not an investigatory process. Alternative Resolution may include, among other responses:
• separating the parties;
• providing for safety;
• referring the parties to counseling;
• mediation (except in cases of sexual violence);
• referral for disciplinary action;
• an agreement between the parties;
• conducting targeted preventive educational and training programs; and
• conducting a follow-up review to ensure that the resolution has been carried out effectively.

Alternative Resolution may be especially useful when:
• a Formal Investigation is not likely to lead to a resolution;
• both parties prefer an informal process; or
• a case involves less serious allegations.

The Title IX Officer or designee has discretion to determine whether the complaint is appropriate for Alternative Resolution, to determine the type of resolution to pursue, and to stop the process at any time before its conclusion and move to a Formal Investigation.

Participation in Alternative Resolution is voluntary, meaning both the Complainant and the Respondent must agree to participate. If Alternative Resolution is selected, the Title IX Officer or designee will provide timely written notice to both parties that:
• the Title IX Officer or designee has begun the process;
• the process is voluntary and will end upon either party’s request;
• termination may result in Formal Investigation;
• they may be accompanied by an advisor throughout the process; and
• the Title IX Officer or designee will notify both parties of the process’s outcome.

The Title IX Officer or designee will oversee the Alternative Resolution process and, if other campus officials are involved in the process, maintain an appropriate level of involvement.

The Title IX Officer or designee will complete the Alternative Resolution process promptly, typically within 30 to 60 business days of notifying the parties in writing of starting the process. However, the Title IX Officer or designee may extend past 60 days for good cause. The Title IX Officer or designee will notify the parties in writing of the reason for any extension and the projected new timeline. The actual time required will depend on the specific circumstances, including the complexity of the allegations and the nature of the alleged conduct. The Title IX Officer or designee will consider, approve, and communicate extensions per written guidelines from the UC Systemwide Title IX Office.

Once the parties have agreed to the terms of an Alternative Resolution, the University will not conduct a Formal Investigation unless the Title IX Officer or designee determines that the Respondent failed to satisfy the terms of the Alternative Resolution, or that the Alternative Resolution was unsuccessful in stopping the Prohibited Conduct or preventing its recurrence.

The Title IX Officer or designee will keep records of all reports and conduct addressed through Alternative Resolution.
ii. Formal Investigation

The Title IX Officer or designee will begin a Formal Investigation when they decide not to close a report after an initial assessment and either (i) Alternative Resolution and Other Inquiry are not appropriate, or (ii) the parties do not agree to participate in Alternative Resolution or it ends before they agree on terms.

If the Complainant does not want a Formal Investigation, the Title IX Officer or designee will seriously consider this preference. However, the Title IX Officer or designee may determine an investigation is necessary to mitigate a risk to the campus community. If the Title IX Officer or designee begins a Formal Investigation despite the Complainant’s request, the Title IX Officer or designee will provide the Complainant with all information required by the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy unless the Complainant states in writing that they do not want it.

If the Title IX Officer or designee does not begin a Formal Investigation, they will inform the Complainant that this limits possible remedies. The Title IX Officer or designee will nonetheless provide measures as appropriate and consistent with Complainant’s privacy and the absence of a Formal Investigation.

When the Title IX Officer or designee begins a Formal Investigation, they will give the parties a written summary of the allegations, the procedures that will be followed, available resources, and the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy.

- Timeframe. The Title IX Officer or designee will complete the investigation promptly, typically within 60 to 90 business days of notifying the parties in writing of the charges. However, the Title IX Officer or designee may extend the timeframe past 90 days for good cause. The Title IX Officer or designee will notify the parties in writing of the reason for any extension and the projected new timeline. The actual time required depends on the specific circumstances, including the complexity of the matter and the severity and extent of the alleged conduct. The Title IX Officer or designee will consider, approve, and communicate extensions per written guidelines from the UC Systemwide Title IX Office. If the police are also investigating the alleged conduct, the Title IX Officer or designee will coordinate with the police but must nonetheless act promptly without delaying the investigation until the end of the criminal investigation.

- Disclosure of Information. The investigation generally includes interviews with the parties and any witnesses, and a review of evidence. The Title IX Officer or designee will share information with witnesses only as reasonably necessary to conduct a fair and thorough investigation. They will also counsel witnesses about keeping information learned through the investigation private to protect both the people involved and the integrity of the investigation. They will inform witnesses that relevant information they provide and their identities will likely be disclosed to the Complainant and Respondent.

- Right to an Advisor. The Complainant and Respondent may have an advisor present when they are interviewed and at meetings. They may have other support persons present under other policies. Other witnesses may have an advisor present at the discretion of the Title IX Officer or designee or as required by University policy or a collective bargaining agreement.

- Academic Freedom/Merit. When the investigation implicates academic merit or academic freedom, the Title IX Officer or designee will consult with the appropriate academic officer for relevant academic judgment.

- Initiation of Investigation by University. The Title IX Officer or designee may choose to begin and conduct a Formal Investigation without a Complainant when there is, for example:
  - information indicating an ongoing threat to the University community;
  - a pattern of alleged sexually harassing conduct toward multiple people by the same Respondent that would, in the aggregate, create a hostile environment (as defined in the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy) for a reasonable person; or
  - allegations of Prohibited Conduct covered by the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy in the public realm (such as reports in the news or social media).
• Administrative Closure. The Title IX Officer or designee may close a Formal Investigation before completing it if they determine that a significant change in circumstances has so substantially impaired the investigation that they cannot reach reasonably reliable conclusions about whether Prohibited Conduct occurred. The Title IX Officer or designee will still, when appropriate, take steps to stop the reported conduct, prevent its escalation or recurrence, and address its effects. They will also offer resources and supportive measures to the parties.

iii. Grievance/Complaint Procedures for Employees
Instead of, or in addition to, reporting to the Title IX Officer or designee or other Responsible Employee, a University employee may file a grievance or complaint. That grievance or complaint must meet all of the requirements, including time limits for filing, under the applicable complaint resolution or grievance procedure listed in Appendix I of the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy attached as Appendix C. Any such grievance or complaint will be forwarded to the Title IX Officer or designee for processing under the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy, and the grievance or complaint procedure will be held in abeyance pending resolution under that Policy, unless the applicable collective bargaining agreement provides otherwise. After completion of the process under the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy, the grievance or complaint may be reactivated under the applicable grievance or complaint procedure.

iv. Other Inquiry
When a report is not closed after initial assessment yet is not appropriate for Alternative Resolution or Formal Investigation because there is no individual identifiable Respondent over whom the Title IX Officer or designee has jurisdiction, the Title IX Officer or designee will:
• conduct an inquiry to try to determine what occurred, and
• take prompt steps reasonably calculated to stop any substantiated conduct, prevent its recurrence, and, as appropriate, remedy its effects.

Such an inquiry may be appropriate when, for example, the Complainant alleges Prohibited Conduct by an organization, a person whose identity is unknown, or a third party with minimal relationship to the University, or alleges conduct by multiple people that rises to the level of Prohibited Conduct only when considered in the aggregate.

The extent of the inquiry and responsive steps will depend on the specific circumstances. This includes, for example:
• the nature and location of the alleged conduct,
• the University’s relationship to the Complainant, and
• the University’s relationship to and level of control over the organization or person alleged to have engaged in the conduct.

The Title IX Officer or designee will complete the inquiry promptly (typically within 60 days, unless extended for good cause), and notify the Complainant of the outcome.

v. Notifications and Documentation
When engaging in a Resolution Process, the Title IX Officer or designee will provide written notices to the parties and keep records per guidelines issued by the UC Systemwide Title IX Office. The guidelines will address, for example:
• information provided to the parties about their rights and options;
• notices provided to the parties at the beginning and end of a process;
• documentation of the parties’ agreement to engage in Alternative Resolution;
• documentation of resolutions reached through Alternative Resolution, including documentation to be obtained from any other campus officials involved in the resolution; and
• the types of documentation to be kept at the end of a process.
vi. The Investigation Report and Outcome
If a Formal Investigation is conducted, the Title IX Officer or designee will prepare a written report that includes:
• the factual allegations and alleged policy violations;
• statements of the parties;
• a summary of the evidence;
• an explanation of why any proffered evidence was not considered;
• credibility determinations when appropriate;
• findings of fact; and
• an analysis of whether the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy was violated.

The report will also include the Title IX Officer’s determination of whether the Respondent violated the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy. However, when the Respondent is a student, the determination is only preliminary. (See Appendix D attached.) In determining whether the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy was violated, the Title IX Officer or designee will apply the preponderance of evidence standard. At the end of the investigation, the Title IX Officer or designee will simultaneously provide the parties the Investigation Report. The report may be redacted to protect privacy (see APM-160 and other University policies governing privacy). The Title IX Officer or designee will also inform the parties in writing of the outcome of the investigation and its rationale, and of any available appeal rights.

When the Respondent is a student, the Title IX Officer will inform the parties of their right to contest the investigator’s preliminary determination and have a hearing to determine whether the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy was violated.

vii. Remedy
If the University finds Prohibited Conduct, the University will take prompt and effective steps reasonably calculated to stop the violation, prevent its recurrence, and, as appropriate, remedy its effects. For examples of available remedial measures, see Appendix III of the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy attached as Appendix C.

If the remedy has not already been provided, the Title IX Officer or designee will oversee its implementation in consultation with appropriate administrators.

viii. Discipline
The Title IX Officer or designee will forward the Investigation Report (with attachments) to the appropriate administrator responsible for possible further action, including discipline.

Any member of the University community who is found to have engaged in Prohibited Conduct may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal per the applicable University disciplinary procedure (Appendix II: University Disciplinary Procedures) of the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy or other policy.

At the end of any disciplinary proceeding, the Complainant and the Respondent will be contemporaneously informed in writing of:
• the outcome, including the final determination regarding the alleged offense, any discipline, and the rationale for the results;
• any available appeal rights and procedures; and
• any subsequent change to the results and when results become final.

The University tries to finalize and notify parties of disciplinary decisions reasonably promptly per applicable procedures, depending on the severity and extent of the Prohibited Conduct and the complexity of the matter.
OPHD:
University Center, Building 201
Enter from the northwest corner of Gilman Dr. and Myers Dr.
(858) 534-8298 and ophd@ucsd.edu
Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
2. **Student Adjudication Procedures**

The University has established standards intended to ensure the consistent application of disciplinary sanctions by the University in responding to conduct that violates the University of California Policy on Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment, University of California Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline, and the UC San Diego Student Conduct Procedures. Please see Appendix D and the attached link for the full description of the hearing procedures and appeals process, including the timing of each step: [https://policy.ucop.edu/doc/2710641/PACAOS-Appendix-E](https://policy.ucop.edu/doc/2710641/PACAOS-Appendix-E).

Office of Student Conduct staff receive annual training on issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and how to conduct a proceeding/hearing that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

**A. Proposed Sanction:**

In cases where the OPHD investigator preliminarily determines a policy violation has occurred, each party may schedule a meeting with or submit a written statement to the Office of Student Conduct (OSC) to provide input on sanctions. OSC will review the report, the evidence deemed relevant by the investigator as documented in the report, the preliminary determinations, respondent's prior conduct record, any in-person or written comments about potential sanctions submitted by the parties, and any other information relevant to the applicable sanctioning factors. OSC will then propose a sanction in all cases where there is a preliminary determination that the policy was violated, regardless of whether the preliminary determination is contested.

**B. Opportunity to Contest Preliminary Determination:**

If either party wishes to discuss the possibility of contesting and the implications of contesting or not contesting the preliminary determination, including the hearing that will result if either party contests, they may discuss their options with OSC (even if the investigator’s preliminary determination was that no policy violation occurred).

If either party contests the investigator’s preliminary determinations whether the policy was violated within 20 business days of the notice of the investigative findings and preliminary determination, there will be a fact finding hearing to determine whether the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy or other student conduct policies have been violated, after which OSC will determine any sanctions.

In cases where OSC proposes suspension or dismissal as a sanction, the Respondent is presumed to contest unless they provide OSC with a written acknowledgement stating they do not contest, accepts the preliminary determination, and waives their right to a hearing. If the Respondent does not provide OSC with the written acknowledgement during the 20 business days, the matter will proceed to a hearing to determine if a policy violation occurred.

If the Respondent provides the written acknowledgement and the Complainant does not contest during the 20 business days, then the preliminary determination becomes final and OSC will assign the proposed sanctions. If the Respondent provides the written acknowledgement and the Complainant contests during the 20 business days, the matter will proceed to a hearing to determine if a policy violation occurred.

In cases where OSC does not propose suspension or dismissal, if either party informs OSC that they contest during the 20 business days, the matter will proceed to a hearing to determine if a policy violation occurred. If neither party informs OSC that they contest during the 20 business days, then the preliminary determination becomes final and OSC will assign the proposed sanction.
C. Hearing to Determine Policy Violations:
If either party contests, or is presumed to contest the investigator’s preliminary determinations, there will be a fact finding hearing before a single hearing officer. The hearing is to determine whether a violation of the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy (and any non-Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy violations charged in conjunction with them) occurred. The University’s main role is neutral. The University will consider relevant evidence available, including relevant evidence presented by the parties, in order to make factual findings and determine whether a policy violation occurred.

The hearing officer may be a University employee or outside contractor appropriately trained as coordinated by OPHD. Each hearing will have a hearing coordinator, distinct from the hearing officer, who will manage the administrative and procedural aspects of the hearing.

The hearing will be conducted in a respectful manner that promotes fairness and accurate fact findings. The parties and witnesses will address only the hearing officer, and not each other. Only the hearing officer may question witnesses and parties and will determine the order of questioning. The hearing officer will also implement measures they deem appropriate to protect the well-being of parties and witnesses, including separation of the parties, breaks, and the participation of support persons.

The investigation file will be entered as evidence at the hearing. The hearing officer generally will rely on any finding in the report that is not disputed. The parties will have the opportunity to present the evidence they submitted, subject to any exclusions determined by the hearing officer.

After the hearing, the hearing officer will decide whether a violation of the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy (or related non-Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy violation) occurred based on a preponderance of the evidence standard. The hearing officer will take into account the investigative file and evidence presented and accepted at the hearing. On any disputed and material issue, the hearing officer should make their own findings and credibility determinations based on all the evidence before them.

If the hearing officer decides that any policy violation has occurred, they will send their determination and findings to OSC within 10 business days of the hearing. Based on the hearing officer’s findings and determinations, and other information relevant to sanctioning, OSC will determine an appropriate sanction.

Within 15 business days of the hearing, the hearing coordinator will send written notice to both parties setting forth the hearing officer’s determinations about violations and if any, OSC’s determination of any assigned sanction. The written notice will also include the findings on each disputed, material fact and an analysis of the evidence supporting the findings, a summary of facts found by the investigator that the parties did not dispute, the rationale for the determination of any charge, the rationale for any sanctions, a statement of the right to appeal and relevant information about the appeals process, and explanation that both parties will receive a copy of any appeal submitted.

D. Appeal Process:
The Complainant and Respondent have an equal opportunity to appeal the policy violation determination(s) and any sanction(s). The University administers the appeal process, but is not a party and does not advocate for or against any appeal.

In cases where there was a hearing, the parties submit appeals regarding procedural error in the hearing process that materially affected the outcome, the determination regarding policy violations was unreasonable based on the evidence before the hearing officer, and/or the sanctions were disproportionate to the hearing officer’s findings. In cases where there was no hearing, the parties may submit appeals regarding the sanctions being disproportionate to the investigator’s preliminary determinations.

The appeal officer will decide whether the appealing party has proven the asserted ground(s) for appeal. They will only consider the evidence presented at the hearing, the investigation file, and the appeal statements of the parties. In appeals regarding disproportionate sanctions, the parties may meet separately with the appeal officer to provide input on their desired sanction outcomes. If this occurs, the appeal officer may consider the statements made by the parties in these meetings in their review of the appeal.
The appeal officer will summarize their decision in a written report that includes a statement on the grounds identified on appeal, a summary of the information considered by the appeal officer, and the decision of the appeal officer. The decision will include the rationale for the decision, including where the findings or sanctions are overturned or modified, an explanation of why the findings were not reasonable or the sanctions were disproportionate, or how the procedural error materially affected the outcome. The decision of the appeal officer will be final.

E. Advisors and Support Persons:
At all stages of the process, the parties have the right to an advisor and/or a support person of their choosing. The advisor and/or support person may be a person (including an advocate, attorney, friend, or parent) who is not otherwise a party or a witness. The advisor’s primary role is to provide guidance through the process. The support person’s primary role is to provide emotional support. The advisor and/or the support person may not speak on behalf of a student or otherwise disrupt any meetings or proceedings in any manner. The University reserves the right to exclude an advisor and/or support person who does not abide by these procedures.

F. Results:
Both parties will be simultaneously informed in writing of the result of any disciplinary proceeding relating from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking; the procedures for appealing the results of the disciplinary proceeding; any change to the results that occurs before the results become final; and when such results become final.

G. Sanctions:
When a student is found responsible for violating these policies, the University will assign sanctions that are proportionate and appropriate to the violation, taking into consideration the context and seriousness of the violation. Sanctions are designed to hold a student accountable for violating University standards of conduct and to promote personal growth and development. Sanctions also serve the purpose of stopping the behavior that violated the policies and preventing its recurrence.

University sanctions include, but are not limited to:
- Dismissal from the University of California;
- Suspension from the University of California;
- Exclusion from areas of the campus and/or from official University functions;
- Loss of privileges and/or exclusion from activities;
- Restitution;
- Probation;
- Censure/Warning; and/or
- Other actions as set forth in University policy and campus regulations.

Minimum sanctions for sexual violence and sexual harassment violations will be assigned as follows:
- Sexual Assault – Penetration or Sexual Assault – Contact that is aggravated as defined in the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy will result in a minimum sanction of suspension for two calendar years.
- Sexual Assault – Penetration, Domestic or Dating Violence, or Stalking will result in a minimum sanction of suspension for two calendar years unless there are exceptional circumstances.
- Sexual Assault – Contact will result in a minimum sanction of suspension for one calendar year, unless there are exceptional circumstances.
Sexual Harassment and Other Prohibited Behavior, as defined by the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy, will not result in any minimum sanction but will be sanctioned in accordance with the factors identified below:

In determining the appropriate and proportionate sanction, the following factors will be taken into account when applicable:

- Seriousness of violation: location and extent of touching; duration of conduct; single or repeated acts; multiple policy violations in connection with the incident; verbal or physical intimidation; presence of weapons, use of force, violence; physical injury; menace; deliberately causing or taking advantage of a person's incapacitation; and recording, photographing, transmitting, viewing, or distributing intimate or sexual images without consent.
- Intent or motivation behind violation: no intent to cause harm; passive role in violation; pressured or induced by others to participate in the violation; use of authority to abuse trust or confidence; planned or predatory conduct; hate or bias based on the complainant’s membership or perceived membership in a protected group as defined in UC PACAOS Section 104.90.
- Whether the conduct is aggravated, as defined in the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy.
- Response following violation: voluntarily acknowledged wrongdoing at early stage of the process; failure to follow no contact order; attempt to influence witnesses; obstructed or disrupted the process.
- Disciplinary history: prior violations unrelated, prior violations related. A Respondent’s disciplinary history is cumulative. Therefore, increased sanctions may be assigned to take into consideration the Respondent’s overall record of violations of all types, not just those of a similar type. Violations of University policies during the period of an active sanction may be cause for further action.
- Impact on others: input from the complainant, protection or safety of the community.

3. Faculty/Staff Investigation and Adjudication Procedures

XIII. VICTIM NOTIFICATION POLICY

UC San Diego will provide both the complainant and the respondent with simultaneous written notification of any disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault (including non-forcible sex offenses, which are classified as statutory rape or incest for Clery reporting purposes) or stalking pursuant to federal law and the University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy.

UC San Diego will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 16), the results of any disciplinary proceeding against a student who is an alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim of such crime or offense is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim will be treated as the alleged victim.

XIV. SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 provides for the registration and tracking of sex offenders. Institutions of higher education are required to issue a statement advising the campus community of where to obtain law enforcement agency information provided by a state concerning registered sex offenders. The law also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State, to provide notice, as required under State law, to each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student. In addition, California law requires sex offenders who reside on campus, and all campus affiliated sex offenders, to register with campus law enforcement.

Members of the public may access sex offender information at the Megan’s Law website maintained by the Department of Justice: www.meganslaw.ca.gov. For information concerning offenders who have registered with the UC San Diego Police Department, please contact Investigations at (858) 534-4359.
XV. CRIME STATISTICS

A. Sources for Crime Statistics

This report contains crime statistics compiled for the 2018, 2017 and 2016 calendar years. The statistics provided in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report are based upon reports of Clery Act crimes occurring on Clery geography that are (1) reported directly to the UC San Diego Police Department; (2) reported to Campus Security Authorities, who then submit reports of the crimes to the UC San Diego Police Department; or (3) reported to local law enforcement agencies.

**Student Resources:**
Campus Advocacy, Resources, and Education at the Sexual Assault Resource Center (CARE at SARC)
(858) 534-5793 • http://care.ucsd.edu

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)
(858) 534-3755 • http://caps.ucsd.edu

Office of the Ombuds
(858) 534-0777 • https://ombuds.ucsd.edu/index.html

Student Health Services
(858) 534-3300 • http://studenthealth.ucsd.edu

Student Legal Services
(858) 534-4374 • https://students.ucsd.edu/sponsor/student-legal/

**Faculty and Staff Resources:**
Campus Advocacy, Resources, and Education at the Sexual Assault Resource Center (CARE at SARC)
(858) 534-5793 • http://care.ucsd.edu

Faculty and Staff Assistance Program (FSAP) (for campus faculty and staff)
(858) 534-5523 • http://blink.ucsd.edu/sponsor/hr/org-chart/fsap.html

UC San Diego Health Sciences benefits-eligible staff, visit Liveandworkwell operated by Optum/United Behavioral Health: https://www.liveandworkwell.com/public and (866) 808-6205 (use company code UCSDMC).

Office of the Ombuds
(858) 534-0777 • https://ombuds.ucsd.edu/index.html
### B. Crime Statistics

#### 1. Criminal Offenses Reporting Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFENSE</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES</th>
<th>ON-CAMPUS TOTAL</th>
<th>NON-CAMPUS</th>
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Changes to prior year’s statistics: On October 1, 2018, the 2016 statistics for fondling were changed from 4 to 5 in the on-campus student housing facilities and from 6 to 7 in the on-campus total to reflect one additional incident that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility. On October 1, 2019, the 2016 statistics for fondling were changed from 5 to 6 in the on-campus student housing facilities and from 7 to 8 in the on-campus total to reflect one additional incident that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility. On October 1, 2019, the 2017 statistics for fondling were changed from 10 to 11 in the on-campus total to reflect one additional incident that occurred on campus. On October 1, 2019, the 2017 statistics for rape were changed from 12 to 13 in the on-campus total to reflect one additional incident that occurred on campus.

#### 2. VAWA Offenses Reporting Table

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<tr>
<th>OFFENSE</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES</th>
<th>ON-CAMPUS TOTAL</th>
<th>NON-CAMPUS</th>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>908</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Hate Crimes

2018: Three hate crimes were reported in 2018:
- One on-campus Aggravated Assault incident characterized by racial bias.
- One on-campus Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property incident characterized by ethnicity bias.
- One on-campus Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property incident characterized by racial bias.

2017: One hate crime was reported in 2017:
- One on-campus Intimidation incident characterized by sexual orientation bias.

2016: Three hate crimes were reported in 2016:
- One on-campus Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property incident characterized by ethnicity bias.
- One on-campus Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property incident characterized by racial bias.
- One on-campus Intimidation incident characterized by gender identity bias.

5. Unfounded Crimes

2018: Three unfounded crimes.
2017: Zero unfounded crimes.
2016: Zero unfounded crimes.
C. Offense Definitions

The following definitions come from the Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual from the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program and are used for purposes of reporting crimes under the Clery Act.

**Criminal Homicide - Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter** - The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

**Criminal Homicide - Manslaughter by Negligence** - The killing of another person through gross negligence.

**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. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

**Burglary** - The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

**Motor Vehicle Theft** - The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned – including joyriding.)

**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, personal property of another, etc.

**Weapons Law Violations** - The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

**Drug Abuse Violations** - The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

**Liquor Law Violations** - The violation of State or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Please see [Section XII.A](#) for the federal definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault (rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape) and stalking.

The following definitions come from the U.S. Department of Education Code of Federal Regulations implementing the Clery Act as they relate to hate crimes and are used for purposes of reporting hate crimes under the Clery Act.

**Hate Crime** - A crime that is reported to local police agencies or to a Campus Security Authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias against the victim. Categories of bias include the victim’s actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin and disability. (34 CFR § 668.46(a))

For purposes of Clery Act reporting, hate crimes are reported for the following crimes: [criminal homicide: murder and non-negligent manslaughter](#), sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property. See above for definitions of criminal homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson. See [Section XII.A](#) for definitions of sex offenses.

The definitions for larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and the destruction/damage/vandalism of property come from the Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual from the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program:

**Larceny - Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)** - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

**Simple Assault** - 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 involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

**Intimidation** - 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.

**Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property** - To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.
D. Geographic Definitions

Crimes are reported according to the following geographic definitions:

On Campus (34 CFR § 668.46(a))

• (1) 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

• (2) 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 (such as a food or other retail vendor).

On-Campus Student Housing Facility (subset of On Campus)
(The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting 2016)

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.

Non-campus Building or Property (34 CFR § 668.46(a))

• 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.

Public Property (34 CFR § 668.46(a))

All public property (including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities) that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

UC San Diego’s campus Clery map is available at: http://go.ucsd.edu/2hsOHyv.
The Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315) became law in August, 2008. It requires all academic institutions of higher education with on-campus student housing facilities to produce a fire safety report outlining fire safety practices, standards, and fire statistics for on-campus student housing facilities for the three most recent calendar years.

If you have any questions relating to fire safety policies, procedures or statistics, please contact:

Chuck Strickland, Campus Fire Marshal
(858) 822-5706 – Office
cestrickland@ucsd.edu

The UC San Diego Police Department maintains a Daily Crime and Fire Log. The fire log entries include any fire that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility, including the nature, date, time, and general location of each fire. The log for the most recent 60-day period is open for public inspection during normal business hours at Campus Services Complex, Bldg B and is available at http://www.police.ucsd.edu/docs/reports/CallsandArrests/Calls_and_Arrests.asp. Subject to applicable federal and state retention periods, any portion of the log that is older than 60 days will be made available within two business days of a request for public inspection. See also Section III.E.

A. On-Campus Student Housing Facility Fire Safety Systems

Many of UC San Diego’s on-campus student housing facilities units have built-in fire suppression systems. These fire sprinkler systems are equipped with water flow and valve tamper switches monitored by a Fire Alarm Control Panel (FACP) in the building where they are located, as well as a constantly attended, remote location on campus. There are also built-in fire detection systems in every on-campus student housing facility that include photo electric smoke detectors located in rooms, hallways, as well as smoke/heat detectors in mechanical rooms, custodial closets and lounges. Fire detection systems exist to provide early warning and the opportunity to safely evacuate the building should it be necessary.

Every building designated as an on-campus student housing facility has an early detection and warning system consisting of fire alarm pull stations, audible and visual alarms, and in many cases a fire sprinkler system. All fire alarms in residential housing are tested regularly per the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Standard 72.

Please see Appendix A, which details the fire protection systems and number of fire drills in 2018 for each UC San Diego on-campus student housing facility.

Residents are encouraged to report mechanical problems that might arise with the equipment to the Resident Advisors who then report the necessary information to the pre-identified Housing, Dining and Hospitality (HDH) representative.

B. Fire Evacuation Policies and Procedures

If a resident discovers a fire in an on-campus student housing facility, they are directed to activate a pull alarm, which initiates an audible alarm to notify building occupants and/or the fire department; evacuate the building to the designated assembly area; and to contact the UC San Diego Police Department via 9-1-1. Fire Safety Emergency Guidelines are posted in the UC San Diego Emergency Guide. Please visit our emergency preparedness webpage at http://blink.ucsd.edu/safety/emergencies/preparedness/guide.html.
1. General Policies and Procedures

Actions to Take in the Event of a Fire:
• Activate a local alarm station which will cause the alarm to sound. This action will also send an automatic notification alarm to the UC San Diego Police Dispatcher who will respond with an officer to assist and will notify the Fire Department.
• If you can control the fire without personal danger, take action with available firefighting equipment. If not, leave the area and report the fire immediately.
• Never allow the fire to come between you and an exit.
• Remove all persons from the area of danger. Close, but do not lock doors behind you to help confine the fire.

Response to an Audible Fire Alarm:
• If an audible fire alarm sounds, evacuate the building immediately through the nearest door with an exit sign. Wear closed-toe shoes and take your keys and ID with you.
• Do not use the elevator; do utilize the nearest safe stairway.
• If requested, accompany and assist persons with disabilities who appear to need assistance.
• Touch closed doors before opening. If the surface is hot, do not open — use another exit route.
• Close, but do not lock, all doors as you leave.
• Walk, do not run.
• Report to your designated assembly area.
• Stay in your designated outdoor assembly area for a head count.
• Report any missing individuals and last known locations to emergency responders.
• Notify emergency responders about sensitive research, operating equipment, animals left in buildings, etc.
• Wait for instructions from emergency responders.
• Remain outside at your designated assembly area.
• Do not block the access of police, fire fighters, or University staff to the building.
• Do not re-enter the building until authorized to do so by an appropriate authority (police, fire department, etc.).
• Learn about your emergency exit routes now.
• Check the emergency evacuation exit for your unit.
• Find the outside assembly area for your unit.

It is mandatory that all residents evacuate if a fire alarm is activated. Other policies, procedures and guidelines as listed below are available at: http://blink.ucsd.edu/safety/fire/index.html
• Fire Extinguisher Training
• Frequently asked Questions about Fire Sprinklers
• Corridor Safety Requirements
• Electrical Safety Requirements

2. Evacuation of On-Campus Housing Facilities

A. Emergency Exit Plan:
• Review the Emergency Plan prior to an emergency.
• In case of fire, use stairs for exit. Do not use the elevator.
• Quickly move to the outside of the building using the nearest door marked with an EXIT sign.
• Be certain all persons in the area are evacuated immediately.
• Help those who need special assistance—disabled, small children, etc.
• Report immediately to the designated assembly area (see evacuation location list below) to do a headcount.
• Do not reenter the building, and wait for instructions from emergency response personnel.
Emergency Phone Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire, Police, Medical</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC San Diego Police</td>
<td>911 or (858) 534-4357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Department Services: La Jolla Sulpizio Cardiovascular Center</td>
<td>(858) 657-7600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Department Services: Hillcrest UC San Diego Medical Center</td>
<td>(619) 543-6400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison Control Center</td>
<td>(800) 222-1222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC San Diego Emergency Status</td>
<td>(888) 308-8273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EH&amp;S Front Office</td>
<td>(858) 534-3660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calmly state:
- Your name;
- Building and room location of emergency;
- Nature of the emergency: fire, chemical spill, etc.;
- Injuries;
- Hazards present which may affect responding emergency personnel; and
- A phone number near the scene where you can be reached.

Fire Procedures:
- Fire Alarm: Bell/Horn with flashing light;
- Pull the fire alarm and call UC San Diego Police at 9-1-1;
- Alert people in the area to evacuate; and
- Close door to confine the fire.

In case of small fire:
- IF YOU HAVE BEEN TRAINED to use a fire extinguisher, while keeping an exit behind you, position yourself within six feet of the fire.
- Pull the pin located in the extinguisher’s handle, aim the nozzle at the base of the fire, squeeze the handle and sweep from side to side at the base of the fire until it is out.
- Have persons knowledgeable about the incident and location assist emergency personnel.

Evacuation maps are included in the following housing locations:
- Eleanor Roosevelt College: Residence Halls
- Mesa Nueva Apartments
- One Miramar Street Apartments
- Revelle College: Argo and Blake Residence Halls and Keeling Apartments
- Rita Atkinson Apartments
- Village East and West Apartments
- Warren College: Apartments, Residence Halls, Bates Hall and Brown Hall

Evacuation maps may not be removed or altered. Take time to familiarize yourself with the evacuation plan for your residence. It is each resident’s responsibility to evacuate to designated assembly areas when the fire alarm sounds. Failure to evacuate immediately is dangerous and a violation of the California Fire Code.

Fire alarm testing and evacuation drills are conducted annually.
B. Evacuation Locations:

Please note: Evacuees should move **at least 50 feet away** from any structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Unit</th>
<th>Evacuation Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coast Apartments</td>
<td>9350 Redwood Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Asante Hall</td>
<td>International Lane, directly east of building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Cuzco Hall</td>
<td>International Lane, directly east of building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Earth Hall North</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Earth Hall South</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Geneva Hall</td>
<td>Plaza in front of ERC Administration Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Kathmandu Hall</td>
<td>International Lane, directly east of building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Mesa Verde Hall</td>
<td>Plaza in front of ERC Administration Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Middle East Hall</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Apartments - Oceania Hall</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Residence Halls - Africa Hall</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Residence Halls - Asia Hall</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Residence Halls - Europe Hall</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Residence Halls - Latin America Hall</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC Residence Halls - North America Hall</td>
<td>ERC Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Jolla del Sol Apartments</td>
<td>8046 Regents Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Lower Apartments</td>
<td>Marshall Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Upper Apartments</td>
<td>Marshall Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Residence Halls</td>
<td>Parking Lot P304 on North Scholars Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Mesa Apartments</td>
<td>One Miramar Street, Building 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Mesa Apartments</td>
<td>One Miramar Street, Building 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesa Nueva Apartments</td>
<td>Residential Services Office (north side of Calla, 3869 Miramar St.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muir Apartments - Tamarack Apartments</td>
<td>Muir Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muir Apartments - Tuolumne Apartments</td>
<td>Muir Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muir Residence Halls - Tenaya Hall</td>
<td>Muir Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muir Residence Halls - Tioga Hall</td>
<td>Muir Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Miramar Street Apartments</td>
<td>One Miramar Street, Building 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Residence Hall - Argo Hall</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Residence Hall - Atlantis Hall</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Residence Hall - Beagle Hall</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Residence Hall - Blake Hall</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Residence Hall - Challenger Hall</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Residence Hall - Discovery Hall</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Residence Hall - Galathea Hall</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Residence Hall - Meteor Hall</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revelle Keeling Apartments</td>
<td>Revelle Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rita Atkinson Apartments</td>
<td>100 Osler Lane, Parking Lot P603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth College Apartments</td>
<td>Warren Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthews Apartments</td>
<td>Warren Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth College Residence Halls</td>
<td>Sixth College Residence Hall Quad (lawn at the center of the residence halls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village East Apartments</td>
<td>Parking Lot P357 (east of building)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village West Apartments</td>
<td>South of Village West Building # 3 (along the Wedge; rocky landscape)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Apartments - Black Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Apartments - Brennan Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Apartments - Douglas Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Apartments - Goldberg Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Residence Halls - Frankfurter Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Residence Halls - Harlan Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Residence Halls - Stewart Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bates Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Hall</td>
<td>Walkway between Engineering Building Unit II (EBU II) and Computer Science and Engineering Building (EBU III)—immediately across the Paseo Walkway leading to the Warren residential complex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Policies Related to Smoking, Portable Electrical Devices and Open Flames in On-Campus Student Housing Facilities

Smoking: As a matter of policy, UC San Diego endeavors to maintain a safe and healthful environment. As an institution committed to providing a safe and healthful environment and in compliance with California law, smoking is prohibited in all UC San Diego facilities and property.

Appliances and Portable Electronic Devices: Every electrical appliance must be UL-listed and may only be used within the limitations of that listing. Any appliance not specifically listed for use “where exposed to the outside elements” is prohibited on an outdoor balcony or patio. In addition, flexible wiring (i.e., wiring not in a conduit) shall not be extended through walls, ceilings, floors, under doors or floor coverings, or be subject to environmental or physical damage. Wiring, including but not limited to telephone, cable, or computer wiring, from apartment to apartment or from room to room is prohibited. All appliances (e.g., cooking, portable heaters) with exposed heating elements are prohibited. Microwaves must be 750 watts or less and refrigerators must be 5.0 cubic feet or less.

Heat producing cooking appliances (e.g., toasters, electric grills, water boilers, coffee makers, rice cookers, etc.) must be used in kitchen areas only. Burned food may activate the building fire alarm and the resident responsible may be financially responsible for the costs of the response to the alarm, including fire suppression. Portable or installed air conditioning or heating units are prohibited.

Open Flames: Use of candles, charcoal grills, incense, tiki torches, or any other open flames are prohibited in or around the residential facilities. Propane gas and charcoal for BBQs may not be stored in or around any residential facility. Gas BBQs may be used 25 feet away from all residential buildings.

D. Fire Safety Education and Training

All students who occupy an on-campus student housing facility receive instruction on how to evacuate the building when a fire alarm is activated, the evacuation location, and they participate in an exercise assuring their understanding of this process. RA’s are trained regarding conducting an orderly evacuation.

If a fire occurs, residents are instructed to evacuate the building immediately through the nearest door with an exit sign and to proceed to their designated assembly area. They are to remain at the designated assembly area until emergency responders give authorization to return.

Emergency First Responder Training: The first responders and public safety agency that is responsible for responding to emergency incidents on the UC San Diego campus, is the City of San Diego Fire-Rescue Department. As a result, they frequently train and familiarize their personnel with the physical layout of the University. This effort allows them to become familiar with the buildings’ construction and design, chemical inventories of laboratories, and the campus personnel who work in these facilities.

Buildings and facilities scheduled for demolition have been provided to the San Diego Fire-Rescue Department for training and exercises. In addition, the University personnel who respond to hazardous materials incidents work carefully with other regional hazardous materials response teams to better prepare them for a unified approach on larger emergency incidents which require all teams to work collaboratively.

See Section XVI.B for a description of the procedures students and employees should follow in the event of a fire.
E. Plans for Future Improvements in Fire Safety

Future plans for improving fire safety continue to be concentrated in two areas. The first area includes improvements in record-keeping of routinely required testing, service, and maintenance of fire hydrants, fire sprinkler systems, and fire alarm systems. A contract has been renewed for the annual testing and maintenance of fire sprinkler systems, standpipes and fire pumps. Contracts have also been awarded for testing and maintenance of fire alarms and fire hydrants. The campus alarm system and how alarms are received is currently in the process of being upgraded and modernized.

Wireless transceivers are part of an active network radio system, which provide a two-way alarm transmission from monitored locations to a central receiving station at UC San Diego Police Department dispatch. Replacing expensive and unreliable telephone lines, active network radio is a self-routing and self-healing solution that ensures instant life safety event monitoring over a wide geographic area. Each transceiver serves as both a transceiver and a repeater to improve the strength and range of the entire network. The two-way transceiver provides high integrity communications that ensure every signal is authenticated and acknowledged. There is a five year plan in place to transition to the wireless system. Another priority is to install Emergency Responder Radio Communications Systems (ERRCS). ERRCS is a network that re-transmits police and fire radio frequencies inside buildings to improve radio signal strength. These systems have been mandated on all new buildings and added to any requiring major renovations. When and where possible, improvements in the area of fire prevention education will be provided, including ongoing training of students, faculty, and staff in the safe use of fire extinguishers. An electronic fire extinguisher training device has been acquired to provide training in any setting. Goals in 2018 included fire safe cooking practices education for students living in campus housing. Building on the 2018 goals, we continue to work on fire safe cooking, and are also developing a web-based interactive Fire and Life Safety Training for Residence halls. A major wildland urban interface fuels modification project was started in 2017 and was completed in 2018. Over 1,000 dead standing eucalyptus trees were removed, undergrowth cut and trees pruned to reduce the ladder fuels. More fuel modification in the wildland urban interface is planned for 2019.

The second area of concentration is the continuation of a multi-year plan for installing fire protection (fire sprinkler) systems in all residential housing facilities currently not protected. The goal within the near future will be to have 100% of on-campus residential housing protected by updated fire alarm and full-coverage fire sprinkler systems. This is an on-going multi-year plan to improve overall fire safety on campus. All residence halls (dormitories) on campus are now protected by fire sprinklers. Sprinklers continue to be added to on-campus apartments. In 2018, we started the last phase of a two year program to install fire sprinklers in the Warren Apartments; May-August 2019 will be the final phase of the Warren apartments. With the completion of this project, all apartments on campus three stories or higher will be protected by fire sprinklers.

F. Reporting Fires for Annual Statistics

Pursuant to federal law, UC San Diego is required to annually disclose statistical data on all fires that occur in on-campus student housing facilities. In the event of an emergency/active fire, call 9-1-1. Listed below are the non-emergency numbers to call to report fires that have already been extinguished in on-campus student housing facilities. These are fires of which you are unsure whether the UC San Diego Police Department may already be aware. If you find evidence of such a fire or if you hear about such a fire, please contact the UC San Diego Police Department at 9-1-1 or the Campus Fire Marshal at (858) 822-5706.

When calling, please provide as much information as possible about the location, date, time and cause of the fire.

You may also report a non-emergency fire by visiting https://blink.ucsd.edu/sponsor/EHS/forms-ehs/fire-incident-form.html.

Please see Appendix B for fire statistics for UC San Diego’s on-campus student housing facilities for the three most recent calendar years.
Appendix A

UC San Diego On-Campus Student Housing Facilities:
Fire Protection Systems and 2018 Fire Drills
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Fire Alarm Monitoring done on site by UC Police Department</th>
<th>Full Sprinkler System¹</th>
<th>Smoke Detection</th>
<th>Fire Extinguisher Devices</th>
<th>Evacuation Plans &amp; Placards</th>
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¹ Full sprinkler system means all portions of the building are protected by fire sprinklers.
## Appendix A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Fire Alarm Monitoring done on site by UC Police Department</th>
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La Jolla Del Sol Apartments

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\(^1\) Full sprinkler system means all portions of the building are protected by fire sprinklers.
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#### Marshall Lower Apartments

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\(^1\) Full sprinkler system means all portions of the building are protected by fire sprinklers.
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1 Full sprinkler system means all portions of the building are protected by fire sprinklers.
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## Appendix A

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**Revelle Residence Halls**

**Rita Atkinson Apartments**

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<td><strong>Sixth College - Matthews Apartments</strong></td>
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</table>

\(^1\) Full sprinkler system means all portions of the building are protected by fire sprinklers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Fire Alarm Monitoring done on site by UC Police Department</th>
<th>Full Sprinkler System¹</th>
<th>Smoke Detection</th>
<th>Fire Extinguisher Devices</th>
<th>Evacuation Plans &amp; Placards</th>
<th>Number of Fire Evacuation Drills Held in 2018</th>
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<td>Sixth College Residence Halls</td>
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</table>

¹ Full sprinkler system means all portions of the building are protected by fire sprinklers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Fire Alarm Monitoring done on site by UC Police Department</th>
<th>Full Sprinkler System¹</th>
<th>Smoke Detection</th>
<th>Fire Extinguisher Devices</th>
<th>Evacuation Plans &amp; Placards</th>
<th>Number of Fire Evacuation Drills Held in 2018</th>
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### Village East Apartments

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<th>Facility</th>
<th>Fire Alarm Monitoring done on site by UC Police Department</th>
<th>Full Sprinkler System¹</th>
<th>Smoke Detection</th>
<th>Fire Extinguisher Devices</th>
<th>Evacuation Plans &amp; Placards</th>
<th>Number of Fire Evacuation Drills Held in 2018</th>
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<tr>
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<td>X</td>
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### Village West Apartments

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<th>Smoke Detection</th>
<th>Fire Extinguisher Devices</th>
<th>Evacuation Plans &amp; Placards</th>
<th>Number of Fire Evacuation Drills Held in 2018</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Bldg 1 (Village West Tower) 9500 Gilman Dr., La Jolla, CA</td>
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<th>Smoke Detection</th>
<th>Fire Extinguisher Devices</th>
<th>Evacuation Plans &amp; Placards</th>
<th>Number of Fire Evacuation Drills Held in 2018</th>
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**Warren Apartments**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Fire Alarm Monitoring done on site by UC Police Department</th>
<th>Full Sprinkler System</th>
<th>Smoke Detection</th>
<th>Fire Extinguisher Devices</th>
<th>Evacuation Plans &amp; Placards</th>
<th>Number of Fire Evacuation Drills Held in 2018</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Black Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>9500 Gilman Dr., La Jolla, CA</td>
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<td>Brennan Hall</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>9500 Gilman Dr., La Jolla, CA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Douglas Hall</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>9500 Gilman Dr., La Jolla, CA</td>
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<td>Goldberg Hall</td>
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<td>X</td>
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1 Full sprinkler system means all portions of the building are protected by fire sprinklers.
### Warren Residence Halls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Fire Alarm Monitoring done on site by UC Police Department</th>
<th>Full Sprinkler System¹</th>
<th>Smoke Detection</th>
<th>Fire Extinguisher Devices</th>
<th>Evacuation Plans &amp; Placards</th>
<th>Number of Fire Evacuation Drills Held in 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Frankfurter Hall  
9500 Gilman Dr., La Jolla, CA | X                                                                 | X                       | X              | X                        | X                          | 1                             |
| Harlan Hall  
9500 Gilman Dr., La Jolla, CA | X                                                                 | X                       | X              | X                        | X                          | 1                             |
| Stewart Hall  
9500 Gilman Dr., La Jolla, CA | X                                                                 | X                       | X              | X                        | X                          | 1                             |
| Bates Hall (formerly Single Graduate Apartments at Warren)  
9500 Gilman Dr., La Jolla, CA | X                                                                 | X                       | X              | X                        | X                          | 1                             |
| Brown Hall (formerly Single Graduate Apartments at Warren)  
9500 Gilman Dr., La Jolla, CA | X                                                                 | X                       | X              | X                        | X                          | 1                             |

¹ Full sprinkler system means all portions of the building are protected by fire sprinklers.
Appendix B

UC San Diego On-Campus Student Housing Facilities:
2018, 2017 and 2016 Fire Statistics
## 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of facility</th>
<th>Street address</th>
<th>Total fires in each building</th>
<th>Fire #</th>
<th>Cause of fire</th>
<th>Number of injuries related to fire that required treatment at a medical facility</th>
<th>Number of deaths related to fire</th>
<th>Value of property damage caused by the fire</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coast Apts.</td>
<td>Redwood Dr., La Jolla, CA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unintentional - Cooking Fire</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0 - $99</td>
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<td>Coast Apts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERC – Asante Hall</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>ERC – Cuzco Hall</td>
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<td>ERC – Mesa Verde Hall</td>
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<td>Name of facility</td>
<td>Street address</td>
<td>Total fires in each building</td>
<td>Fire #</td>
<td>Cause of fire</td>
<td>Number of injuries related to fire that required treatment at a medical facility</td>
<td>Number of deaths related to fire</td>
<td>Value of property damage caused by the fire</td>
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<tr>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERC – Asia Hall</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>$0 - $99</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERC – Europe Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name of facility</td>
<td>Street address</td>
<td>Total fires in each building</td>
<td>Fire #</td>
<td>Cause of fire</td>
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<td>Number of deaths related to fire</td>
<td>Value of property damage caused by the fire</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Unintentional - Cooking Fire</td>
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<td>$0 - $99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of facility</td>
<td>Street address</td>
<td>Total fires in each building</td>
<td>Fire #</td>
<td>Cause of fire</td>
<td>Number of injuries related to fire that required treatment at a medical facility</td>
<td>Number of deaths related to fire</td>
<td>Value of property damage caused by the fire</td>
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<td>Muir – Tenaya Hall</td>
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<td>Revelle – Argo Hall</td>
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<td>Fire #</td>
<td>Cause of fire</td>
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<td>Number of deaths related to fire</td>
<td>Value of property damage caused by the fire</td>
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<td>Revelle – Blake Hall</td>
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<td>Revelle – Meteor Hall</td>
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<td>Rita Atkinson Apts.</td>
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<td>Sixth College Apts.</td>
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<td>Value of property damage caused by the fire</td>
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<td>Sixth College Residence Halls</td>
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<td>Village East Apts.</td>
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<td>Warren – Black Hall</td>
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<td>Warren – Brennan Hall</td>
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<td>Warren – Stewart Hall</td>
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<td>Warren – Bates Hall (formerly Single Graduate Apts.)</td>
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<td>Warren – Brown Hall (formerly Single Graduate Apts.)</td>
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<td>La Jolla del Sol Apts.</td>
<td>Lebon Dr., La Jolla, CA</td>
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<td>La Jolla del Sol Apts.</td>
<td>Regents Rd., La Jolla, CA</td>
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<td>$1,000 - $9,999</td>
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<td>Coast Apts.</td>
<td>Redwood Dr., La Jolla, CA</td>
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<td>ERC – Asante Hall</td>
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<td>ERC – Cuzco Hall</td>
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<td>ERC – Earth Hall North</td>
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<td>ERC – Earth Hall South</td>
<td>9500 Gilman Dr., La Jolla, CA</td>
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<td>ERC – Geneva Hall</td>
<td>9500 Gilman Dr., La Jolla, CA</td>
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<td>ERC – Kathmandu Hall</td>
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<td>ERC – Mesa Verde Hall</td>
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<td>Unintentional - Cooking Fire</td>
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<td>ERC – Oceania Hall</td>
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<td>ERC – Latin America Hall</td>
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<td>$0 - $99</td>
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<td>Matthews Apts.</td>
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<td>Central Mesa Apts.</td>
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<td>North Mesa Apts.</td>
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<td>West Mesa Apts.</td>
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<td>9500 Gilman Dr., La Jolla, CA</td>
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<td>Village East Apts.</td>
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<td>Value of property damage caused by the fire</td>
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<td>Warren – Stewart Hall</td>
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<td>Single Graduate Apts. at Warren – Brown Hall</td>
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<td>La Jolla del Sol Apts.</td>
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## 2016

<table>
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<th>Name of facility</th>
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<th>Total fires in each building</th>
<th>Fire #</th>
<th>Cause of fire</th>
<th>Number of injuries related to fire that required treatment at a medical facility</th>
<th>Number of deaths related to fire</th>
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<td>Coast Apts.</td>
<td>Redwood Dr., La Jolla, CA</td>
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Appendix C

University of California Policy: Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment
For non-confidential help with sexual violence, sexual harassment, relationship violence, and stalking, contact your Title IX Officer. For confidential help, contact your local CARE Advocate. You can find information on local resources at Sexual Violence Prevention and Response (http://sexualviolence.universityofcalifornia.edu/get-help/index.html). Your options for reporting to agencies outside the University are in Section IV.E.

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I. POLICY SUMMARY

The University of California (“University”) is committed to maintaining a community dedicated to the advancement, application and transmission of knowledge and creative endeavors through academic excellence, where all people who participate in University programs, activities and services can work and learn together in an atmosphere free of harassment, exploitation, or intimidation.

Sexual violence, sexual harassment, retaliation, and other behavior prohibited by this Policy interfere with those goals. The University will respond promptly and effectively to reports of such conduct. This includes action to stop, prevent, correct, and when necessary, discipline, behavior that violates this Policy.

This Policy addresses the University’s responsibilities and procedures related to sexual violence, sexual harassment, retaliation, and other prohibited behavior as those terms are defined in this Policy (together, "Prohibited Conduct") in order to ensure an equitable and inclusive education and employment environment. The Policy defines Prohibited Conduct and explains the administrative procedures the University uses to resolve reports of Prohibited Conduct.

II. DEFINITIONS

A. Consent

Consent is affirmative, conscious, voluntary, and revocable. Consent to sexual activity requires of each person an affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity.

It is the responsibility of each person to ensure they have the affirmative consent of the other to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest, lack of resistance, or silence do not, alone, constitute consent. Affirmative consent must be ongoing and can be revoked at any time during sexual activity.

The existence of a dating relationship or past sexual relations between the Complainant and Respondent will never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent (nor will subsequent sexual relations or dating relationship alone suffice as evidence of consent to prior conduct).

The Respondent’s belief that the Complainant consented will not provide a valid defense unless the belief was actual and reasonable. In making this determination, the factfinder will consider all of the facts and circumstances the Respondent knew, or reasonably should have known, at the time. In particular, the Respondent’s belief is not a valid defense where:

1. The Respondent’s belief arose from the Respondent’s own intoxication or recklessness;

2. The Respondent did not take reasonable steps, in the circumstances known to the Respondent at the time, to ascertain whether the Complainant affirmatively consented; or
3. The Respondent knew or a reasonable person should have known that the Complainant was unable to consent because the Complainant was incapacitated, in that the Complainant was:
   a. asleep or unconscious;
   b. unable to understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual activity due to the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication; or
   c. unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition.

Note: Incapacitation is a state beyond drunkenness or intoxication. A person is not necessarily incapacitated merely as a result of drinking, using drugs, or taking medication.

B. Prohibited Conduct

1. Sexual Violence:
   a. Sexual Assault - Penetration: Without the consent of the Complainant, penetration, no matter how slight, of:
      - the Complainant’s mouth by a penis or other genitalia; or
      - the Complainant’s vagina or anus by any body part or object.
   b. Sexual Assault - Contact: Without the consent of the Complainant, intentionally:
      - touching Complainant’s intimate body part (genitals, anus, groin, breast, or buttocks);
      - making the Complainant touch another or themselves on any intimate body part; or
      - touching the Complainant with one’s intimate body part, whether the intimate body part is clothed or unclothed.

Note: This definition encompasses a broad spectrum of conduct, not all of which is sexual violence. So, the Title IX Officer must sometimes determine whether an allegation should be charged as sexual violence or sexual harassment. (See FAQ #4 for more information.)

Conduct that meets the definition of both Sexual Assault—Contact and Sexual Assault—Penetration will be charged as Sexual Assault—Penetration.

Note: Sexual Assault—Penetration and Sexual Assault—Contact are aggravated when they include any of the following:
   - Overcoming the will of Complainant by:
     - force (the use of physical force or inducing reasonable fear of immediate or future bodily injury);
     - violence (the use of physical force to cause harm or injury);
     - menace (a threat, statement, or act showing intent to injure);
• Duress (a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, hardship, or retribution that is enough to cause a reasonable person of ordinary sensitivity, taking into account all circumstances including age and relationship (including a power imbalance), to do or submit to something that they would not otherwise do); or

• deliberately causing the Complainant to be incapacitated (for example, through drugs or alcohol);

• Deliberately taking advantage of the Complainant’s incapacitation (including incapacitation that results from voluntary use of drugs or alcohol); or

• Recording, photographing, transmitting, or distributing intimate or sexual images of Complainant without Complainant’s prior knowledge and consent.

c. Relationship Violence:

i. Relationship Violence is:

• physical violence toward the Complainant or a person who has a close relationship with the Complainant (such as a current or former spouse or intimate partner, a child or other relative), or

• intentional or reckless physical or non-physical conduct toward the Complainant or someone who has a close relationship with the Complainant (such as a current or former spouse or intimate partner, a child or other relative) that would make a reasonable person in the Complainant’s position fear physical violence toward themselves or toward the person with whom they have the close relationship, that is by a person who is or has been in a spousal, romantic, or intimate relationship with the Complainant, or who shares a child with the Complainant, and that is part of a pattern of abusive behavior by the person toward the Complainant.

ii. Physical violence is physical conduct that intentionally or recklessly threatens the health and safety of the recipient of the behavior, including assault.

iii. Patterns of abusive behavior may consist of or include non-physical tactics (such as threats, isolation, property destruction, abuse of pets, economic control, displaying weapons, degradation, or exploitation of a power imbalance).

iv. The nature of the relationship between the Complainant and Respondent is determined by the length and type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between them. Relationship violence includes both “dating violence” and “domestic violence.”

v. Conduct by a party in defense of self or another is not Relationship Violence under this Policy. If either party asserts that they acted in defense of self or another, the Title IX Officer will use all available,
relevant evidence to evaluate the assertion, including reasonableness of
the defensive actions and which party is the predominant aggressor.

d. Stalking: Repeated conduct directed at a Complainant (for example,
following, monitoring, observing, surveilling, threatening, communicating or
interfering with property), of a sexual or romantic nature or motivation, that
would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety, or the safety of
others, or to suffer substantial emotional distress. Stalking of a non-sexual
nature is addressed by other University policies including but not limited to the
Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline Section 102.10.

2. Sexual Harassment:

a. Sexual Harassment is unwelcome sexual advances, unwelcome requests for
sexual favors, and other unwelcome verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of
a sexual nature when:

i. Quid Pro Quo: a person’s submission to such conduct is implicitly or
explicitly made the basis for employment decisions, academic evaluation,
grades or advancement, or other decisions affecting participation in a
University program, activity, or service; or

ii. Hostile Environment: such conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent or
pervasive that it unreasonably denies, adversely limits, or interferes with a
person’s participation in or benefit from the education, employment or
other programs, activities or services of the University, and creates an
environment that a reasonable person would find to be intimidating or
offensive.

b. Consideration is given to the totality of the circumstances in which the
conduct occurred.

c. This Policy will be implemented in a manner that recognizes the importance
of the rights to freedom of speech and expression and will not be interpreted
to prohibit expressive conduct that is protected by the free speech and
academic freedom principles discussed in Section III.F.

3. Other Prohibited Behavior:

a. Invasions of Sexual Privacy.

i. Without a person’s consent, watching or enabling others to watch that
person’s nudity or sexual acts in a place where that person has a
reasonable expectation of privacy;

ii. Without a person’s consent, making or attempting to make photographs
(including videos) or audio recordings, or posting, transmitting or
distributing such recorded material, depicting that person’s nudity or
sexual acts in a place where that person has a reasonable expectation of
privacy; or

iii. Using depictions of nudity or sexual activity to extort something of value
from a person.
b. Sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 18.

c. Exposing one’s genitals in a public place for the purpose of sexual gratification.

d. Failing to comply with the terms of a no-contact order, a suspension of any length, or any order of exclusion issued under this Policy.

e. Engaging in Retaliation. Retaliation is an adverse action against a person based on their report or other disclosure of alleged Prohibited Conduct to a University employee or their participation in the investigation, reporting, remedial, or disciplinary processes provided for in this Policy.

An adverse action is conduct that would discourage a reasonable person from reporting Prohibited Conduct or participating in a process provided for in this Policy, such as threats, intimidation, harassment and coercion. Retaliation does not include good faith actions lawfully pursued in response to a report of Prohibited Conduct.

C. Other Definitions:

1. Complainant: A person alleged, in a report to the Title IX Officer, to have experienced Prohibited Conduct.

2. Confidential Resources: The following employees who receive information about Prohibited Conduct in their confidential capacity:

   a. CARE Advocates,
   
   b. Ombuds,
   
   c. Licensed counselors in student counseling centers and in employee assistance programs,
   
   d. Any persons with a professional license requiring confidentiality (including health center employees but excluding campus legal counsel), or someone who is supervised by such a person.

Designation as a “Confidential Resource” under this Policy only exempts a person from reporting to the Title IX Officer. It does not affect other mandatory reporting obligations under UC CANRA (Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act) Policy, the Clery Act as a Campus Security Authority (CSA), and other policies or laws that require reporting to campus or local law enforcement, or Child Protective Services.

3. Interim, Remedial and Supportive Measures.

   a. Interim Measures: Services, accommodations, or other measures put in place temporarily after the Title IX Officer receives a report of Prohibited Conduct to assist or protect the Complainant, the Respondent, or the University community. Interim measures may:

      • remain in place until the final outcome of a Resolution Process (see Section V.A.5) or a subsequent disciplinary or appeal process;
• change or terminate depending on the parties’ evolving needs, as assessed by the Title IX Officer; or
• become permanent as part of the resolution of a report.

b. Remedial Measures: Services, accommodations, or other measures put in place as a result of a completed Resolution Process (see Section V.A.5).

c. Supportive Measures: Services, accommodations or other measures put in place to support a Complainant who is not involved in a Resolution Process (see Section V.A.5).

Examples of services, accommodations, and other measures are in Appendix III. The Title IX Officer will consult with the Complainant and, when appropriate, the Respondent, to identify suitable services, accommodations and other measures.

4. **Location:** “Location” is any University campus, the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Medical Centers, the Office of the President, and Agriculture and Natural Resources.

5. **Preponderance of Evidence:** A standard of proof that requires that a fact be found when its occurrence, based on evidence, is more likely than not.

6. **Respondent:** A person alleged, in a report to the Title IX Officer, to have engaged in Prohibited Conduct.

7. **Responsible Employee:** Any University employee who is not a Confidential Resource. If a Responsible Employee learns, in the course of employment, that a student may have experienced Prohibited Conduct, they must promptly notify the Title IX Officer or designee. This includes resident assistants, graduate teaching assistants, and all other student employees, when disclosures are made to them in their capacities as employees.

In addition, if any of the following people learn, in the course of employment, that any other person affiliated with the University may have experienced Prohibited Conduct, they must promptly notify the Title IX Officer or designee:

- Campus Police
- Human Resources Administrators, Academic Personnel Administrators, and Title IX Professionals
- Managers and Supervisors including Deans, Department Chairs, and Directors of Organized Research Units
- Faculty members

Despite the above, Responsible Employees need not report possible Prohibited Conduct they learn of while attending a public awareness event, such as “Take Back the Night” (see FAQ #9), or disclosed by someone while participating in human subjects research that has either been approved by an Institutional Review Board (IRB) or certified as exempt from IRB review (see FAQ #10).
III. POLICY TEXT

A. General

The University is committed to maintaining a community free of sexual harassment, sexual violence, retaliation, and other behavior prohibited by this Policy (together, “Prohibited Conduct”). Prohibited Conduct violates this Policy and may violate law. Any person can report conduct that may be Prohibited Conduct. The University will respond promptly and equitably to such reports. This includes appropriate action to stop, prevent, and remedy the Prohibited Conduct and, when necessary, to discipline the Respondent.

Discrimination based on sex (including gender, gender identity, gender expression, sex- or gender-stereotyping, or sexual orientation) violates law and other University policies even when it is not Prohibited Conduct. The University will respond promptly and equitably to reports of such behavior. Such conduct may contribute to the creation of a hostile work or academic environment based on sex. So, when determining whether a Complainant experienced a hostile environment as defined in this Policy, the Title IX Officer will consider other sex-based discrimination in combination with incidents of sexual harassment.

B. Policy Coverage

This Policy covers acts of Prohibited Conduct committed by University students, employees, and third parties (such as contractors, vendors, visitors, guests, patients and volunteers), and acts of Prohibited Conduct committed against students, employees and third parties, when the conduct occurs:

1. on University property;
2. in connection with University employment or in the context of a University employment or education program, activity or service (including, for example, University-sponsored study abroad, research, on-line courses, health services, or internship programs); or
3. off University property and outside the context of a University employment or education program, activity or service, but has continuing adverse effects on—or creates a hostile environment for students, employees or third parties while on—University property or in any University program, activity or service.

Consistent with Section 101.00 of the Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline, if and as specified in implementing campus regulations, this Policy may cover additional Prohibited Conduct by students that occurs off campus.

Not every report of Prohibited Conduct will result in a Resolution Process described in Section V.A.5, even if it is covered by this Policy. Rather, the Title XI Officer will close some reports after making an initial assessment (see Section V.A.4).

C. Conduct that Violates this Policy

This Policy prohibits sexual violence, sexual harassment, retaliation and other prohibited behavior as defined in Section II. Incidents that violate this Policy may occur between:
any members of the University community, including faculty and other academic appointees, staff, student employees, students, coaches, doctors, residents, interns, and third parties;

- people in hierarchical relationships and peers;
- people of any gender, gender identity, or sexual orientation; and
- strangers and non-strangers.

People may engage in Prohibited Conduct in person or through other means. This includes electronic media, such as the internet, social networks, cell phones, texts, and other devices or forms of contact.

D. Consensual Relationships

While romantic and sexual relationships between members of the University community may begin as consensual, Prohibited Conduct may occur within such relationships. So, the University will treat a report of Prohibited Conduct that occurs in the context of a consensual relationship as any other report.

Consensual romantic and sexual relationships between members of the University community may create conflicts of interest. So, such relationships between a student and a faculty member or other employee, or between employees, are also subject to other University policies, such as The Faculty Code of Conduct, APM-015.II.A.6 & 7 and local policies.

E. Protection of Complainants, Respondents, and Witnesses

1. Amnesty: To encourage reporting, the University will not discipline Complainants or witnesses for student conduct policy violations that occur around the time of alleged Prohibited Conduct unless the University determines the violation was egregious. Examples of egregious violations include conduct that risked someone’s health or safety, or involved plagiarism, cheating, or academic dishonesty.

Complainants may be particularly afraid to report Prohibited Conduct when alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants were involved (for example, when there was underage drinking). This amnesty provision applies to alcohol- and drug-related student violations.

2. Retaliation: The University prohibits Retaliation against someone for reporting or participating in a process under this Policy. (See Section II.B.3.e)

3. Privacy: The University must balance the privacy interests of people involved in a report of Prohibited Conduct against the need to gather information, ensure a fair process, and stop, prevent and remedy Prohibited Conduct. In this context, the University tries to protect people’s privacy to the extent permitted by law and University policies. The University protects the privacy of personally identifiable information per all applicable state and federal privacy laws, and University policies.
F. Free Speech and Academic Freedom

The faculty and other academic appointees, staff, and students of the University enjoy significant free speech protections guaranteed by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution and Article I, Section I of the California Constitution. This Policy is intended to protect members of the University community from discrimination, not to regulate protected speech. This Policy will be implemented in a manner that recognizes the importance of rights to freedom of speech and expression.

The University also has a compelling interest in free inquiry and the collective search for knowledge and thus recognizes principles of academic freedom as a special area of protected speech. Consistent with these principles, no provision of this Policy will be interpreted to prohibit conduct that is legitimately related to the course content, teaching methods, scholarship, or public commentary of an individual faculty member or the educational, political, artistic, or literary expression of students in classrooms and public forums (See APM-010 and 015.)

However, freedom of speech and academic freedom are not limitless and do not protect speech or expressive conduct that violates federal or State anti-discrimination laws.

G. Confidential Resources

People who have experienced Prohibited Conduct may speak confidentially with a Confidential Resource (see Section II.C.2). Confidential Resources are not Responsible Employees and need not report information they receive while acting in their confidential capacity to the Title IX Officer. Disclosures to Confidential Resources while they are acting in their confidential capacity are not “reports” under this Policy and will not, alone, result in any formal University action.

IV. COMPLIANCE / RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Policy Implementation

Executive Officers (the University President, Chancellor, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory Director, or Vice President of Agriculture and Natural Resources) can develop supplementary information to support implementation of this Policy. The Systemwide Title IX Director will interpret this Policy consistently and in a way that does not substantively change the Policy.

The Executive Officer at each location must establish and implement local procedures consistent with this Policy. Exceptions to local procedures required by the Policy must be approved by the Executive Officer or designee.

B. Revisions to the Policy

The President approves this Policy and any revisions. The Systemwide Title IX Director may recommend revisions to the Policy consistent with approval authorities and applicable Bylaws, Standing Orders, and Policies of The Regents. The
Systemwide Title IX Director will ensure that the Policy is reviewed regularly and updated in a manner that is consistent with other University policies.

C. Approval of Actions

Actions within the Policy must be approved according to local procedures.

D. Compliance with the Policy

The Executive Officer at each location will designate the local management office that is responsible for monitoring, enforcing, and reporting policy compliance. The Senior Vice President – Chief Compliance and Audit Officer will periodically audit and monitor compliance with the Policy.

E. Additional Enforcement Information

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) investigate reports of unlawful harassment, including sexual violence, in employment. The U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights (OCR) investigates complaints of sexual harassment, including sexual violence, of students and employees in educational programs or activities. These agencies may serve as fact finders and attempt to facilitate the voluntary resolution of disputes. For more information, contact the nearest office of the EEOC, DFEH or OCR.

F. Noncompliance with the Policy

Consequences of engaging in Prohibited Conduct are governed by the Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline; Personnel Policies for Staff Members 62, 63, & 64 pertaining to discipline and separation matters; The Faculty Code of Conduct (APM - 015) and University Policy on Faculty Conduct and the Administration of Discipline (APM - 016); Non-Senate Academic Appointees/Corrective Action and Dismissal (APM-150); and as applicable, collective bargaining agreements, and other policies and procedures. See Section VI and Appendices I & II. Other non-compliance with this Policy may result in educational efforts, employment consequences, or educational consequences up to and including informal counseling, adverse performance evaluations, corrective actions, and termination.

V. PROCEEDURES

A. Procedures for Reporting and Responding to Reports of Prohibited Conduct

This section provides an overview of the procedures the University uses to respond to reports of Prohibited Conduct. While the Title IX Officer has responsibility for oversight of the reporting and response processes, other offices at each location will be involved and consulted as necessary. The specific procedures for investigating and resolving complaints of Prohibited Conduct depend on the Respondent’s identity and relationship to the University. The Complainant and the Respondent are sometimes referred to together in this section as “the parties.”

- Where the Respondent is a student, the procedures are in Appendix E: Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Student Investigation and Adjudication
Framework of the Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students, and local implementing procedures.

- Where the Respondent is a faculty member, the procedures are in the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Investigation and Adjudication Framework for Senate and Non-Senate Faculty, and local implementing procedures.

- Where the Respondent is a staff member or non-faculty academic employee, the procedures are in the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Investigation and Adjudication Framework for Staff and Non-Faculty Academic Personnel, and local implementing procedures.

- If there is a question about the predominant role of the Respondent, the Title IX Officer will determine which procedure applies based on the circumstances (such as which role predominates in the context of the Prohibited Conduct). Where a Respondent is both a student and an employee, the Respondent may be subject to discipline applicable to both students and employees.

- Where the Respondent is a third party, the Title IX Officer will determine the appropriate manner of resolution consistent with the University’s commitment to a prompt and equitable process and applicable law, federal guidance, and this Policy. The University’s ability to take appropriate responsive action depends on its relationship and level of control over the third party, if any.

- Where there is no identifiable, individual Respondent (such as where the Complainant alleges Prohibited Conduct by an organization or a Respondent whose identity is unknown, or conduct by multiple people that rises to the level of Prohibited Conduct only when considered in the aggregate), the Title IX Officer may respond per Section V.A.5.d.

1. Reporting

Any person can report Prohibited Conduct, including anonymously. They can report to the Title IX Officer, to any Responsible Employee, or to another appropriate office such as the Academic Personnel Office, Student Affairs, Office of the Provost, or Human Resources Office. The person or office that receives the report must forward it to the Title IX Officer. If the person to whom a report normally would be made is the Respondent, reports may be made to another Responsible Employee or office. Upon receipt of a report of Prohibited Conduct from a Responsible Employee, the Title IX Officer will attempt to contact the Complainant, if known, to inform them of their rights, options, and resources.

2. Timelines for Making Reports

There is no time limit for reporting, and people should report incidents even if significant time has passed. However, the sooner the University receives a report, the better able it is to respond, investigate, remedy, and impose discipline if appropriate.
3. Initial Assessment of a Report / Immediate Health and Safety

As soon as practicable after receiving a report, the Title IX Officer will make an initial assessment, including a limited factual inquiry when appropriate, to determine:

- whether the report on its face alleges an act of Prohibited Conduct as defined in Section II; and
- if so, whether the Prohibited Conduct is covered by this Policy, as described in Section III.B.

The Title IX Officer may consult with other offices as necessary. This may include Academic Personnel Offices for complaints involving faculty and other academic appointees, with Student Affairs Offices for complaints involving students, and with Human Resources or Employee and Labor Relations Offices for complaints involving staff.

The Title IX Officer, in coordination with the Case Management Team (see Section V.B.5.), and in consultation with the Complainant when possible, will:

- make an immediate assessment of the health and safety of the Complainant and the campus community,
- determine and oversee interim measures that are immediately necessary (including no contact orders), and
- provide to the Complainant a written explanation of rights and reporting options (including the right to report to the police), and available campus and community resources.

Also see Location Responsibilities in Section V.B.11 and Appendix III. The Title IX Officer will also inform the Complainant of the range of possible outcomes of the report, including interim, remedial, and supportive measures and disciplinary actions, and of the procedures leading to such outcomes.

4. Closure After Initial Assessment

Not all reports the Title IX Officer receives are reports of Prohibited Conduct that can be resolved through a Resolution Process described below. This includes reports for which the Title IX Officer determines that:

- even if true, the alleged conduct is not Prohibited Conduct;
- the conduct is not covered by this Policy (see Section III.B);
- there is not enough information to carry out a Resolution Process (for example, the identities of the people involved);
- a Complainant’s request that no Formal Investigation occur can be honored (see Section IV.A.5.b); or
- there is not enough nexus between the conduct and the University to carry out a Resolution Process (for example, the conduct did not occur in the
context of a University program, activity, or service, and involved only third parties).

The Title IX Officer will close such matters per written guidelines issued by the Systemwide Title IX Office. The Title IX Officer will still, when appropriate, take steps to stop the reported conduct, prevent its escalation or recurrence, and address its effects. Such steps may include, for example, offering resources and supportive measures to the Complainant and providing targeted preventive education (including to the Respondent) and training programs.

When the reported conduct is not Prohibited Conduct (such as stalking or harassment of a non-sexual nature), the Title IX Officer will, if appropriate, refer the matter to another office for review and resolution.

To determine whether there is enough nexus between the conduct and the University to carry out a Resolution Process, the Title IX Officer will consider factors such as:

- where and in what context the Prohibited Conduct allegedly occurred (meaning whether there is a connection between the conduct and University property or a University program, activity or service);
- whether the Complainant or Respondent were University community members when the Prohibited Conduct allegedly occurred;
- whether the Complainant or Respondent were University community members at the time of the report; and
- whether there is information indicating an ongoing threat to the University community.

5. Overview of Resolution Processes

Reports of Prohibited Conduct that are not closed after the Title IX Officer’s initial assessment may be addressed through Alternative Resolution, Formal Investigation, a separate employee grievance or complaint process, or Other Inquiry. Each of these is described below.

a. Alternative Resolution

After an initial assessment of the alleged facts, the Title IX Officer may—if the Complainant and Respondent agree—begin an Alternative Resolution process. The Title IX Officer will, if appropriate, begin the process in consultation with other offices depending on whether the Complainant and Respondent are faculty, other academic appointees, staff, student employees, or students. Alternative Resolution may include, among other responses:

- separating the parties;
- providing for safety;
- referring the parties to counseling;
Alternative Resolution may be especially useful when:

- a Formal Investigation is not likely to lead to a resolution;
- both parties prefer an informal process; or
- a case involves less serious allegations.

The Title IX Officer has discretion to determine whether the complaint is appropriate for Alternative Resolution, to determine the type of resolution to pursue, and to stop the process at any time before its conclusion and move to a Formal Investigation.

Participation in Alternative Resolution is voluntary, meaning both the Complainant and the Respondent must agree to participate. If Alternative Resolution is selected, the Title IX Officer will provide timely written notice to both parties that:

- the Title IX Officer has begun the process;
- the process is voluntary and will end upon either party’s request;
- termination may result in Formal Investigation (see Section V.A.5.b);
- they may be accompanied by an advisor throughout the process; and
- the Title IX Officer will notify both parties of the process’s outcome.

The Title IX Officer will oversee the Alternative Resolution process and, if other campus officials are involved in the process, maintain an appropriate level of involvement.

The Title IX Officer will complete the Alternative Resolution process promptly, typically within 30 to 60 business days of notifying the parties in writing of starting the process. However, the Title IX Officer may extend past 60 days for good cause. The Title IX Officer will notify the parties in writing of the reason for any extension and the projected new timeline. The actual time required will depend on the specific circumstances, including the complexity of the allegations and the nature of the alleged conduct. The Title IX Officer will consider, approve, and communicate extensions per written guidelines from the Systemwide Title IX Office.

Once the parties have agreed to the terms of an Alternative Resolution, the University will not conduct a Formal Investigation unless the Title IX Officer determines that the Respondent failed to satisfy the terms of the Alternative
Resolution, or that the Alternative Resolution was unsuccessful in stopping the
Prohibited Conduct or preventing its recurrence.

The Title IX Officer will keep records of all reports and conduct addressed
through Alternative Resolution.

b. Formal Investigation

The Title IX Officer will begin a Formal investigation when they decide not to
close a report after their initial assessment and either (i) Alternative Resolution
and Other Inquiry are not appropriate, or (ii) the parties do not agree to
participate in Alternative Resolution or it ends before they agree on terms. The
Title IX Officer may coordinate the investigation with other offices, depending on
the identities of the Complainant and Respondent (that is, faculty, other
academic appointees, staff, or students.)

If the Complainant does not want a Formal Investigation, the Title IX Officer will
seriously consider this preference. However, the Title IX Officer may determine
an investigation is necessary to mitigate a risk to the campus community. If the
Title IX Officer begins a Formal Investigation despite the Complainant’s request,
the Title IX Officer will provide the Complainant with all information required by
this Policy unless the Complainant states in writing that they do not want it.

If the Title IX Officer does not begin a Formal Investigation, they will inform the
Complainant that this limits possible remedies. The Title IX Officer will
nonetheless provide measures as appropriate and consistent with
Complainant’s privacy and the absence of a Formal Investigation.

When the Title IX Officer begins a Formal Investigation, they will give the parties
a written summary of the allegations, the procedures that will be followed,
available resources, and this Policy.

i. Timeframe. The Title IX Officer will complete the investigation promptly,
typically within 60 to 90 business days of notifying the parties in writing of
the charges. However, the Title IX Officer may extend the timeframe past
90 days for good cause. The Title IX Officer will notify the parties in writing
of the reason for any extension and the projected new timeline. The actual
time required depends on the specific circumstances, including the
complexity of the matter and the severity and extent of the alleged
conduct. The Title IX Officer will consider, approve, and communicate
extensions per written guidelines from the Systemwide Title IX Office.

If the police are also investigating the alleged conduct, the Title IX Officer
will coordinate with the police but must nonetheless act promptly without
delaying the investigation until the end of the criminal investigation.

ii. Disclosure of Information. The investigation generally includes interviews
with the parties and any witnesses, and a review of evidence. The Title IX
Officer will share information with witnesses only as reasonably necessary
to conduct a fair and thorough investigation. They will also counsel
witnesses about keeping information learned through the investigation
private to protect both the people involved and the integrity of the investigation. They will inform witnesses that relevant information they provide and their identities will likely be disclosed to the Complainant and Respondent.

iii. Right to an Advisor. The Complainant and Respondent may have an advisor present when they are interviewed and at meetings. They may have other support persons present under other policies. Other witnesses may have an advisor present at the discretion of the Title IX Officer or as required by University policy or a collective bargaining agreement.

iv. Academic Freedom/Merit. When the investigation implicates academic merit or academic freedom, the Title IX Officer will consult with the appropriate academic officer for relevant academic judgment.

v. Initiation of Investigation by University. The Title IX Officer may choose to begin and conduct a Formal Investigation without a Complainant when there is, for example:

- information indicating an ongoing threat to the University community;
- a pattern of alleged sexually harassing conduct toward multiple people by the same Respondent that would, in the aggregate, create a hostile environment (as defined in this Policy) for a reasonable person; or
- allegations of Prohibited Conduct covered by this Policy in the public realm (such as reports in the news or social media).

vi. Administrative Closure. The Title IX Officer may close a Formal Investigation before completing it if they determine that a significant change in circumstances has so substantially impaired the investigation that they cannot reach reasonably reliable conclusions about whether Prohibited Conduct occurred. The Title IX Officer will still, when appropriate, take steps to stop the reported conduct, prevent its escalation or recurrence, and address its effects. They will also offer resources and supportive measures to the parties.

c. Grievance/Complaint Procedures for Employees

Instead of, or in addition to, reporting to the Title IX Officer or other Responsible Employee, a University employee may file a grievance or complaint. That grievance or complaint must meet all of the requirements, including time limits for filing, under the applicable complaint resolution or grievance procedure listed in Appendix I: University Complaint Resolution and Grievance Procedures. Any such grievance or complaint will be forwarded to the Title IX Officer for processing under this Policy, and the grievance or complaint procedure will be held in abeyance pending resolution under this Policy, unless the applicable collective bargaining agreement provides otherwise. After completion of the process under this Policy, the grievance or complaint may be reactivated under the applicable grievance or complaint procedure.
d. Other Inquiry

When a report is not closed after initial assessment yet is not appropriate for Alternative Resolution or Formal Investigation because there is no individual identifiable Respondent over whom the Title IX Officer has jurisdiction, the Title IX Officer will:

• conduct an inquiry to try to determine what occurred, and
• take prompt steps reasonably calculated to stop any substantiated conduct, prevent its recurrence, and, as appropriate, remedy its effects.

Such an inquiry may be appropriate when, for example, the Complainant alleges Prohibited Conduct by an organization, a person whose identity is unknown, or a third party with minimal relationship to the University, or alleges conduct by multiple people that rises to the level of Prohibited Conduct only when considered in the aggregate.

The extent of the inquiry and responsive steps will depend on the specific circumstances. This includes, for example:

• the nature and location of the alleged conduct,
• the University’s relationship to the Complainant, and
• the University’s relationship to and level of control over the organization or person alleged to have engaged in the conduct.

The Title IX Officer will complete the inquiry promptly (typically within 60 days, unless extended for good cause), and notify the Complainant of the outcome.

e. Notifications and Documentation

When engaging in a Resolution Process provided for in this Section V.A.5, the Title IX Officer will provide written notices to the parties and keep records per guidelines issued by the Systemwide Title IX Office. The guidelines will address, for example:

• information provided to the parties about their rights and options;
• notices provided to the parties at the beginning and end of a process;
• documentation of the parties’ agreement to engage in Alternative Resolution;
• documentation of resolutions reached through Alternative Resolution, including documentation to be obtained from any other campus officials involved in the resolution; and
• the types of documentation to be kept at the end of a process.

6. The Investigation Report and Outcome

If a Formal Investigation is conducted, the Title IX Officer will prepare a written report that includes:
• the factual allegations and alleged policy violations;
• statements of the parties;
• a summary of the evidence;
• an explanation of why any proffered evidence was not considered;
• credibility determinations when appropriate;
• findings of fact; and
• an analysis of whether this Policy was violated.

The report will also include the Title IX Officer’s determination of whether the Respondent violated this Policy. However, when the Respondent is a student, the determination is only preliminary. (See Appendix E: Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Student Investigation and Adjudication Framework.) In determining whether this Policy was violated, the Title IX Officer will apply the preponderance of evidence standard.

At the end of the investigation, the Title IX Officer will simultaneously provide the parties the Investigation Report. The report may be redacted to protect privacy (see APM-160 and other University policies governing privacy). The Title IX Officer will also inform the parties in writing of the outcome of the investigation and its rationale, and of any available appeal rights.

When the Respondent is a student, the Title IX Officer will inform the parties of their right to contest the investigator’s preliminary determination and have a hearing to determine whether this Policy was violated.

7. Remedy

a. If the University finds Prohibited Conduct, the University will take prompt and effective steps reasonably calculated to stop the violation, prevent its recurrence, and, as appropriate, remedy its effects. For examples of available remedial measures, see Appendix III.

b. If the remedy has not already been provided, the Title IX Officer will oversee its implementation in consultation with appropriate administrators.

8. Discipline

a. The Title IX Officer will forward the Investigation Report (with attachments) to the appropriate administrator responsible for possible further action, including discipline.

b. Any member of the University community who is found to have engaged in Prohibited Conduct may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal per the applicable University disciplinary procedure (Appendix II: University Disciplinary Procedures) or other policy.

c. At the end of any disciplinary proceeding the Complainant and the Respondent will be contemporaneously informed in writing of:
• the outcome, including the final determination regarding the alleged offense, any discipline, and the rationale for the results;
• any available appeal rights and procedures; and
• any subsequent change to the results and when results become final.

The University tries to finalize and notify parties of disciplinary decisions reasonably promptly per applicable procedures, depending on the severity and extent of the Prohibited Conduct and the complexity of the matter.

B. Location Responsibilities

Each Location must do the following:

1. Designate and provide adequate resources and independence to a Title IX Officer. The responsibilities of the Title IX Officer include, but may not be limited to, the following duties:
   a. Coordinate compliance with Title IX, including investigations, reports and remedies.
   b. Coordinate with other responsible units to ensure that interim, remedial, and supportive measures determined necessary by the Title IX Officer are provided.
   c. Coordinate with other responsible units to ensure that local sexual violence and sexual harassment prevention education and training programs are offered and provided, as required by the Policy.
   d. Provide educational materials to promote compliance with the Policy and familiarity with local reporting procedures.
   e. Provide training for University employees who are responsible for reporting or responding to reports of Prohibited Conduct. Provide and track training for investigators and other key members of the Title IX Officer’s staff per guidelines issued by the Systemwide Title IX Office.
   f. Respond promptly and equitably to reports of Prohibited Conduct according to the Policy.
   g. Keep records of reports of Prohibited Conduct, and any actions taken in response to reports, including records of investigations, resolutions, and disciplinary action, per University records management policies.
   h. Identify and address any patterns or systemic problems that arise during the review of Prohibited Conduct reports.
   i. Post on the sexual violence website the names and contact information of the Title IX Officer and of additional designated, trained, sexual harassment or sexual violence advisors.

2. Designate persons who can offer confidential consultations, without reporting the incident to the Title IX Officer, to any member of the University community seeking information, or advice about making a report of Prohibited Conduct.
Each location will post information about how and where to contact confidential resources on its website.

People who consult with such confidential resources will be advised that their discussions in these settings are not considered actual reports of Prohibited Conduct and that without additional action by the person, these discussions will not result in any formal action by the University to resolve their concerns.

3. Establish an independent, confidential Advocacy Office for addressing Sexual Violence called CARE: Advocacy Office for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and Misconduct.

4. Provide a "Respondent Services Coordinator" who facilitates fair and equitable services for the Respondent.

5. Establish a response team model consisting of two teams:
   a. A Case Management Team (CMT) which maintains consistent coordination of reported sexual violence cases, ensures all cases are addressed promptly and equitably, and ensures the response is trauma-informed; and
   b. A Coordinated Community Review Team (CCRT) responsible for a campus collaborative approach to preventing and addressing sexual violence. The CCRT serves in an advisory capacity to campus leadership and community members about best practices in policies, education, prevention and response to sexual violence.

   Note: The requirements of #3, 4, and 5 above are for locations with students only. However, ANR, UCOP, and LBNL should coordinate delivery of these services with associated campuses or affiliated organizations.

6. Provide mandatory annual training and education about Prohibited Conduct and how such conduct can be reported, to all students, faculty, other academic appointees, and staff per applicable State and federal law, and University policies.

7. Offer primary prevention programs and awareness campaigns to the University community to promote ongoing awareness of Sexual Violence. These campaigns will include, but are not limited to, education about the definition of consent, consensual relationships, options for bystander intervention, trauma-informed approaches, and risk reduction awareness information. These programs are to promote behaviors that foster healthy and respectful relationships while also encouraging a safe environment for bystanders to intervene in a potential case of Sexual Violence.

8. Follow University established and approved processes for investigation, adjudication, and discipline.


11. Provide written explanation of rights and available options as outlined in this Policy including:
   a. How and to whom to report alleged violations.
   b. Options for notifying law enforcement and campus authorities; the right to be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement, if the Complainant so chooses; and the right to decline to notify such authorities.
   c. The rights of Complainants regarding orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders, or similar orders issued by criminal or civil courts, as well as the University’s responsibilities to comply with such orders.
   d. The importance of preserving evidence that may assist in proving that a criminal offense occurred or in obtaining a protection order.
   e. Counseling, health assistance, mental health assistance, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, and other services available within both the University and the community.
   f. Options for, and available assistance to change academic, living, transportation, and working situations, if the Complainant requests and if such options are reasonably available—regardless of whether the Complainant chooses to report alleged conduct to law enforcement.
   g. Applicable procedures for institutional disciplinary action.

12. Distribute and post this Policy. Each location is required to distribute this Policy to students, faculty, other academic appointees and staff, by such means as websites, student information boards, student handbook, faculty handbook and staff websites and information boards and during training and student orientation.

VI. RELATED INFORMATION

A. University of California Standards of Ethical Conduct
B. University of California Statement of Ethical Values

Academic Personnel Manual

A. Academic Personnel Manual (APM) Section 015, The Faculty Code of Conduct
B. Academic Personnel Manual (APM) Section 016, University Policy on Faculty Conduct and the Administration of Discipline
C. Academic Personnel Manual (APM) Section 035, Affirmative Action and Nondiscrimination in Employment
D. Academic Personnel Manual (APM) Section 140, Non-Senate Academic Appointees/Grievances
E. Academic Personnel Manual (APM) Section 150, Non-Senate Academic Appointees/Corrective Action and Dismissal

F. Academic Personnel Manual (APM) Section 160, Academic Personnel Records/Maintenance of, Access to, and Opportunity to Request Amendment of

Presidential Policies and Guidelines
A. University of California Corrective Action PPSM 62
B. University of California Investigatory Leave PPSM 63
C. University of California Termination and Job Abandonment PPSM 64
D. University of California Termination Appointment PPSM II-64
E. University of California Complaint Resolution (Senior Managers) PPSM II-70
F. University of California Complaint Resolution (Staff Personnel) PPSM 70
G. Personnel Policies for Staff Members 12 (Nondiscrimination in Employment)
H. University of California Discrimination, Harassment, and Affirmative Action in the Workplace
I. Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline
J. University of California Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students
K. Student-Related Policy Applying to Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex
L. Nondiscrimination Policy Statement for University of California Publications Regarding Student-Related Matters
N. University of California Reporting Child Abuse and Neglect
O. University of California Clery Act Policy – Campus Safety and Security Reporting

Federal and State Regulations
A. Fair Employment and Housing Act, Gov’t Code section 12952
C. Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, 20 U.S.C. section 1681
D. Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) of 2013

VII. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. Who can be considered an advisor as described in this Policy?
An advisor may be any person, except a potential witness, who provides the Complainant or Respondent with support, guidance, or advice (including attorneys). The institution cannot limit the choice of an advisor, but may restrict the extent of the
advisor’s participation in the proceedings as long as the restrictions apply equally to Complainants and Respondents.

2. What is a “result” or “outcome” of a disciplinary proceeding?

A result or outcome includes a written description of any initial, temporary, and final decision made by any authorized person, which aims to resolve a disciplinary matter. The result must disclose any discipline imposed and the rationale for the result and the discipline.

3. How is “nudity” defined for the purposes of this Policy?

“Nudity” means the absence of an opaque covering which covers the genitals, pubic hair, buttocks, perineum, anus or anal region of any person or any portion of the breasts at or below the areola.

4. Why might some conduct prohibited by this Policy be sexual harassment in some cases but sexual violence or other prohibited behavior in others?

This Policy prohibits a broad spectrum of conduct which may, depending on the circumstances, be appropriately charged as Sexual Harassment, Sexual Violence, or Other Prohibited Behavior. In deciding whether alleged conduct rises to the level of a Policy violation, and which Policy provision to charge, the Title IX Officer may consider both the specific conduct alleged and the surrounding circumstances, like:

- the severity of the conduct;
- where the conduct occurred (for example, a confined space or a public one);
- duration of the conduct;
- any contemporaneous statements or other behavior by the Respondent (for example lewd or threatening gestures, gender-based nonsexual conduct);
- whether contact occurred over or under clothing;
- the relationship between the parties (for example, whether there is a power imbalance);

and other relevant factors. For example, whether the Title IX Officer will charge a Respondent’s alleged touching of a Complainant’s buttocks as either Sexual Harassment or Sexual Assault – Contact will depend on the specific nature of the touching, and the context in which it occurred. Similarly, a Respondent’s alleged publication of sexually explicit photos of a Complainant that is not an Invasion of Sexual Privacy as defined in this Policy might still, depending on the circumstances, be charged as Sexual Harassment.

5. Does Sexual Assault include “rape” and “sexual battery” as those terms are used in the criminal law context?

Yes. The types of conduct prohibited by this Policy include “rape” and “sexual battery” as defined in the California Penal Code. For additional questions about whether a specific type of conduct violates this Policy or the law, please contact your local CARE Advocate, UC Police, or Title IX Officer.
6. **Once the outcome of an investigation or disciplinary proceeding under this Policy is disclosed to the parties, can they be asked to keep this information confidential?**

The Complainant and Respondent can be advised of the confidential and sensitive nature of personnel and student discipline and other matters that arise under this Policy but should not be restricted from further disclosing the information.

7. **Does the University need to conduct a Title IX investigation if a criminal investigation is taking place?**

   A criminal investigation is intended to determine whether someone violated criminal law. At the end of the criminal process the person may be imprisoned or subject to criminal penalties. The University has a duty under Title IX to resolve complaints promptly and equitably and to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all community members.

   Because the purposes and the standards for criminal and Title IX investigations are different, the termination of a criminal investigation without an arrest or conviction does not affect the University’s Title IX obligations. Even if a criminal investigation is ongoing, the University must still conduct its own Title IX investigation.

   The University should notify Complainants of the right to file a criminal complaint and should not dissuade Complainants from doing so. Title IX does not require the University to report alleged conduct to law enforcement, but the University may have reporting obligations under laws such as the Clery Act and the California Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act (CANRA), and may report alleged conduct per memoranda of understandings between the University and the police.

8. **How should the University proceed when campus or local law enforcement agencies (“police”) are conducting a criminal investigation while the University is conducting a parallel Title IX investigation?**

   If the Respondent’s alleged conduct is also the subject of a criminal investigation, the Title IX Officer will coordinate its investigation with the police. The fact-finding portion of a Title IX investigation may be delayed temporarily during the evidence-gathering stage of the criminal investigation. During this delay, the University may put interim measures in place. The length of time for evidence gathering by criminal investigators will vary depending on the specific circumstances of each case.

9. **Is the University required to investigate information regarding sexual violence incidents shared by survivors during public awareness events, such as “Take Back the Night”?**

   Responsible employees are not required to report incidents that they learn of while attending public awareness events, such as “Take Back the Night,” and the University is not required to open investigations based on statements made during such events.
10. Are Responsible Employees required to report disclosures about Prohibited Conduct received in the course of conducting Institutional Review Board–approved or certified exempt human subjects research?

Responsible Employees are not required to report disclosures of Prohibited Conduct made by someone when participating in human subjects research that has either been approved by an Institutional Review Board (IRB) or certified as exempt from IRB review under one or more of the categories in 45 CFR 46.104. When conducting research that is designed, or likely, to elicit information about sexual violence or sexual harassment, researchers are strongly encouraged to provide information about University and community resources to research participants.

Disclosures of incidents of alleged Prohibited Conduct made during a person’s participation as a subject in an IRB–approved or certified exempt human subjects research protocol will not be considered notice to the University for purposes of triggering its obligation to investigate. The reporting exemption that this section describes (for disclosures made by a person when participating in IRB-approved or certified exempt human subjects research) does NOT apply to disclosures made to research personnel outside of the course of the research protocol (for example, to faculty during office hours or while providing academic advising).

This reporting exemption does not affect mandatory reporting obligations under federal, state, or local laws, such as the Clery Act and the California Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act (CANRA), and other policies or laws that require reporting to campus or local law enforcement, or Child Protective Services.

11. I am covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Does this Policy apply to me?

Yes. However, please note that consequences of non-compliance with this Policy, and relevant complaint resolution, grievance and disciplinary procedures, for employees who are covered by a Memorandum of Understanding with an exclusive bargaining agent are governed by the appropriate collective bargaining agreement.

VIII. REVISION HISTORY

July 31, 2019: Revised version reflecting comprehensive, systemwide review issued

August 14, 2018: Addition of FAQ #10 regarding the obligations of Responsible Employees when conducting Institutional Review Board—approved or certified exempt human subject research.


September 1, 2017: Technical revisions:

• updated the Policy responsible office and contact information

• added links of the Staff and Faculty Adjudication Frameworks to Appendix II: University Disciplinary Procedures.

This Policy was remediated to meet Web Accessibility Content Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0.
November 7, 2016: Deleted the rescinded PPSMs #65, #67 and #71 from the Policy document and updated the FAQs and the links on Appendix I under Academic and Staff Personnel.

January 1, 2016: This Policy updated the processes for reporting and responding to complaints and added a new definition of “responsible employees.”

June 17, 2015: This Policy was updated on an Interim basis effective until December 31, 2015.

February 25, 2014: This Policy was reformatted into the standard University policy template.

As a result of the issuance of this Policy, the following documents are rescinded as of the effective date of this Policy and are no longer applicable:

- University of California Policy on Sexual Harassment, dated February 10, 2006
- University of California Procedures for Responding to Reports of Sexual Harassment, dated December 14, 2004
- University of California Policy on Sexual Harassment and Complaint Resolution Procedures, dated April 23, 1992
- University of California Policy on Sexual Harassment and complaint Resolution Procedures, dated March 10, 1986

Future revisions to this Policy will be circulated under standard procedures for Presidential Policies. The review will include circulation under the standard Academic Personnel Manual (APM) process, with final authority resting with the President.

IX. APPENDICES

Appendix I: Applicable Complaint Resolution and Grievance Policies

Academic Personnel:

Members of the Academic Senate         Senate Bylaw 335
Non-Senate Academic Appointees         APM - 140
Exclusively Represented Academic Appointees  Bargaining Units & Contracts

Students:

Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations and Students, Section 110.00

Staff Personnel:

Complaint Resolution (Senior Managers)  PPSM II-70
Complaint Resolution (Staff Personnel)  PPSM 70
Exclusively Represented Staff Personnel  Bargaining Units & Contracts
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory Employees  Applicable Laboratory policy
All members of the University community:
The University of California Policy on Reporting and Investigating Allegations of Suspected Improper Governmental Activities (Whistleblower Policy) protects the reporting and investigation of violations of state or federal laws or regulations, including sexual harassment.

All University employees and applicants for employment:
The University’s Whistleblower Protection Policy provides a complaint resolution process for employees and applicants for employment who have been subjected to retaliation as a result of having made a protected disclosure under the Whistleblower Policy or refused to obey an illegal order.

Appendix II: University Disciplinary Policies and Procedures
The following are the University’s disciplinary policies and procedures:

A. The Faculty Code of Conduct (APM - 015) (as approved by the Assembly of the Academic Senate and by The Regents) Establishes the ethical and professional standards which University faculty are expected to observe.

Because the forms of unacceptable behavior listed in The Faculty Code of Conduct also apply to sexual violence or sexual harassment, a violation of the University’s Policy on Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence may be a violation of the Faculty Code of Conduct. The University Policy on Faculty Conduct and the Administration of Discipline (APM - 016), as approved by the Assembly of the Academic Senate and by The Regents, outlines sanctions and disciplinary procedures for faculty.

The Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Senate and Non-Senate Faculty Adjudication Framework sets forth the University’s procedures for resolving complaints of sexual violence and sexual harassment where the Respondent is a member of the University faculty.

B. Provisions of the policy on Non-Senate Academic Appointees/Corrective Action and Dismissal (APM - 150) (non-exclusively represented academic appointees) and collective bargaining agreements (exclusively represented academic appointees) allow for corrective action, investigatory leave, or dismissal for conduct which violates University policy.

The Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Investigation and Adjudication Framework for Staff and Non-Faculty Academic Personnel sets forth the University’s procedures for resolving complaints against non-Senate academic appointees subject to APM-150.

C. Appendix E: Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Student Investigation and Adjudication Framework of the Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students sets forth the University’s procedures for resolving complaints of sexual violence and sexual harassment where the parties are both students, including the discipline of students found in violation of University policy. See also, the policy on Student Conduct and Discipline.
D. Provisions of the Personnel Policies for Staff Members, and the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory personnel policies (applicable to non-exclusively represented staff employees), and collective bargaining agreements (applicable to exclusively represented staff employees) prohibit conduct that violates University policy for sexual violence or sexual harassment and provide for disciplinary action for violating University policy.

- PPSM-62: Corrective Action
- PPSM-63: Investigatory Leave
- PPSM-64: Termination and Job Abandonment
- PPSM II-64: Termination of Appointment

The Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Investigation and Adjudication Framework for Staff and Non-Faculty Academic Personnel sets forth the University’s procedures for resolving complaints where the Respondent is University personnel other than faculty.

Appendix III: Interim, Remedial, and Supportive Measures

When determining interim, remedial, and supportive measures, the Title IX Officer will assess how much the University can protect the parties’ privacy while also ensuring the measures are effective. The Title IX Officer will explain to the parties any limits on protecting their privacy.

In determining interim measures specifically, the Title IX Officer will tailor the measures to the circumstances of each case, reevaluate the effectiveness and need for the measures as circumstances change, minimize burdens on the parties, and avoid depriving the parties of educational and employment opportunities as much as practicable. In addition to interim, remedial and supportive measures, the Title IX Officer may take other actions to stop reported conduct, prevent its escalation or recurrence, and address its effects.

Examples of services, accommodations, and other available measures include:

i. Campus Services Generally:

   Academic, employment, and other support including tutoring, counseling, disability services, health and mental health services, family planning services, survivor advocacy, housing assistance, legal assistance, referral to employee assistance program, information about the right to report a crime to campus or local law enforcement, and written materials prepared by the Title IX Officer pursuant to V.B of the Policy.

ii. Measures Available to Employees, Including Academic, Staff and Student Employees:

   Change to a different workstation, schedule, work location, unit, department, or position for which the employee is qualified provided that, in the case of a Complainant the change is voluntary and equitable.
iii. Training and Education of the Respondent:
The Respondent may be required to undergo training, including sexual harassment prevention training, anger management training, and periodic refresher classes.

iv. Campus Services Modified:
- If a campus service is not generally available or a fee is imposed, access may be arranged or fees waived when appropriate.
- Comprehensive, holistic survivor services including additional medical, counseling and academic support services.
- Any other accommodations or interim measures that are reasonably available once a Complainant has requested them.

v. Additional Educational Measures for Students:
- Change advisors, composition of dissertation committee, class sections and similar schedule adjustments.
- Arrange extra time to complete academic requirements of a class or program, or to re-take a class or withdraw from a class, without an academic or financial penalty if the University delayed such accommodations after it reasonably should have known of the violation.
- Review any disciplinary actions taken against the Complainant subsequent to the alleged violation to determine whether there is a causal connection between the violation and the Complainant’s misconduct.

vi. No Contact Options:
- Complainant and Respondent Options:
  - The Title IX Officer will ensure the parties have been notified of options to avoid contact and assist them in changing, as appropriate, living, transportation, dining, and working situations, or academic and extracurricular activities;
  - Assist the parties in applying for no contact orders; and
  - Arrange for escort services to ensure that the parties can move safely to work, classes, and activities.

- Respondent’s Restrictions:
  - Allow the Complainant to take regular sections of courses while arranging for the Respondent to take the courses online or through independent study;
  - Moving the Respondent to a different residence hall or work space;
  - Forbidding the Respondent to participate in specific athletic or extracurricular events or social clubs (including fraternities or sororities);
  - Requiring that the Respondent observe no contact orders from the Complainant for a period of time (up to the Complainant’s graduation or other departure from the campus) via work scheduling or class changes;
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- Prohibiting the Respondent from attending classes for a period of time, transferring the Respondent to another campus, or putting the Respondent on investigatory leave; and
- Excluding the Respondent from the campus or workplace.

**vii. Other Measures Devised by the Title IX Officer or Other Administrator.**
Appendix D

Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Student Investigation and Adjudication Framework
PACAOS-Appendix-E: Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Student Investigation and Adjudication Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible Officer:</th>
<th>VP - Student Affairs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Office:</td>
<td>SA - Student Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuance Date:</td>
<td>7/31/2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective Date:</td>
<td>7/31/2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Review Date:</td>
<td>7/31/2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope:</td>
<td>Consistent with PACAOS 12.00, these Policies and the campus regulations implementing them apply to all campuses and properties of the University and to functions administered by the University, unless in special circumstances the President directs otherwise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact: Eric Heng
Title: Assistant Director, Student Development & Engagement
Email: Eric.Heng@ucop.edu
Phone: (510) 987-0239

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I. POLICY SUMMARY

Consistent with the University Policy on Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment (SVSH Policy) (see Section V.A.5.b. (“Formal Investigation”) and V.A.6. (“The Investigation Report and Outcome”)), the following describes the University’s procedures for resolving reports of Sexual Violence, Sexual Harassment, and Other Prohibited Behavior as defined by the SVSH Policy where the responding parties are students, including the sanctioning of students who are found in violation of the SVSH Policy.

Campuses will also apply these procedures to resolve reports of other violations of University policies that apply to students (herein, “student conduct policies”) that occur in connection with violations of the SVSH Policy.

II. DEFINITIONS

Applicable definitions for the SVSH Policy can be found at https://policy.ucop.edu/doc/4000385/SVSH.

Applicable definitions for the Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students (PACAOS), and the campus implementing regulations adopted pursuant to them, are provided in Section 14.00.

III. POLICY TEXT

I. PREFACE

The University of California is committed to creating and maintaining a community where all individuals who participate in University programs and activities can work and learn together in an atmosphere free of Sexual Violence, Sexual Harassment, and other conduct prohibited under the SVSH Policy (collectively, “Prohibited Conduct”). Consistent with its legal obligations, including those under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, and California Education Code section 67386, the University responds promptly and effectively to reports of Prohibited Conduct under the SVSH Policy, and takes appropriate action to stop, prevent, remedy, and when necessary, to discipline behavior that violates the SVSH Policy. The University’s student disciplinary procedures emphasize education, personal growth, accountability, and ethical behavior – upholding standards of responsible conduct to protect the welfare of the University community. The procedures are designed to provide a prompt, fair, and impartial resolution of the matter.

The following describes the University’s formal investigation and adjudication (together, “resolution”) procedures for resolving complaints of Prohibited Conduct under the SVSH Policy or related student conduct policy violations where the responding parties (“Respondents” as defined in the SVSH Policy) are students, including the sanctioning of students where policy violations are determined to have occurred. Consistent with the Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students (PACAOS) – 101.00, of the Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline, these procedures also apply to
I. RESOURCES RELATING TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The University has a Title IX office at each campus that is responsible for receiving and responding to reports of Prohibited Conduct under the SVSH Policy. Confidential Resources, as defined by the SVSH Policy, also are available at each campus both before and after a person communicates with the Title IX office about potential violations of the SVSH Policy. Confidential Resources are also available to a person who chooses not to communicate with the Title IX office. These Confidential Resources are not required to report Prohibited Conduct to the Title IX office.

III. REPORT OF AND RESPONSE TO PROHIBITED CONDUCT (STAGE ONE)

A. Consistent with the SVSH Policy, the University may consider any person who reportedly experienced Prohibited Conduct a “Complainant,” whether or not they make a report or participate in the resolution process.

B. The University will strive to honor the stated wishes of the Complainant concerning whether to move forward with an investigation. In accordance with the SVSH Policy, if the Complainant requests that no investigation occur, the Title IX Officer will determine whether the allegations, nonetheless, require an investigation to mitigate a potential risk to the campus community. If the Title IX Office begins a Formal Investigation despite the Complainant’s request, it will provide Complainant with all information required by this and the SVSH Policy unless Complainant states in writing that they do not want it.

C. Throughout this resolution process, the University will offer support services for Complainants (through the CARE Advocate) and Respondents (through the Respondent Services Coordinator).

D. The University will consider and implement interim measures throughout the process as appropriate to ensure the safety, well-being, and equal access to University programs and activities of its students. Interim measures include, but are not limited to: no contact orders; housing assistance; academic support and accommodations; and counseling. The University may place the Respondent on an Interim Suspension as appropriate and consistent with the Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students (PACAOS) – 105.08 of the Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline.

E. At all stages of this process, the Complainant and Respondent (also known as the parties) have the right to an advisor and/or a support person of their choosing. The advisor and/or the support person may be any person (including an advocate, attorney, friend, or parent) who is not otherwise a party or a witness. The advisor’s primary role is to provide guidance through the process. The support person’s primary role is to provide emotional support. The advisor and/or the support person may not speak on behalf of a student or otherwise disrupt any meetings or
proceedings in any manner. The University reserves the right to exclude an advisor and/or support person who does not abide by these procedures.

F. Neither the Complainant nor the Respondent is required to participate in the resolution process outlined in these procedures. The University will not draw any adverse inferences from a Complainant or Respondent’s decision not to participate or to remain silent during the process. An investigator or hearing officer will reach findings and conclusions based on the information available. However, when a party selectively participates in the process – such as choosing to answer some but not all questions posed, or choosing to provide a statement only after reviewing the other evidence gathered in the investigation – an investigator or hearing officer may consider the selective participation in evaluating the party’s credibility. In doing so, they should try to discern reasonable non-adverse explanations for the selective participation, including from the parties’ own explanations, and determine whether the information available supports those explanations.

G. In all cases, including where the Complainant chooses not to participate or where there is no Complainant as provided for in the SVSH Policy (II.C.1.) and this policy (III.A.), the University’s role is neutral, and it will conduct any factfinding and sanctioning without taking the position of either party.

H. The campus Case Management Team (CMT) will track all stages of the resolution process under these procedures.

I. All University officials involved in this resolution process will be trained to carry out their roles in an impartial manner in keeping with trauma-informed practices.

J. The standard of proof for factfinding and determining whether a policy violation(s) occurred is Preponderance of Evidence, as defined by the SVSH Policy. A Respondent will not be found responsible for a violation of the SVSH Policy and/or other student conduct policies unless the evidence establishes it is more likely than not that they violated the SVSH Policy and/or other student conduct policies.

K. The Title IX Officer may extend any deadlines contained herein consistent with the SVSH Policy as applicable, and for good cause shown and documented. The Complainant and Respondent will be notified in writing of any extension, the reasons for it, and projected new timelines.

L. The Title IX Office will consider requests from parties and witnesses for disability-related accommodations.

M. The Title IX Office will consider requests from parties and witnesses for language interpretation.

IV. FORMAL INVESTIGATION OF REPORT OF PROHIBITED CONDUCT (STAGE TWO)

A. Commencing a Formal Investigation. Upon receipt of information about alleged Prohibited Conduct, the Title IX Officer will determine, consistent with the University’s SVSH Policy, whether to initiate a Formal Investigation (see SVSH Policy, Sections V.A.4 and 5 for the alternate paths that the Title IX Officer may instead determine to be appropriate).
B. Notice of Charges. If a Formal Investigation will be conducted, the Title IX Officer, after consulting with Student Conduct, will send written notice of the charges to the Complainant and Respondent. The written notice will include:

1. A summary of the reported conduct that potentially violated the *SVSH Policy* and, where applicable, other student conduct policy;
2. the identities of the parties involved;
3. the date, time, and location of the reported incident(s) (to the extent known);
4. the specific provisions of the *SVSH Policy* and/or any other student conduct policy potentially violated;
5. a statement that the investigative report, when issued, will make factual findings and a preliminary determination regarding whether there has been a violation of the *SVSH Policy* and/or other student conduct policy;
6. a statement that the parties will each have an opportunity during the investigation to propose questions for the investigator to ask of the other party and witnesses;
7. a statement that the factual findings and preliminary determination will be based on a Preponderance of Evidence standard;
8. a summary of the resolution process, including the possible hearing, and the expected timeline;
9. an admonition against Retaliation; and
10. a summary of rights and resources available to the Complainant and Respondent.

At any point during the investigation, the Title IX Officer may amend the notice to add additional charges identified during the investigation. Any amended notice should include all the information described above.

C. Investigation Process. The Title IX Officer will oversee the investigation and will designate an investigator to conduct a fair, thorough, and impartial investigation. Absent an extension for good cause, the Title IX Office will typically complete its investigation within 60 to 90 business days from the date of the notice of charges.

1. During the investigation, the Complainant and Respondent will be provided an equal opportunity to meet with the investigator, submit evidence, identify witnesses who may have relevant information, and propose questions for the investigator to ask the other party and witnesses. The investigator has discretion to determine which witnesses to interview and what questions to ask, and may decline to ask questions that are, for example, repetitive, harassing or not relevant to whether the reported violation(s) occurred.

2. The investigator will meet separately with the Complainant, Respondent, and witnesses, and will gather other available and relevant evidence. The investigator may follow up with the Complainant, the Respondent, and witnesses as needed to clarify any inconsistencies or evidence gathered during the course of the investigation.
3. The investigator will generally consider all evidence they determine to be relevant and reliable. The investigator may determine and weigh the relevance of any witness or other evidence to the findings and may exclude evidence that is irrelevant or immaterial.

   a. The investigator will generally consider direct observations and reasonable inferences from the facts.

   b. The investigator will generally not consider statements of personal opinion as to anyone’s general reputation or any character trait.

   c. The investigator may consider prior or subsequent conduct of the Respondent in determining pattern, knowledge, intent, motive, or absence of mistake. For example, evidence of a pattern of Prohibited Conduct or other conduct prohibited by student conduct policies by the Respondent, either before or after the incident in question, regardless of whether there has been a prior finding of an SVSH Policy or other policy violation, may be deemed relevant to the determination of responsibility for the Prohibited Conduct or related student conduct policy violation under investigation.

   d. The investigator will not, as a general rule, consider the sexual history of a Complainant or Respondent. However, in limited circumstances, sexual history may be directly relevant to the investigation.

      i. For example, while the investigator will never assume that a past sexual relationship between the parties means the Complainant consented to the specific conduct under investigation, evidence of how the parties communicated consent in past consensual encounters may help the investigator understand whether the Respondent reasonably believed consent was given during the encounter under investigation. Sexual history might also be relevant to explain an injury, show a pattern of behavior by Respondent in accordance with Section IV.C.3.c, or resolve another issue of importance in the investigation.

      ii. Sexual history evidence that is offered to show a party’s reputation or character will never be considered for that purpose.

      iii. The investigator will consider proffered evidence of sexual history, and provide it to the parties for review under Section IV.E. below, only if the investigator determines it is directly relevant. The investigator will inform the parties of this determination.

**D. Coordination with Law Enforcement.** When a law enforcement agency is conducting its own investigation, the investigator should coordinate their factfinding efforts with the law enforcement investigation in accordance with the SVSH Policy (See SVSH Policy Section V.A.5.b.i and SVSH Policy FAQs 7 and 8). A reasonable delay resulting from such coordination may be good cause for extending the timelines to complete the investigation. If so, the delay will be communicated and documented in accordance with the SVSH Policy.
E. **Opportunity to Review and Respond.** Before the investigator concludes the investigation and finalizes a written report, both Complainant and Respondent will have an equal opportunity to review and respond to the evidence that the investigator has deemed relevant, including relevant evidence that weighs against finding a policy violation(s). This is true regardless of whether a party has participated in the investigation. This review will also include a summary of relevant statements made by the parties and any witnesses. The Title IX Officer will ensure that this review occurs in a manner designed to protect the privacy of both parties. The Title IX Officer will designate a reasonable time for this review and response by the parties that, absent good cause found by the Title IX Officer, will not exceed 5 business days.

F. **Investigation Report.** The investigator will prepare a written report that includes the factual allegations and alleged policy violations, statements of the parties and witnesses, a summary of the evidence the investigator considered, findings of fact, credibility determinations when appropriate, an analysis of whether a policy violation has occurred, and a preliminary determination regarding whether there are any policy violations. The investigator may consult with Student Conduct on the preliminary determinations regarding violations of student conduct policies other than the SVSH Policy. If credibility determinations were not necessary to reach the findings and preliminary policy determinations, the report will so note and explain why. If the Complainant or Respondent offered witnesses or other evidence that was not considered by the investigator, the investigation report will include an explanation of why it was not considered. The investigation report should also indicate when and how the parties were given an opportunity to review the evidence (see Section E above).

G. **Issuance of Notice and Report.**

1. Upon completion of the Title IX Investigation, the Title IX Officer will provide to the Complainant and the Respondent (a) written notice of the factual findings and preliminary determinations, and (b) the investigation report. The investigation report may be redacted to protect privacy. The Title IX Officer will provide Student Conduct with the written notice and an unredacted copy of the investigation report.

2. The notice of the factual findings and preliminary determinations will include the following:

   a. A summary statement of the factual findings and preliminary determinations regarding whether the SVSH Policy or other student conduct policies have been violated;

   b. In cases where the investigator preliminarily determines a policy violation(s) occurred, an explanation of how the proposed sanction will be determined, including that each party will have an opportunity to provide input on sanctions through a meeting with Student Conduct and/or written statement (see Section V);
c. A statement that if either party contests the investigator’s preliminary determinations as to policy violation(s), or is presumed to contest, there will be a factfinding hearing to determine whether the SVSH Policy or other student conduct policies have been violated, after which Student Conduct will determine any sanctions;

d. An explanation of the procedures and timeline for contesting the preliminary determination (see Section VI);

e. A statement that if neither party contests the preliminary determination, they still will have the right to appeal the sanction, if any;

f. An admonition against Retaliation; and

g. An explanation of any interim measures that will remain in place.

H. Access to Certain Investigation Records. After issuance of the investigator’s written report, the investigation file, consisting of the investigation report and any evidence deemed relevant by the investigator (as documented in the investigation report), must be retained by the Title IX Officer and made available to the parties for inspection upon request. It may be redacted to protect privacy.

V. PROPOSED SANCTION (STAGE TWO) In cases where the investigator preliminarily determines a policy violation occurred:

A. Party Input. Either party may schedule a meeting with or submit a written statement to Student Conduct to provide input on sanctions. A party intending to do so will, within three days of receiving the notice of preliminary determination, either contact Student Conduct to schedule the meeting or submit the written statement to that office.

B. Student Conduct Proposal. Student Conduct will review the report, the evidence deemed relevant by the investigator as documented in the report, the preliminary determinations, respondent’s prior conduct record, any comment on sanctions from the parties (received either in person or in writing), and any other information relevant to the factors described in Section IX, and will determine a proposed sanction. Student Conduct will propose a sanction in all cases where there is a preliminary determination that the policy was violated, regardless of whether the preliminary determination is contested.

C. Notification. Student Conduct will notify the parties of the proposed sanction and supporting rationale within 15 business days of the notice of investigative findings and preliminary determination.

D. Student Conduct Meeting. When possible, a party’s meeting with Student Conduct to provide input on sanctions will be combined with the meeting contemplated in Section VI.A.

VI. OPPORTUNITY TO CONTEST THE PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION (STAGE THREE)

If either party contests the investigator’s preliminary determinations as to whether or not the policy was violated, there will be a factfinding hearing to determine whether the
SVSH Policy or other student conduct policies have been violated, after which Student Conduct will determine any sanctions.

A. Opportunity to Discuss Options.

If either party wishes to discuss the possibility of contesting and the implications of contesting or not contesting the preliminary determination, including the hearing that will result if either party contests, they may discuss their options with Student Conduct (even if the investigator's preliminary determination was that no policy violation occurred). If either party wishes to meet with Student Conduct, they will contact Student Conduct within 3 business days of receiving the notice of preliminary determination to schedule the meeting.

B. Preliminary Determination That Policy Violation Occurred and Presumption That Respondent Contests in Certain Cases. When the investigator preliminarily determines that a policy violation(s) occurred:

1. Either party may contest the preliminary determination within 20 business days of the notice of investigative findings and preliminary determination. If either party contests within this time period, then the matter will proceed to a hearing to determine if a policy violation occurred.

2. In cases where Student Conduct proposes suspension or dismissal:
   a. Respondent is presumed to contest the preliminary determination unless Respondent provides Student Conduct with a written acknowledgment stating that Respondent does not contest, accepts the preliminary determination, and waives their right to a hearing.
   b. If Respondent does not provide Student Conduct the written acknowledgment during the 20 business days, then the matter will proceed to a hearing to determine if a policy violation occurred.
   c. If Respondent does provide the written acknowledgment, and Complainant does not contest during the 20 business days, then the preliminary determination regarding policy violation(s) becomes final, and Student Conduct will impose the proposed sanction, and the parties will have the right to appeal the sanction.
   d. If Respondent does provide the written acknowledgment, and Complainant contests during the 20 business days, then the matter will proceed to a hearing to determine if a policy violation occurred.

3. In cases where Student Conduct does not propose suspension or dismissal:
   a. If either party informs Student Conduct that they contest during the 20 business days, the matter will proceed to a hearing to determine if a policy violation occurred.
   b. If neither party informs Student Conduct that they contest during the 20 business days, then the preliminary determination regarding policy violation(s) becomes final, and Student Conduct will impose the proposed sanction, and the parties have the right to appeal the sanction.
4. A party wishing to affirmatively contest the preliminary determination must notify Student Conduct of their decision within the 20 business days, even if the other party has already contested or is presumed to contest.

C. Preliminary Determination That No Policy Violation Occurred.

When the investigator does not preliminarily determine that there was a policy violation(s):

1. Either party may contest the preliminary determination within 20 business days of the notice of investigative findings and preliminary determination. If either party informs Student Conduct that they contest during this time period, then the matter will proceed to a hearing to determine if a policy violation(s) occurred.

2. A party wishing to contest the preliminary determination must notify Student Conduct of their decision within the 20 business days, even if the other party has already contested.

3. If neither party informs Student Conduct that they contest during the 20 business days period, then the preliminary determination that no policy violation occurred becomes final.

D. Consideration of Consolidation of Related Cases

Where a case arises out of substantially the same set of factual allegations as another case in the student resolution process (for example, where multiple Complainants or Respondents are involved in the same incident), or where it involves the same Complainant and Respondent, the Title IX officer has discretion to coordinate or combine the investigation and/or adjudication of those cases.

E. Notice of Hearing or No Hearing

1. If any party contests the preliminary determination, Student Conduct will notify both parties within 5 business days that there will be a hearing. The other party will still have the remainder of the allotted 20 business days to also contest the determination (or, in a case where the presumption of a hearing applies, to indicate that they do not want a hearing). After the allotted 20 business days for contesting has elapsed, or each party has indicated their position on contesting, whichever comes first, Student Conduct will notify the parties that there will be a hearing. The notice of hearing will indicate each party’s position on contesting and include a summary of the hearing procedures described in Section VII.

2. Alternatively, if no party contests or is presumed to contest the preliminary determination, Student Conduct will notify the parties that there will be no hearing. This notice will indicate that the Title IX office’s preliminary determination as to policy violation(s) is final, and that Student Conduct is imposing the proposed sanction (if any); and that the parties have the right to appeal the sanction.

VII. HEARING TO DETERMINE POLICY VIOLATIONS (STAGE FOUR)

A. Factfinding Hearing. If either party contests, or is presumed to contest, the investigator’s preliminary determinations, there will be a factfinding hearing before a
single hearing officer. The hearing is to determine whether a violation of the SVSH Policy (and any non-SVSH Policy violations charged in conjunction with them) occurred. The University’s role in the hearing is neutral. The University will consider the relevant evidence available, including relevant evidence presented by the parties, in order to make factual findings and determine whether a policy violation occurred.

B. Hearing Officer.

1. The hearing officer may be a University employee or outside contractor. Regardless, they will be appropriately trained, with such training coordinated by the Title IX Officer.

2. The hearing coordinator will inform the parties of the hearing officer’s identity. Within 5 business days after the notification, the parties may request the hearing officer’s disqualification on the basis of bias or conflict of interest.

   a. For example, involvement in the case or knowledge of the allegations at issue prior to being selected as the hearing officer, or a close personal relationship with a party or expected witness in the proceeding could, depending on the circumstances, warrant disqualification of the hearing officer.

   b. Employment by the University, or prior work for the University as a contractor, on its own, does not warrant disqualification.

   c. The hearing officer’s gender, gender identity, race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or similar identifying characteristic, or the fact that they differ from those of any party, do not, on their own, warrant disqualification.

3. Student Conduct will decide any request for disqualification of the hearing officer and inform both parties of their decision and, if they determine to change hearing officers, the name of the new hearing officer.

C. Hearing Coordinator. Each hearing will have a hearing coordinator, distinct from the hearing officer, who will manage the administrative and procedural aspects of the hearing.

D. Pre-Hearing Procedures.

1. When a hearing is required under these procedures, the hearing officer and hearing coordinator will hold a separate meeting with each party, to explain the hearing process, address questions, begin to define the scope of the hearing, and address other issues to promote an orderly, productive and fair hearing.

   a. No later than 5 business days before the pre-hearing meeting, each party will submit to the hearing officer a preliminary statement of what issues, if any, each considers to be disputed and relevant to the determination of whether a policy violation occurred, and the evidence they intend to present on each issue, including all documents to be presented, the names of all requested witnesses, and a brief summary of such witnesses’ expected testimony. The parties will later have an additional opportunity to submit proposed evidence, see Section VII.D.3 below.
b. At the pre-hearing meeting, the hearing officer and party will discuss the evidence the party has provided, to help identify and refine the issues to be decided at the hearing, which will inform the hearing officer’s determination of the scope of the hearing.

c. Each party should also come to the pre-hearing meeting prepared to schedule dates for the hearing.

d. The hearing officer and/or coordinator will explain what to expect at the hearing, see Section VII.E. below.

e. The hearing officer and/or coordinator will also discuss measures available to protect the well-being of parties and witnesses at the hearing, as appropriate.

f. Any party contesting (or presumed to contest) the investigator’s preliminary determination regarding policy violation(s) is required to participate in the pre-hearing meeting.

g. If a contesting (or presumed to be contesting) party does not participate in the pre-hearing meeting (or does not let the hearing coordinator know they need to reschedule in advance), the hearing coordinator will notify the party that they have 2 business days to contact the hearing coordinator to reschedule. Absent extenuating circumstances, if the party does not contact the hearing coordinator within the 2 business days, they will be presumed to no longer contest the investigator’s preliminary determination. If the other party has not contested, there will be no hearing, and Student Conduct will notify the parties that the investigator’s preliminary determination is final, and impose the proposed sanction (see Section V). If the other party has contested, the hearing will proceed but the non-appearing party will be presumed to agree with the definition of the scope of the hearing.

h. The party who is not contesting is encouraged, but not required, to participate in the pre-hearing meeting.

2. Within 5 business days after concluding meetings with both parties (or determining that a non-contesting party has decided not to participate in the pre-hearing process), the hearing officer will determine what issues are disputed and relevant to the determination of whether a policy violation(s) occurred, and will notify the parties of the scope of the issues to be addressed at the hearing and the expected witnesses. The hearing officer has discretion to grant or deny, in whole or part, the parties’ requests for witnesses. The hearing officer’s determination of scope may include issues, evidence, and witnesses that the parties themselves have not provided.

Throughout the pre-hearing process, including in the notice of scope of hearing, the hearing officer will:

a. Exclude evidence including witness testimony that is, for example, irrelevant in light of the policy violation(s) charged, or relevant only to issues not in dispute, or unduly repetitive;

b. Decide any procedural issues for the hearing; and/or
c. Make any other determinations necessary to promote an orderly, productive, and fair hearing.

3. Within 5 business days after receiving the hearing officer’s definition of scope, the parties may then submit additional information about the evidence, including witness testimony, that they would like to present.

4. Not less than 10 business days before the hearing, the hearing coordinator will send a written notice to the parties informing them of the hearing date, time, location, and procedures.

5. The hearing coordinator will ensure that the Title IX investigator (or if not available, a representative from that office) will be available to testify during the hearing. Based on the hearing officer’s determination, the hearing coordinator will request the attendance of all witnesses whose testimony is determined to be within the scope of the hearing. The University cannot compel parties or witnesses to testify in the hearing and their decision not to testify will not be a reason to cancel or postpone a hearing.

6. At least 2 business days prior to the hearing, the parties will receive the hearing officer’s confirmation of scope and evidence; copies of all the evidence that will be considered at the hearing that the hearing officer has received, including the investigation file and any other documents that will be considered; the names of expected witnesses and a summary of their expected testimony. If the hearing officer has excluded evidence (including witness testimony) that a party has requested to present, they will explain why. The hearing officer will also notify the parties of any procedural determinations they have made regarding the hearing. This material will also be provided to the Title IX Officer.

7. The parties are encouraged to submit any questions for the other party and any expected witnesses to the hearing coordinator before the hearing, but will not be limited to those questions at the hearing. These questions will not be shared with the other party or witnesses.

E. Hearing Procedures

1. The hearing will be conducted in a respectful manner that promotes fairness and accurate factfinding. The parties and witnesses will address only the hearing officer, and not each other. Only the hearing officer may question witnesses and parties.

2. Courtroom rules of evidence and procedure will not apply. The hearing officer will generally consider all evidence they determine to be relevant and reliable. The hearing officer may determine and weigh the relevance of any witness testimony or other evidence to the findings. The hearing officer will also follow the evidentiary principles in Section IV.C.3. Throughout the hearing, the hearing officer will:

   a. Exclude evidence including witness testimony that is, for example, irrelevant in light of the policy violation(s) charged, or relevant only to issues not in dispute, or unduly repetitive,
b. Decide any procedural issues for the hearing, and/or
c. Make any other determinations necessary to promote an orderly, productive, and fair hearing.

3. All witnesses other than the parties will attend the hearing only for their own testimony.

4. The investigation file will be entered as evidence at the hearing. The hearing officer generally will rely on any finding in the report that is not disputed.

5. In cases where the credibility of a witness is not central to the determination of a particular disputed issue and the witness does not appear at the hearing, the hearing officer may determine what weight to give to their statements from the investigation report.

6. The Hearing Officer will not draw adverse inferences from a party’s decision to not participate in the hearing, or to remain silent during the hearing. However, they may consider a party’s selective participation -- such as choosing to answer some but not all questions posed, or choosing to provide a statement only after reviewing the other evidence gathered in the investigation – when assessing credibility. See Section III.F.

7. The hearing officer will implement measures they deem appropriate to protect the well-being of parties and witnesses. For example, the hearing officer will allow separation of the parties, breaks, and the participation of support persons in accordance with these procedures.

8. The hearing officer will allow the parties and/or witnesses to be visually or physically separated during the hearing. This may include, but is not limited to, the use of a physical partition, a separate physical location, videoconference and/or any other appropriate technology. To assess credibility, the hearing officer must have sufficient access to the Complainant, Respondent, and any witnesses presenting information; if the hearing officer is sighted, then the hearing officer must be able to see them.

9. The parties will have the opportunity to present the evidence they submitted, subject to any exclusions determined by the hearing officer. Generally, the parties may not introduce evidence, including witness testimony, at the hearing that they did not identify during the pre-hearing process. However, the hearing officer has discretion to accept or exclude additional evidence presented at the hearing.

10. The parties have the right to hear (or, if deaf or hard of hearing, to access through auxiliary aids for services) testimony of all individuals who testify at the hearing and to propose questions to be asked of all individuals who testify at the hearing. The parties may propose questions at the hearing by submitting them to the hearing officer.

11. The parties are expected not to spend time on undisputed facts or evidence that would be duplicative.
12. The hearing officer will determine the order of questioning. Unless they determine re-phrasing is necessary, the hearing officer will ask the questions as they are submitted by the parties and will not change them. The hearing officer may find it necessary to rephrase questions to, for example, prevent them from being harassing or for clarity. The hearing officer may also exclude questions that are unduly repetitive, clearly not relevant, harassing, or unduly time consuming. Whenever practical, the hearing officer will briefly state their reasons for excluding or rephrasing questions submitted by the parties.

13. The University will audio record the hearing.

14. The parties may have their advisors and support persons present throughout the hearing. See Section III.E.

F. Determination of Policy Violation

1. Standards for Deliberation. The hearing officer will decide whether a violation of the SVSH Policy (or related non-SVSH Policy violation) occurred based on a Preponderance of Evidence standard.

2. Information Considered. The hearing officer will take into account the investigative file and the evidence presented and accepted at the hearing. See also the principles in Section IV.C.3. On any disputed and material issue, the hearing officer should make their own findings and credibility determinations based on all of the evidence before them.

G. Sanction. If the hearing officer decides that any policy violation has occurred, they will send their determination and findings to Student Conduct within 10 business days of the hearing. Based on the hearing officer’s findings and determinations, and other information relevant to sanctioning (see Section IX.D.), Student Conduct will determine an appropriate sanction.

H. Notice of Determination and Sanction. Within 15 business days of the hearing, the hearing coordinator will send written notice to the Complainant and Respondent (with a copy to the Title IX Officer and Student Conduct) setting forth the hearing officer’s determination on whether the SVSH Policy and/or other student conduct policies have been violated, and, if so, Student Conduct’s determination of any sanctions to be imposed. The written notice will include the following:

1. The determinations of whether the SVSH Policy and/or other student conduct policies have been violated,

2. If so, a description of the sanctions;

3. The findings on each disputed, material fact and an analysis of the evidence supporting the findings;

4. A summary of the facts found by the investigator that the parties did not dispute.

5. The rationale for the determination of each charge;

6. The rationale for any sanctions;
7. A statement of the right to appeal, grounds and timeframe for the appeal, the office to which the appeal must be submitted, and the procedure that the University will follow in deciding the appeal; and

8. An explanation that both the parties will receive a copy of any appeal submitted in accordance with these procedures.

I. Documentation of Hearing. Throughout the pre-hearing and hearing process, the hearing coordinator will document the process’s compliance with the procedures (including timeframes) in this section. After the notice of policy violation determination and any sanction has been finalized, the hearing coordinator will provide this documentation, along with all documents relating to the hearing, and the recording of the hearing, to the Title IX Officer.

VIII. APPEAL PROCESS (STAGE FIVE)

A. Equal Opportunity to Appeal. The Complainant and Respondent have an equal opportunity to appeal the policy violation determination(s) and any sanction(s). The University administers the appeal process, but is not a party and does not advocate for or against any appeal.

B. Grounds for Appeal. A party may appeal only on the grounds described in this section. The appeal should identify the reason(s) why the party is challenging the outcome under one or more of the available grounds.

1. In cases where there was a hearing, the following grounds for appeal apply:
   a. There was procedural error in the hearing process that materially affected the outcome;
   b. The determination regarding policy violation was unreasonable based on the evidence before the hearing officer; this ground is available only to a party who participated in the hearing; and
   c. The sanctions were disproportionate to the hearing officer’s findings.

2. In cases where there was no hearing, the parties may appeal on only one ground: that the sanctions were disproportionate to the investigator’s preliminary determination regarding policy violations.

C. Commencing an Appeal.

1. In cases where there was a hearing, an appeal must be submitted to the hearing coordinator within 10 business days following issuance of the notice of the hearing officer’s determination and, if imposed, the disciplinary sanctions (see Section VII.H.). The appeal must identify the ground(s) for appeal and contain specific arguments supporting each ground for appeal. Student Conduct will notify the other party of the appeal and, if the appeal includes the ground that the sanction is disproportionate, that they have an opportunity to meet with the appeal officer to discuss the proportionality of the sanction.

2. In cases where there was no hearing, an appeal must be submitted in writing to Student Conduct within 10 business days following Student Conduct’s notice to the parties that the preliminary determination was final and that Student Conduct
would impose the proposed sanction (see Section VI.E.2). Student Conduct will notify the other party of the appeal and, if the appeal is on the ground that the sanction is disproportionate, that they have an opportunity to meet with the appeal officer to discuss the proportionality of the sanction.

D. Appeal Decision

1. Standards for Deliberation. The appeal officer will decide whether the appealing party has proven the asserted ground(s) for appeal. They will only consider the evidence presented at the hearing, the investigation file, and the appeal statements of the parties. In disproportionate sanction appeals, they may also consider any input parties provide in a meeting per Section VIII.D.2, below. They will not make their own factual findings, nor any witness credibility determinations.

2. Disproportionate Sanction Appeals – Opportunity for Meeting. In cases where a ground of appeal is disproportionate sanction, the parties may meet separately with the appeal officer for the limited purpose of providing input on their desired outcomes as to sanctions only.

3. Decision by Appeal Officer. The appeal officer may:
   a. Uphold the findings and sanctions;
   b. Overturn the findings or sanctions;
   c. Modify the findings or sanctions; or
   d. In appeals alleging material procedural error (ground (a) above), send the case back to the hearing officer for further factfinding if needed.

4. Written Report. The appeal officer will summarize their decision in a written report that includes the following:
   a. A statement of the grounds identified on appeal;
   b. A summary of the information considered by the appeal officer; and
   c. The decision of the appeal officer and the rationale for the decision including, where the findings or sanctions are overturned or modified, an explanation of why the findings were not reasonable or the sanctions were disproportionate, or how the procedural error materially affected the outcome.

5. Distribution of Written Decision. Within 10 business days of receiving the appeal, the appeal officer will send their written decision to Complainant and Respondent (with copies sent to the Title IX Officer and Student Conduct).
   a. Unless the appeal officer remands the matter, they will inform the Respondent and the Complainant that the matter is closed with no further right to appeal.
   b. If the appeal officer remands the matter, they will specify what further factfinding should occur or what additional information should be considered and request that the hearing officer report back to the appeal officer on their additional factfinding. After receiving the hearing officer’s additional factual findings, the appeal officer will issue their decision within 10 business days. This decision will be final.
IX. PRINCIPLES, OPTIONS, AND FACTORS IN STUDENT SANCTIONS

A. Introduction

These standards are intended to promote the consistent and proportionate application of disciplinary sanctions by the University in responding to conduct that violates the University’s Policy on Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment and the applicable portions of the University’s Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students (PACAOS) – Section 100.00 (Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline).\(^1\) The following describes the University’s principles, options, and factors to consider in assigning sanctions when the Respondent is a student.

B. Principles

1. The administration of student discipline will be consistent with the Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline.

2. When a student is found responsible for violating the University’s SVSH Policy or other student conduct policies, the University will assign sanctions that are proportionate and appropriate to the violation, taking into consideration the context and seriousness of the violation. The University is also committed to providing appropriate remedial measures to Complainant, as described in the SVSH Policy.

3. When a student is found not responsible for violating the University's SVSH Policy and other student conduct policies, the University is committed to taking reasonable efforts to assist any student who has been disadvantaged with respect to employment or academic status as a result of the unsubstantiated allegations.

4. Sanctions are designed to hold a student accountable for violating University standards of conduct and to promote personal growth and development. Sanctions also serve the purpose of stopping Prohibited Conduct under the SVSH Policy, and preventing its recurrence.

5. The University recognizes that acts of Sexual Violence, Sexual Harassment and other forms of Prohibited Conduct are contrary to its goals of providing an educational environment that is safe and equal for all students.

6. University of California campuses are encouraged to inform other UC campuses of a student's disciplinary record for violating the University's SVSH Policy and other student conduct policies.

C. Sanctioning Options

1. University sanctions include, but are not limited to:
   a. Dismissal from the University of California;

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\(^1\) This supplements the Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students (PACAOS, 5/10/2012). In the event of any conflict this document takes precedence.
b. Suspension from the University of California;
c. Exclusion from areas of the campus and/or from official University functions;
d. Loss of privileges and/or exclusion from activities;
e. Restitution;
f. Probation;
g. Censure/Warning; and/or
h. Other actions as set forth in University policy and campus regulations.

2. The definitions of sanctions are found in PACAOS Section 105.00 (Types of Student Disciplinary Action) of the Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline and local campus regulations.

3. The posting of sanctions on academic transcripts will follow University policy as defined in PACAOS, Section 106.00 of the Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline.

D. Factors Considered In Determining Sanctions

1. In all cases, when determining the appropriate and proportionate sanction, the following factors will be taken into account when applicable:

   a. Seriousness of violation: location and extent of touching; duration of conduct; single or repeated acts; multiple policy violations in connection with the incident; verbal or physical intimidation; use of authority to abuse trust or confidence; presence of weapons; use of force or violence; physical injury; menace; duress; deliberately causing or taking advantage of a person’s incapacitation; and recording, photographing, transmitting, viewing, or distributing intimate or sexual images without consent.

   b. Intent or motivation behind violation: no intent to cause harm; passive role in violation; pressured or induced by others to participate in the violation; planned or predatory conduct; hate or bias based on the Complainant’s membership or perceived membership in a protected group as defined in PACAOS Section 104.90 of the Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline.

   c. Whether the conduct is aggravated, as defined in the SVSH Policy.

   d. Response following violation: voluntarily acknowledged wrongdoing at early stage of the process; failure to follow no contact order; attempt to influence witnesses; obstructed or disrupted the process.

   e. Disciplinary history: unrelated prior violations; related prior violations.

   f. Impact on others: input from the Complainant; protection or safety of the Complainant or the community.
E. Sanctions for Certain Conduct

1. Sanctions will be assigned as follows:
   a. Sexual Assault – Penetration or Sexual Assault – Contact that is aggravated as defined in the SVSH Policy will result in a minimum sanction of suspension for two calendar years.
   b. Sexual Assault – Penetration, Domestic or Dating Violence, or Stalking will result in a minimum sanction of suspension for two calendar years unless there are exceptional circumstances.
   c. Sexual Assault – Contact will result in a minimum sanction of suspension for one calendar year, unless there are exceptional circumstances.
   d. Sexual Harassment and Other Prohibited Behavior, as defined by the SVSH Policy, will not result in any minimum sanction but will be sanctioned in accordance with the factors identified in Section D above.

2. Assigned sanctions for each case will be documented and reported to the Systemwide Title IX Director on a regular basis. The report is to ensure a reasonable level of consistency from campus to campus.

IV. COMPLIANCE/RESPONSIBILITIES

Chancellors will adopt campus implementing regulations consistent with these Policies. The University will publish these Policies and make them widely available, and Chancellors will do the same with respect to the implementing regulations for their campuses. This requirement may be satisfied through the online publication of these Policies and their respective campus implementing regulations. (See also Section 13.20 of these Policies.)

V. PROCEDURES

The President will consult as appropriate with Chancellors, Vice Presidents, the Office of the General Counsel, and University wide advisory committees prior to amending these Policies. Chancellors will consult with faculty, students, and staff prior to submitting to the President any campus recommendations related to proposed amendments to these Policies. Amendments that are specifically mandated by law, however, do not require consultation with campus representatives or University wide advisory committees to the extent that legal requirements do not permit such consultation. (See also Section 13.10 of these Policies.)

Chancellors will consult with students (including student governments), faculty, and staff in the development or revision of campus implementing regulations except when the development or revision of such regulations results from changes to these Policies that have been specifically mandated by law. Campuses will specify procedures, including consultation processes, by which campus implementing regulations may be developed or revised. (See also Section 13.30 of these Policies.)

Prior to their adoption, all proposed campus implementing regulations, including all substantive modifications to existing such regulations, will be submitted to the Office of the
President for review, in consultation with the Office of the General Counsel, for consistency with these Policies and the law. (See also Section 13.40 of these Policies.)

VI. RELATED INFORMATION

Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students (PACAOS)

VII. FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Not Applicable

VIII. REVISION HISTORY

July 31, 2019: Revised version incorporating a hearing into adjudication issued. This Policy was remediated to meet Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0.

March 1, 2019: Interim revisions issued

January 1, 2016: Initial issuance
Student Investigation and Adjudication Process Flowchart

Confidential CARE Advocate and other Confidential Resources are available to provide information about on- and off-campus resources, reporting options, and rights.

Title IX oversees alternative resolution instead of investigation END

Title IX investigates

Title IX preliminarily determines Respondent violated policy; Student Conduct proposes sanctions

Neither party contest (in suspension/dismissal case, Respondent waives presumption)

Preliminary determination becomes final; sanction is imposed

Parties have equal opportunity to contest preliminary determination and go to hearing (in suspension/dismissal cases, Respondent is presumed to contest unless they waive)

Either or both parties contest the preliminary policy determination (in suspension/dismissal case, Respondent does not waive presumption)

Prehearing meeting and other procedures to promote fair, productive, and orderly hearing, including defining disputed and relevant issues

Hearing

Hearing officer determines that Respondent violated policy; Student Conduct determines sanction

Hearing officer determines Respondent did not violate policy

Right to appeal sanction

Right to appeal on limited grounds, including sanction (if any)

Appeal

Appeal officer decides END

No appeal END

Appeal officer decides END

In procedural error appeals, appeal officer may remand to hearing officer and then decide END

*Please see the PACAOS Appendix E for full procedural details
Appendix E

University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Investigation and Adjudication Framework for Senate and Non-Senate Faculty
Investigation and Adjudication Framework for Senate and Non-Senate Faculty

INTRODUCTION

Consistent with the UC Policy on Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment ("SVSH Policy"), the following describes the University’s process for investigating and adjudicating alleged violations of the SVSH Policy in instances where the respondent is a University faculty member whose conduct is governed by Section 015 of the Academic Personnel Manual (APM-015), The Faculty Code of Conduct ("Code of Conduct"). A flow chart illustrating the process for complaints against Academic Senate faculty can be found in Attachment 1. A flow chart illustrating the process for complaints against non-Senate faculty can be found in Attachment 2.

These documents should be read in conjunction with the SVSH Policy, as well as applicable APM provisions, including APM-015, APM-016 (University Policy on Faculty Conduct and the Administration of Discipline), and APM-150 (Non-Senate Appointees/Corrective Action and Dismissal), and applicable Senate Bylaws, including Senate Bylaw 336 (procedures for disciplinary hearings) and Senate Bylaw 335 (procedures for considering grievances). The documents also incorporate recommendations issued by the Joint Committee of the Administration and the Senate, as accepted by President Napolitano.

Applicable definitions can be found in the SVSH Policy and are incorporated herein. Other definitions can be found in applicable APMs and Senate Bylaws and are incorporated herein.


I. REPORTING OPTIONS AND RESOURCES (Stage 0)

A. Reporting Options

Any person may make a report, including anonymously, of conduct prohibited under the SVSH Policy ("Prohibited Conduct") to the Title IX Office. The Title IX Office is responsible for receiving and responding to reports of Prohibited Conduct.

A person may also make a report to a Responsible Employee as defined by the SVSH Policy. The SVSH Policy requires a Responsible Employee who becomes aware of an incident of Prohibited Conduct to report it to the University by contacting their location’s Title IX Officer or designee.
While there is no time limit for reporting, reports of Prohibited Conduct should be brought forward as soon as possible.

A complainant may choose to make a report to the University and may also choose to make a report to law enforcement. A complainant may pursue either or both of these options at the same time. Anyone who wishes to report to law enforcement can contact the UC Police Department.

B. Confidential Resources

The University offers access to confidential resources for individuals who have experienced Prohibited Conduct and are seeking counseling, emotional support or confidential information about how to make a report to the University. Confidential Resources are defined pursuant to the SVSH Policy and include individuals who receive reports in their confidential capacity such as advocates in the CARE Office for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Misconduct, as well as licensed counselors (e.g., Employee Assistance Program (EAP) and Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)), and Ombuds.

These employees can provide confidential advice and counseling without that information being disclosed to the Title IX Office or law enforcement, unless there is a threat of serious harm to the individual or others or a legal obligation that requires disclosure (such as suspected abuse of a minor).

II. INITIAL ASSESSMENT (Stage 1)

Upon receipt of a report of or information about alleged Prohibited Conduct, the Title IX Officer will make an initial assessment in accordance with the SVSH Policy, which shall include making an immediate assessment concerning the health and safety of the complainant and the campus community.

A. Interim Measures

The University will also consider and take interim measures as appropriate to ensure the safety, well-being and equal access to University programs and activities of its students and employees. Interim measures include, but are not limited to, the following: no contact orders; housing assistance; academic support; and counseling.

Involuntary leave of a Senate faculty respondent may be imposed in accordance with APM-016. Investigatory leave of a non-Senate faculty respondent may be imposed in accordance with APM-150.

B. Written Rights & Options

The Title IX Officer will ensure that the complainant, if his or her identity is known, is provided a written explanation of rights and available options as outlined in the SVSH Policy, including:

1. How and to whom to report alleged violations;
2. Options for reporting to and/or notifying law enforcement and campus authorities;
3. Information regarding confidential resources;
4. The rights of complainants regarding orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by criminal or civil courts;
5. The importance of preserving evidence that may assist in proving that a criminal offense occurred or in obtaining a protection order;
6. Counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, and other services available both within the institution and the community; and
7. Options for, and available assistance to, a change to academic living, transportation, and working situations, if the complainant requests and if such options are reasonably available—regardless of whether the complainant chooses to report alleged conduct to law enforcement.

III. INVESTIGATING AND RESOLVING REPORTS OF PROHIBITED CONDUCT (Stage 1)

Provided the University has sufficient information to respond, and in accordance with the SVSH Policy, the University may resolve reports of Prohibited Conduct by Alternative Resolution or Formal Investigation. Throughout the resolution process, the complainant and the respondent may be accompanied by an advisor. In addition, the University will offer to provide support services for the complainants and for the respondents.

A. Alternative Resolution

After a preliminary inquiry into the facts, the Title IX Officer may initiate an Alternative Resolution in accordance with the SVSH Policy.

B. Formal Investigation

In cases where Alternative Resolution is inappropriate or unsuccessful, the Title IX Officer may conduct a Formal Investigation, as contemplated in the SVSH Policy.

1. Notification to Chancellor

The Title IX Officer will notify the Chancellor and the Chancellor’s designee when a Formal Investigation is commenced against a faculty respondent. The Title IX Officer will be sensitive in their communication to protect the neutrality of the Chancellor and the Chancellor’s designee, as well as the privacy of the complainant and the respondent.

Thereafter, the Title IX Officer will regularly communicate with the Chancellor and the Chancellor’s designee regarding the status of the Formal Investigation.

2. Notice of Charges

When a Formal Investigation will be conducted, the Title IX Office will send written notice of the charges to the complainant and respondent.
The written notice will include:

a. A summary of the allegations and potential violations of the SVSH Policy;

b. The purpose of the investigation;

c. A statement that the investigative report, when issued, will make factual findings and a determination whether there has been a violation of the SVSH Policy;

d. A statement that the findings under the SVSH Policy will be based on the preponderance of the evidence standard and that a finding of a violation of the SVSH Policy will establish probable cause under APM-015;

e. A summary of the Title IX and faculty discipline process, including the expected timeline;

f. A summary of the rights of the complainant and respondent, including the right to an advisor;

g. A description of the resources available to complainant and respondent; and

h. An admonition against intimidation or retaliation.

3. Investigative Process

The Title IX Officer will designate an investigator to conduct a fair, thorough, and impartial investigation.

a. Overview:

During the investigation, the complainant and the respondent will be provided an equal opportunity to meet with the investigator, submit information, and identify witnesses who may have relevant information.

The investigator will meet separately with the complainant, the respondent, and the third party witnesses who may have relevant information, and will gather other available and relevant information. The investigator may follow up with the complainant or the respondent as needed to clarify any inconsistencies or new information gathered during the course of the investigation.

Disclosure of facts to persons interviewed will be limited to what is reasonably necessary to conduct a fair and thorough investigation. Participants in an investigation may be asked to maintain confidentiality when essential to protect the integrity of the investigation.

The complainant or the respondent may have an advisor present when personally interviewed and at any related meeting. Other witnesses may have a representative present at the discretion of the investigator or as required by University policy or collective bargaining agreement.
b. Coordination with Law Enforcement:

When a law enforcement agency is conducting its own investigation into the alleged conduct, the Title IX investigator will make every effort to coordinate his or her fact-finding efforts with the law enforcement investigation. At the request of law enforcement, the investigation may be delayed temporarily to meet specific needs of the criminal investigation.

4. Investigation Report and Finding

Following conclusion of the investigation, the Title IX investigator will prepare a written report. The written investigation report will include a statement of the allegations and issues, the positions of the parties, and a summary of the evidence.

If the complainant or the respondent offered witnesses or other evidence that was not relied upon by the investigator, the investigation report will explain why it was not relied upon.

The investigation report will include findings of fact and a determination regarding whether, applying the preponderance of the evidence standard, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that respondent violated the SVSH Policy. A finding that the respondent violated the SVSH Policy will establish probable cause as defined in the Code of Conduct. (APM-015 at III.A.4.)

5. Notice of Investigation Outcome

Upon completion of the Title IX investigation report, the Title IX Officer or designee will send to the complainant and the respondent a written notice of investigation outcome regarding whether a violation of the SVSH Policy was found. The notice of investigation outcome will generally be accompanied by a copy of the investigation report, which may be redacted as necessary to protect privacy rights.

The Title IX Officer or designee will also send the notice of investigation outcome and accompanying investigation report to the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee.

The notice of investigation outcome will include:

a. A statement of whether a preponderance of the evidence demonstrated that respondent violated the SVSH Policy;

b. An admonition against intimidation or retaliation;

c. An explanation of any interim measures that will remain in place;

d. A statement that the complainant and respondent have an opportunity to respond in writing and/or in person to the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee; and

e. A statement indicating whether it appears that further investigation by the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee or other appropriate body may be necessary to determine whether other violations of the Code of Conduct
occurred, separate from any allegations of Prohibited Conduct that were investigated under the SVSH Policy.

In addition, if the investigation determined that the faculty respondent violated the SVSH Policy, the notice of investigation outcome will also include:

a. A statement that the finding that respondent violated the SVSH Policy constitutes a finding of probable cause as defined in APM-015;

b. For matters involving Senate faculty respondents, a description of the process for deciding whether and what discipline to impose, including a statement that the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee will engage the Peer Review Committee to advise on appropriate resolution, which may include pursuing discipline in accordance with APM-016;

c. For matters involving non-Senate faculty respondents, a description of the process for deciding whether and what discipline to impose, including a statement that the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee will engage the Peer Review Committee or consult with the Academic Personnel Office to advise on appropriate resolution, which may include corrective action or termination in accordance APM-150;

d. A statement of the anticipated timeline and a statement that both complainant and respondent will be informed of the final resolution of the matter.

6. Timeframe for Completion of Investigation; Extension for Good Cause

The notice of investigation outcome and accompanying investigation report will be issued promptly, typically within sixty (60) to ninety (90) business days of initiation of the Formal Investigation, unless extended by the Title IX Officer for good cause, with written notice to the complainant and the respondent of the reason for the extension and the projected new timeline.

The Title IX Officer or designee will keep the complainant and the respondent regularly informed concerning the status of the investigation.

IV. ASSESSMENT AND CONSULTATION (Stage 2)

The Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee has the authority and responsibility to decide what action to take in response to the findings of the Title IX investigation report. The Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee may determine that additional investigation is required to determine whether other Code of Conduct violations occurred, but will not reinvestigate the allegations of Prohibited Conduct investigated by the Title IX Office. The Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee may consult with the Title IX Office, the Academic Personnel Office, or other appropriate entities at any time during the decision-making process.

A. Opportunity to Respond

The Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee will offer the complainant and the respondent an opportunity to respond to the notice of investigation outcome and accompanying investigation report, either through an in-person meeting with the
Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee, a written statement to the Chancellor or
Chancellor’s designee, or both.

The purpose of this response is not to challenge the factual findings in the Title
IX investigation report or present new evidence, but to provide the complainant
and the respondent with an opportunity to express their perspectives and
address what outcome they wish to see.

B. Peer Review Committee for Senate Faculty

In the event that the Title IX investigation finds a Senate faculty respondent
responsible for violating the SVSH Policy, the Chancellor or Chancellor’s
designee will engage the campus Peer Review Committee to advise on
appropriate resolution.

The Peer Review Committee, composed on each campus at the direction of the
President, will advise the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee regarding how to
resolve the matter, including whether the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee
should pursue a formal charge for violation of the Code of Conduct or pursue an
early resolution. The Peer Review Committee should also provide advice on the
appropriate discipline or other corrective or remedial measures.

The Peer Review Committee will be engaged in all cases where the Title IX
investigation has found a Senate faculty respondent has violated the SVSH
Policy.

C. Peer Review Committee or Consultation with Academic Personnel for Non-
Senate Faculty

In the event that the Title IX investigation finds a non-Senate faculty respondent
responsible for violating the SVSH Policy, the Chancellor or Chancellor’s
designee will engage the Peer Review Committee or consult with the Academic
Personnel Office, depending on what form of consultation the campus decided to
employ. Such consultation, as decided by the campus, will occur in all cases
where the Title IX investigation has found that the non-Senate faculty respondent
has violated the SVSH Policy. The advisory role of the Peer Review Committee
is described in Section IV.B above.

D. Title IX Officer Consultation for Senate and Non-Senate Faculty

In all cases where the Title IX investigation finds a Senate or non-Senate faculty
respondent responsible for violating the SVSH Policy, the Chancellor or
Chancellor’s designee will consult with the campus Title IX Officer on how to
resolve the matter, including the appropriate discipline or other corrective
measures.

V. DECISION ON SANCTIONS FOR SENATE FACULTY (Stage 3)

A. Decision by Chancellor or Chancellor’s Designee

Following consultation with the Peer Review Committee and Title IX Officer, in
accordance with APM-016, the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee will decide
what action to take to resolve the matter.
As stated in APM-015, “The Chancellor must initiate related disciplinary action by delivering notice of proposed action to the respondent no later than three years after the Chancellor is deemed to have known about the alleged violation.” As further stated in APM-015, “[f]or an allegation of sexual violence or sexual harassment, the Chancellor is deemed to know about an alleged violation of the Faculty Code of Conduct when the allegation is first reported to any academic administrator at the level of department chair or above or the campus Title IX Officer.” (APM-015, Part III, A.3.)

1. No Formal Discipline

In the event the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee determines to resolve the matter without taking any formal disciplinary action, the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee will promptly communicate this decision and its rationale to both the complainant and the respondent.

2. Early Resolution

The Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee can enter into an early resolution with the respondent in accordance with APM 016. An early resolution can be achieved at any time prior to the final imposition of discipline.

Subsequent to the respondent agreeing to the terms of the early resolution, the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee will promptly inform complainant of those terms, including any discipline or other corrective or remedial measures, and the rationale for these terms.

3. Charge Filed with Academic Senate Committee on Privilege & Tenure

The Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee can take steps to propose discipline and file a charge with the Academic Senate’s Committee on Privilege & Tenure without first pursuing early resolution, or if respondent does not agree to early resolution.

The Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee will promptly inform complainant that the charge has been filed.

B. Timeframe for Decision; Extension for Good Cause

The Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee should implement his or her decision promptly, typically within 40 business days of receipt of the notice of investigation outcome and accompanying investigation report. If the matter has not been otherwise resolved within forty (40) business days, a charge will be filed with the Academic Senate’s Committee on Privilege & Tenure. A charge will not be held in abeyance or suspended while an early resolution is being pursued or finalized.

Extensions to this timeline may be granted by the Chancellor for good cause with written notice to the complainant and respondent stating the reason for the extension and the projected new timeline.

C. Process Following the Filing of a Senate Charge

The procedures following the filing of a charge with the Academic Senate’s Committee on Privilege & Tenure are set forth in the APM-015 and APM-016,
Senate Bylaw 336 and other applicable Senate bylaws, as well as divisional bylaws on each campus.

The Title IX investigation report will be accepted as evidence in the Privilege & Tenure hearing. The Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee will ensure that complainant and respondent receive regular updates regarding the status of the proceedings.

Within 14 calendar days of receiving the recommendation from the Academic Senate’s Committee on Privilege & Tenure, in accordance with APM-016 and other applicable procedures, the Chancellor will make a final decision regarding discipline, unless the decision involves dismissal for a faculty who has tenure or security of employment. As stated in APM-016, “Authority for dismissal of a faculty member who has tenure or security of employment rests with The Regents, on recommendation of the President, following consultation with the Chancellor.” (APM-016, Section II.6.) Extensions to this timeline may be granted for good cause with written notice to the complainant and respondent stating the reason for the extension and the projected new timeline.

The complainant and the respondent will be promptly informed of the decision regarding discipline and its rationale.

VI. DECISION ON SANCTIONS FOR NON-SEDATE FACULTY (Stage 3)

A. Decision by Chancellor or Chancellor’s Designee

Following consultation with the Title IX Officer and Peer Review Committee or Academic Personnel Office, and in accordance with APM-150, the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee shall decide what action to take to resolve the matter.

As stated in APM-015, “The Chancellor must initiate related disciplinary action by delivering notice of proposed action to the respondent no later than three years after the Chancellor is deemed to have known about the alleged violation.” As further stated in APM-015, “[f]or an allegation of sexual violence or sexual harassment, the Chancellor is deemed to know about an alleged violation of the Faculty Code of Conduct when the allegation is first reported to any academic administrator at the level of department chair or above or the campus Title IX Officer.” (APM-015, Part III, A.3.)

1. No Disciplinary Action

In the event the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee determines to resolve the matter without taking any disciplinary or corrective action, the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee will promptly communicate this decision and its rationale to both the complainant and respondent.

2. Informal Resolution

The Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee can pursue an informal resolution in accordance with APM-150, which may include discipline and/or other corrective or remedial measures. Informal resolution can be achieved at any time prior to the final imposition of dismissal or corrective action.
Subsequent to respondent agreeing to the terms of an informal resolution, the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee will promptly inform complainant of those terms, including any discipline or other corrective or remedial measures, and the rationale for these terms.

3. Notice of Intent

The Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee can issue a notice of intent instituting dismissal or other corrective action in accordance with APM-150.

B. Timeframe for Decision; Extension for Good Cause

The Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee should implement his or her decision promptly, typically within forty (40) business days of receipt of the notice of investigation outcome and accompanying investigation report. If the matter has not been otherwise resolved within forty (40) business days, a notice of intent shall be issued.

Extensions to this timeline may be granted by the Chancellor for good cause with written notice to the complainant and respondent stating the reason for the extension and the projected new timeline.

C. Process Following the Provision of a Written Notice of Intent.

The procedures following the provision of a notice of intent are set forth in APM-150.

Should the respondent submit a grievance under APM-140 alleging a violation of APM-150 or otherwise challenging an administrative decision described in this process, the Chancellor’s designee will ensure that both the complainant and respondent receive regular updates regarding the status of the grievance.

As stated in APM-140, “When a non-Senate faculty member receives notice of termination before the expiration of his or her appointment, he or she may select as a grievance mechanism either APM-140, as described in this policy, or Section 103.9 of the Standing Orders of The Regents (S.O. 103.9), the procedures of which are described in Academic Senate Bylaw 337. In selecting either APM-140 or S.O. 103.9, the non-Senate faculty member waives the right to invoke the other mechanism to review the same grievance.” (APM-140-14e.)

Subsequent to any final decision, the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee will promptly inform the complainant and the respondent of the decision, including any final decision on discipline and its rationale.
Appendix F

University of California Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Investigation and Adjudication Framework for Staff and Non-Faculty Academic Personnel
Investigation and Adjudication Framework for Staff and Non-Faculty Academic Personnel

INTRODUCTION

Consistent with the UC Policy on Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment (“SVSH Policy”), the following describes the University’s process for investigating and adjudicating alleged violations of the SVSH Policy in instances where the respondent is either a University employee whose conduct is governed by Personnel Policies for Staff Members (“PPSMs”), and who is subject to disciplinary and termination procedures set forth in PPSM 62 (Corrective Action – Professional and Support Staff) and PPSM 64 (Termination and Job Abandonment) or a non-faculty academic appointee who is subject to disciplinary procedures under the Academic Personnel Manual (“APM”), APM-150 (Non-Senate Academic Appointees/Corrective Action and Dismissal). A flow chart illustrating the process for complaints against PPSM covered employees can be found in Attachment 1. A flow chart illustrating the process for complaints against non-faculty academic appointees can be found in Attachment 2.

This document should be read in conjunction with the SVSH Policy, as well as applicable PPSMs, including PPSM 62, PPSM 63 (Investigatory Leave) and PPSM 64, and applicable provisions of the APM, including APM-150. The documents also incorporate recommendations issued by the President’s Committee on Sexual Violence Sexual Harassment Disciplinary Process for UC Personnel other than Faculty, as accepted by President Napolitano.

Applicable definitions from the SVSH Policy are incorporated herein. Other definitions are found in the applicable PPSMs and applicable APMs and are incorporated herein.


I. REPORTING OPTIONS AND RESOURCES (Stage 0)

A. Reporting Options

Any person may make a report, including anonymously, of conduct prohibited under the SVSH Policy (“Prohibited Conduct”) to the Title IX Office. The Title IX Office is responsible for receiving and responding to reports of Prohibited Conduct.

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1 For all represented staff and academic personnel who are covered by a Memorandum of Understanding with an exclusive bargaining agent, where there is a conflict with their collective bargaining agreement and this Investigation and Adjudication Framework, the collective bargaining agreement provision will apply. When the respondent is represented, please refer to the relevant complaint resolution, investigation, grievance, and disciplinary procedures contained in the represented respondent’s collective bargaining agreement in conjunction with this Framework.
A person may also make a report to a Responsible Employee as defined by the SVSH Policy. The SVSH Policy requires a Responsible Employee who becomes aware of an incident of Prohibited Conduct to report it to the University by contacting their location's Title IX Officer or designee.

While there is no time limit for reporting, reports of Prohibited Conduct should be brought forward as soon as possible.

A complainant may choose to make a report to the University and may also choose to make a report to law enforcement. A complainant may pursue either or both of these options at the same time. Anyone who wishes to report to law enforcement can contact the UC Police Department at their location.

B. Confidential Resources

The University offers access to confidential resources for individuals who have experienced Prohibited Conduct and are seeking counseling, emotional support, or confidential information about how to make a report to the University. University Confidential Resources are defined pursuant to the SVSH Policy and include individuals who receive reports in their confidential capacity such as advocates in the CARE Office for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Misconduct, as well as licensed counselors (e.g., Employee Assistance Program (EAP) and Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)), and Ombuds.

These individuals can provide confidential advice and counseling without that information being disclosed to the Title IX Office or law enforcement, unless there is a threat of serious harm to the individual or others or a legal obligation that requires disclosures (such as suspected abuse of a minor).

II. INITIAL ASSESSMENT (Stage 1)

Upon receipt of a report of or information about alleged Prohibited Conduct, the Title IX Officer will make an initial assessment in accordance with the SVSH Policy, which will include making an immediate assessment concerning the health and safety of the complainant and the campus community.

A. Interim Measures

The University will also consider and take interim measures as appropriate to ensure the safety, well-being and equal access to University programs and activities of its students and employees. Interim measures include, but are not limited to, the following: no contact orders; housing assistance; academic support; and counseling.

Investigatory leave of a PPSM-covered respondent may be imposed in accordance with PPSM 63. Investigatory leave of a non-faculty academic respondent may be imposed in accordance with APM-150.
B. Written Rights & Options

The Title IX Officer will ensure that the complainant, if his or her identity is known, is provided a written explanation of rights and available options as outlined in the SVSH Policy, including:

1. How and to whom to report alleged violations;
2. Options for reporting to and/or notifying law enforcement and campus authorities;
3. Information regarding confidential resources;
4. The rights of complainants regarding orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by criminal or civil courts;
5. The importance of preserving evidence that may assist in proving that a criminal offense occurred or in obtaining a protection order;
6. Counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, and other services available both within the institution and the community; and
7. Options for, and available assistance to, a change to academic, living, transportation, and working situations if the complainant requests and if such options are reasonably available—regardless of whether the complainant chooses to report the crime to law enforcement.

III. INVESTIGATING AND RESOLVING REPORTS OF PROHIBITED CONDUCT (Stage 1)

Provided the University has sufficient information to respond, and in accordance with the SVSH Policy, the University may resolve reports of Prohibited Conduct by Alternative Resolution or Formal Investigation. Throughout the resolution process, the complainant and the respondent may be accompanied by an advisor. In addition, the University will offer to provide support services for complainants and for respondents.

A. Alternative Resolution

After a preliminary inquiry into the facts, the Title IX Officer may initiate an Alternative Resolution in accordance with the SVSH Policy.

B. Formal Investigation

In cases where Alternative Resolution is inappropriate or unsuccessful, the Title IX Officer may conduct a Formal Investigation as contemplated in the SVSH Policy.

1. Notification

The Title IX Officer will notify the Chancellor’s designee and the respondent’s supervisor or other appropriate administrative appointee when a Formal Investigation is commenced against a respondent. The Title IX Officer will be sensitive in their communication to protect the neutrality of the Chancellor’s
designee and the neutrality of the supervisor or other appropriate administrative appointee, as well as the privacy of the complainant and respondent. Thereafter, the Title IX Officer will ensure that the Chancellor’s designee and/or supervisor or other appropriate administrative appointee are regularly updated regarding the status of the Formal Investigation.

2. Notice of Charges

When a Formal Investigation will be conducted, the Title IX Office will send written notice of the charges to the complainant and the respondent. The written notice will include:

a. A summary of the allegations and potential violations of the SVSH Policy;

b. The purpose of the investigation;

c. A statement that the investigative report, when issued, will make factual findings and a determination whether there has been a violation of the SVSH Policy;

d. A statement that the findings under the SVSH Policy will be based on the preponderance of the evidence standard;

e. A summary of the investigation and discipline processes, including the expected timeline;

f. A summary of the rights of the complainant and respondent, including the right to an advisor;

g. A description of the resources available to complainant and respondent; and

h. An admonition against intimidation or retaliation.

3. Investigative Process

The Title IX Officer will designate an investigator to conduct a fair, thorough, and impartial investigation.

a. Overview:

During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will be provided an equal opportunity to meet with the investigator, submit information, and identify witnesses who may have relevant information.

The investigator will meet separately with the complainant, the respondent, and the third party witnesses who may have relevant information, and will gather other available and relevant information. The investigator may follow up with the complainant or the respondent as needed to clarify any inconsistencies or new information gathered during the course of the investigation.

Disclosure of facts to persons interviewed will be limited to what is reasonably necessary to conduct a fair and thorough investigation.
Participants in an investigation may be asked to maintain confidentiality when essential to protect the integrity of the investigation.

The complainant or the respondent may have an advisor present when personally interviewed and at any related meeting. Other witnesses may have a representative present at the discretion of the investigator or as required by University policy or collective bargaining agreement.

b. Coordination with Law Enforcement:

When a law enforcement agency is conducting its own investigation into the alleged conduct, the Title IX investigator will make every effort to coordinate his or her fact-finding efforts with the law enforcement investigation. At the request of law enforcement, the investigation may be delayed temporarily to meet specific needs of the criminal investigation.

4. Investigation Report and Finding

Following conclusion of the investigation, the Title IX investigator will prepare a written report. The written investigation report will include a statement of the allegations and issues, the positions of the parties, and a summary of the evidence.

If the complainant or the respondent offered witnesses or other evidence that was not relied upon by the investigator, the investigation report will explain why it was not relied upon.

The investigation report will include findings of fact and a determination regarding whether, applying the preponderance of the evidence standard, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that respondent violated the SVSH Policy.

5. Notice of Investigation Outcome

Upon completion of the Title IX investigation report, the Title IX Officer or designee will send to the complainant and the respondent a written notice of investigation outcome regarding whether a violation of the SVSH Policy was found. The notice of investigation outcome will generally be accompanied by a copy of the investigation report, which may be redacted as necessary to protect privacy rights.

The Title IX Officer or designee will also send the notice of investigation outcome and accompanying investigation report to the Chancellor’s designee and the supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority.

The notice of investigation outcome will include:

a. A statement of whether a preponderance of the evidence demonstrated that respondent violated the SVSH Policy;

b. An admonition against intimidation or retaliation;

c. An explanation of any interim measures that will remain in place;
d. A statement that the complainant and respondent have an opportunity to respond in writing to the Chancellor’s designee and supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority; and

e. A statement indicating whether it appears that further investigation by another appropriate body may be necessary to determine whether violations of other policies occurred, separate from any allegations of Prohibited Conduct that were investigated under the SVSH Policy.

In addition, if the investigation determined that respondent violated the SVSH Policy, the notice of investigation outcome will also include:

a. For matters involving PPSM-covered respondents, a description of the process for deciding whether and what discipline to impose, including a statement that the supervisor will propose a resolution, which may include corrective action as defined by PPSM-62 or termination in accordance with PPSM-64, and that the proposal will be subject to review and approval by the Chancellor’s designee;

b. For matters involving non-faculty academic respondents, a description of the process for deciding whether and what discipline to impose, including a statement that the supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority will propose a resolution, which may include corrective action or dismissal as described in APM-150, and that the proposal will be subject to review and approval by the Chancellor’s designee;

c. A statement that the complainant and the respondent will be informed of the final resolution of the matter, including any discipline imposed, and a statement of the anticipated timeline.

6. Timeframe for Completion of Investigation; Extension for Good Cause

The notice of investigation outcome and accompanying investigation report will be issued promptly, typically within sixty (60) to ninety (90) business days of initiation of the Formal Investigation, unless extended by the Title IX Officer for good cause, with written notice to the complainant and the respondent of the reason for the extension and the projected new timeline.

The Title IX Officer or designee will keep the complainant and respondent regularly informed concerning the status of the investigation.

IV. ASSESSMENT AND CONSULTATION (Stage 2)

The respondent’s supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority has the responsibility to propose and implement action in response to the findings of the Title IX investigation report. The proposed decision by the supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority will be reviewed and approved by the Chancellor’s designee. The supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority may determine that additional investigation is required to determine whether violations of other policies occurred, but will not reinvestigate allegations of Prohibited Conduct investigated by the Title IX Office. The Chancellor’s designee, as well as the supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority, may consult with the Title IX Office, Staff
Human Resources, or the Academic Personnel Office, or any other appropriate entities at any time during the decision-making process.

**A. Opportunity to Respond**

The complainant and the respondent will have an opportunity to respond to the notice of investigation outcome and accompanying investigation report through a written statement that will be submitted to the respondent’s supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority and the Chancellor’s designee.

The purpose of this response is not to challenge the factual findings in the Title IX investigation report or present new evidence, but to provide the complainant and the respondent with an opportunity to express their perspectives and address what outcome they wish to see.

**B. Decision Proposal and Submission for Approval**

In the event that the Title IX investigation finds the respondent responsible for violating the SVSH Policy, the respondent’s supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority will propose a decision regarding how to resolve the matter. The proposal must be submitted to the Chancellor's designee for review and approval.

In the event the Chancellor’s designee does not approve the proposed decision, he or she will send it back to the supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority for reconsideration and submission of a revised proposed decision.

In the event the Chancellor’s designee approves the proposed decision, he or she will inform the supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority who will take steps to implement the approved decision.

This proposal and approval process will occur in all cases where the Title IX investigation has found the respondent has violated the SVSH Policy pursuant to these procedures. Staff Human Resources or the Academic Personnel Office will be consulted throughout the process. Additionally, the Chancellor’s designee will consult with the campus Title IX Officer on the appropriateness of the proposed discipline before approving or disapproving it.

**V. CORRECTIVE OR OTHER ACTIONS (Stage 3)**

**A. PPSM Covered Staff: Decision Approval and Implementation**

Following approval by the Chancellor’s designee, the respondent’s supervisor will implement the approved decision in accordance with applicable PPSMs, including PPSM-62 and PPSM-64.

1. **No Further Action**

   The supervisor may propose to resolve the matter without taking any further action. This proposal will be reviewed by the Chancellor’s designee for approval. In the event it is approved, this decision and its rationale will be promptly communicated to both the complainant and the respondent.
2. **Action Not Requiring Notice of Intent**

The supervisor may propose corrective or remedial actions that do not amount to corrective action as defined by PPSM 62 or termination under PPSM 64. The proposed actions will be reviewed by the Chancellor’s designee for approval.

In the event it is approved, the decision will be implemented by the supervisor and the decision and its terms and rationale will be promptly communicated to both the complainant and the respondent.

3. **Notice of Intent**

The supervisor may propose to issue a notice of intent to institute corrective action in accordance with PPSM-62 or notice of intent to terminate in accordance with PPSM-64. The proposed terms of the notice of intent will be reviewed by the Chancellor’s designee for approval. In the event it is approved, the decision will be implemented by the supervisor and the notice of intent will issued.

Following the provision of a notice of intent, corrective action will be taken in accordance with PPSM-62 and/or actions to terminate will be taken in accordance with PPSM-64. The terms of the implemented action and its rationale will be promptly communicated to both the complainant and the respondent.

**B. Non-Faculty Academic Personnel: Decision Approval and Implementation**

Following approval by the Chancellor’s designee, the respondent’s supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority will implement the approved action in accordance with APM-150.

1. **No Further Action**

The supervisor or appropriate administrative authority may propose to resolve the matter without taking any further action. This proposal will be reviewed by the Chancellor’s designee for approval. In the event it is approved, this decision and its rationale will be promptly communicated to both the complainant and the respondent.

2. **Informal Resolution**

The supervisor or appropriate administrative authority may propose an informal resolution in accordance with APM-150, which may include discipline and/or other corrective or remedial measures. The proposed informal resolution and its terms will be reviewed by the Chancellor’s designee for approval. Informal resolution can be achieved at any time prior to the final imposition of dismissal or corrective action.

In the event the informal resolution is approved and agreed to by the respondent, the complainant will be promptly informed of its terms and the rationale.
3. Notice of Intent

The supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority may propose to issue a notice of intent instituting dismissal or other corrective action in accordance with APM-150. The proposed terms of the notice of intent shall be reviewed by the Chancellor’s designee for approval.

Following the provision of a notice of intent, corrective action or termination will be implemented in accordance with APM-150. The terms of the implemented action and its rationale will be promptly communicated to both the complainant and the respondent.

C. Timeframe for Implementation of Decision; Extension for Good Cause

The supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority should implement his or her approved decision promptly, typically within forty (40) business days of receipt of the notice of investigation outcome and accompanying investigation report. If the matter has not been otherwise resolved within forty (40) business days, a notice of intent will be issued.

Extensions to this timeline may be granted by the Chancellor’s designee for good cause with written notice to the complainant and the respondent stating the reason for the extension and the projected new timeline.

VI. PROCESS FOLLOWING ACTION TAKEN

In the event that a PPSM-covered respondent submits a complaint under PPSM-70, or a non-faculty academic appointee respondent submits a grievance under APM-140, the Chancellor’s designee will ensure that both the complainant and the respondent receive regular updates regarding the status of the complaint or grievance.

The complainant may follow processes appropriate to their own personnel or student policies.

Subsequent to any final decision, the Chancellor’s designee will promptly inform the complainant and the respondent of the decision, including any final decision on discipline, and its rationale.