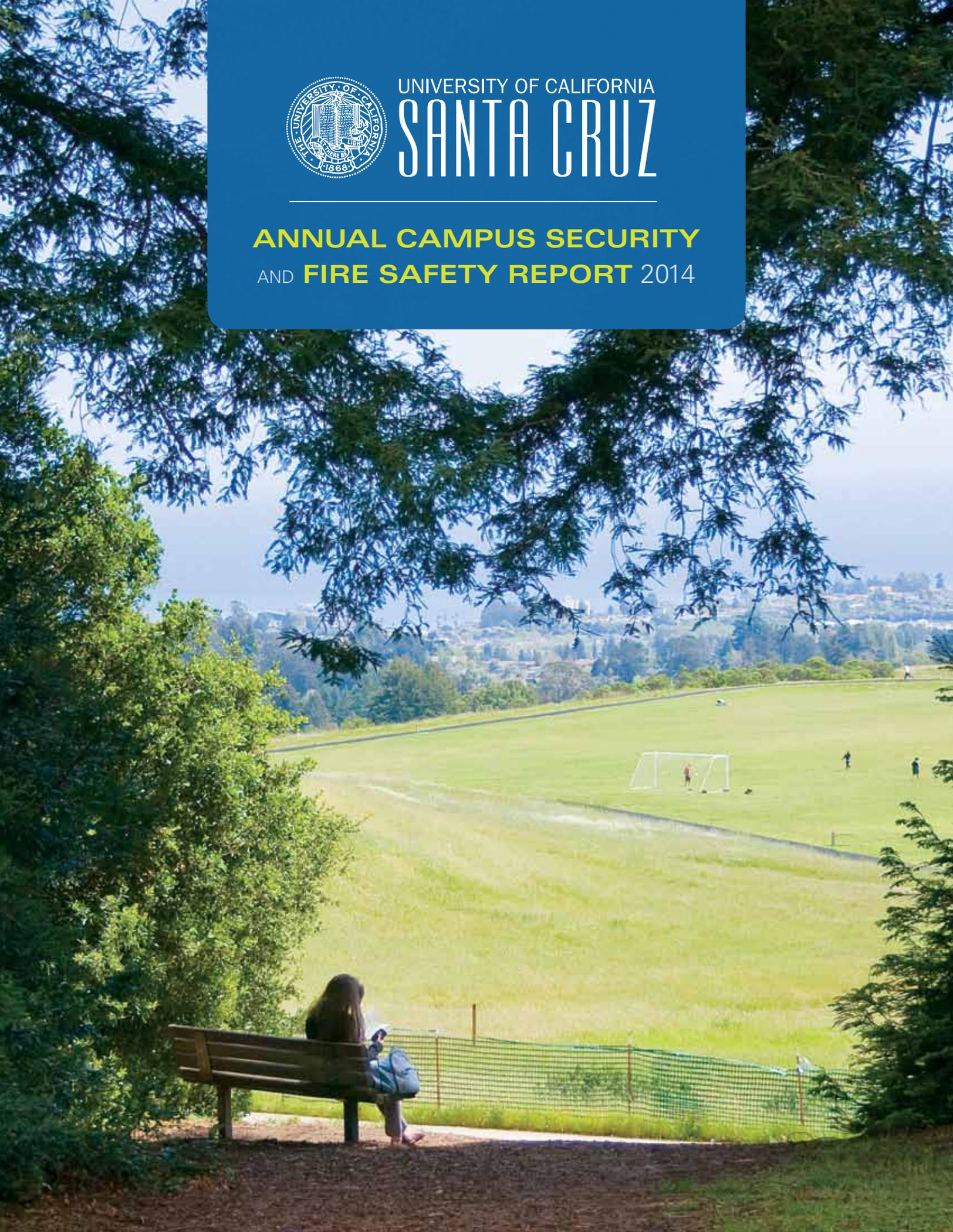




UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SANTA CRUZ

**ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY
AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT 2014**





NONDISCRIMINATION POLICY STATEMENT

UC Santa Cruz, in accordance with applicable Federal and State law and University policy, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender, gender expression, gender identity, pregnancy, physical or mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, ancestry, marital status, age, sexual orientation, citizenship, or service in the uniformed services. The University also prohibits sexual harassment. This nondiscrimination policy covers admission, access, treatment in UC Santa Cruz programs and activities, and employment. UC Santa Cruz policy also prohibits retaliation for bringing a complaint of discrimination or participating in a complaint process or investigation pursuant to this policy.

Moreover, the University of California prohibits retaliation against a person who reports a Clery violation. This protection also extends to anyone who assists someone with a report and anyone involved in an investigation or resolution of a sexual harassment or sexual violence report. Retaliation includes, but is not limited to, threats, intimidation, coercion, reprisals, and/or harmful (adverse) actions related to employment or education.

Any member of the University community who participates in retaliation may be subject to disciplinary action, including dismissal, according to the University disciplinary procedures. More information can be found at: policy.ucop.edu/doc/1100171/Whistleblower.

Inquiries regarding the University's nondiscrimination policies may be directed to the Harassment and Discrimination Prevention and Investigation Unit (HDPIU), and can be reached at 831-459-2462, ttsugawa@ucsc.edu.

Inquiries regarding UC Santa Cruz's affirmative action, equal employment opportunity and disability accommodations may be directed to the Office of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion at 831-459-3676, cbene@ucsc.edu.

Inquiries regarding the UC Santa Cruz Policy on Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking, the UC Policy on Sexual Harassment, and Title IX may be directed to the Title IX Office at 831-459-2462, ttsugawa@ucsc.edu.

Student inquiries regarding disability or disability accommodations may be addressed to the Director, Disability Resource Center at 831-459-2089, drc@ucsc.edu.

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Dear UC Santa Cruz Community,

The *Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report for 2014*, with crime and fire statistics, is now available. By reading this report you will gain a better understanding of the crime prevention and fire safety efforts occurring on our campus so that you may actively support and participate in maintaining a safe campus.

This report contains information on safety and security prevention and protection programs, policies and procedures for reporting crime and hazardous conditions, victim assistance programs, fire prevention programs, resource information and safety and security information. This information will assist you in maintaining your safety and security while on the UC Santa Cruz campus or at an off-site location. In addition, crime and fire statistics are listed for your review and information.

Included in this report are comprehensive reporting options and services for victims of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking, as well as information about associated policies and procedures. Statistics for these crimes are also included for the calendar year 2014.

Among major crimes reported to the UC Santa Cruz Police Department in 2014 was one arrest for attempted homicide and domestic violence. A student was arrested in December 2014 after officers responded to reports of domestic violence at a campus residence hall. The victim was taken by ambulance to a hospital for treatment and released. The suspect later pled guilty and was sentenced.

Also, in November 2014, California voters approved Proposition 47, which reduced penalties for certain nonserious and nonviolent property and drug crimes. This year's report takes the Proposition 47 changes into account and is a force behind the decline in the reporter number of drug and liquor disciplinary actions.

We encourage you to take the time to read this report. If you have any questions or comments please contact the UC Santa Cruz Police Department at 831-459-2231 or police@ucsc.edu, or the Title IX Office at 831-459-2462 or ttsugawa@ucsc.edu.

More information can also be found at police.ucsc.edu, fire.ucsc.edu, safe.ucsc.edu and care.ucsc.edu.

Sincerely,

Nader Oweis
Chief of Police
UC Santa Cruz Police Department

Tracey Tsugawa
Title IX Officer
UC Santa Cruz

PREFACE

Choosing a postsecondary institution is a major decision for students and their families. Along with academic, financial and geographic considerations, the issue of campus safety is a vital concern. In 1990, Congress enacted the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 (Title II of Public Law 101-542), which amended the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA). This act required all postsecondary institutions participating in HEA's Title IV student financial assistance programs to disclose campus crime statistics and security information. The Act was amended in 1992, 1998, and 2000. The 1998 amendments renamed the law the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act in memory of a student who was slain in her dorm room in 1986. It is generally referred to as the Clery Act.

In 2008, the Higher Education Opportunity Act or HEOA (Public Law 110-315) reauthorized and expanded the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. HEOA amended the Clery Act and created additional safety and security related requirements for institutions. Although HEA, as amended, is the law that governs the administration of all federal higher education programs, as used in this report, HEA refers only to the Clery Act and HEOA safety and security related requirements.

In 2013, President Obama signed a bill that strengthened and reauthorized the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Included in the bill was the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE), which amended the Clery Act and affords additional rights to campus victims of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

More information about the Clery Act can be found at: clerycenter.org.

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY:

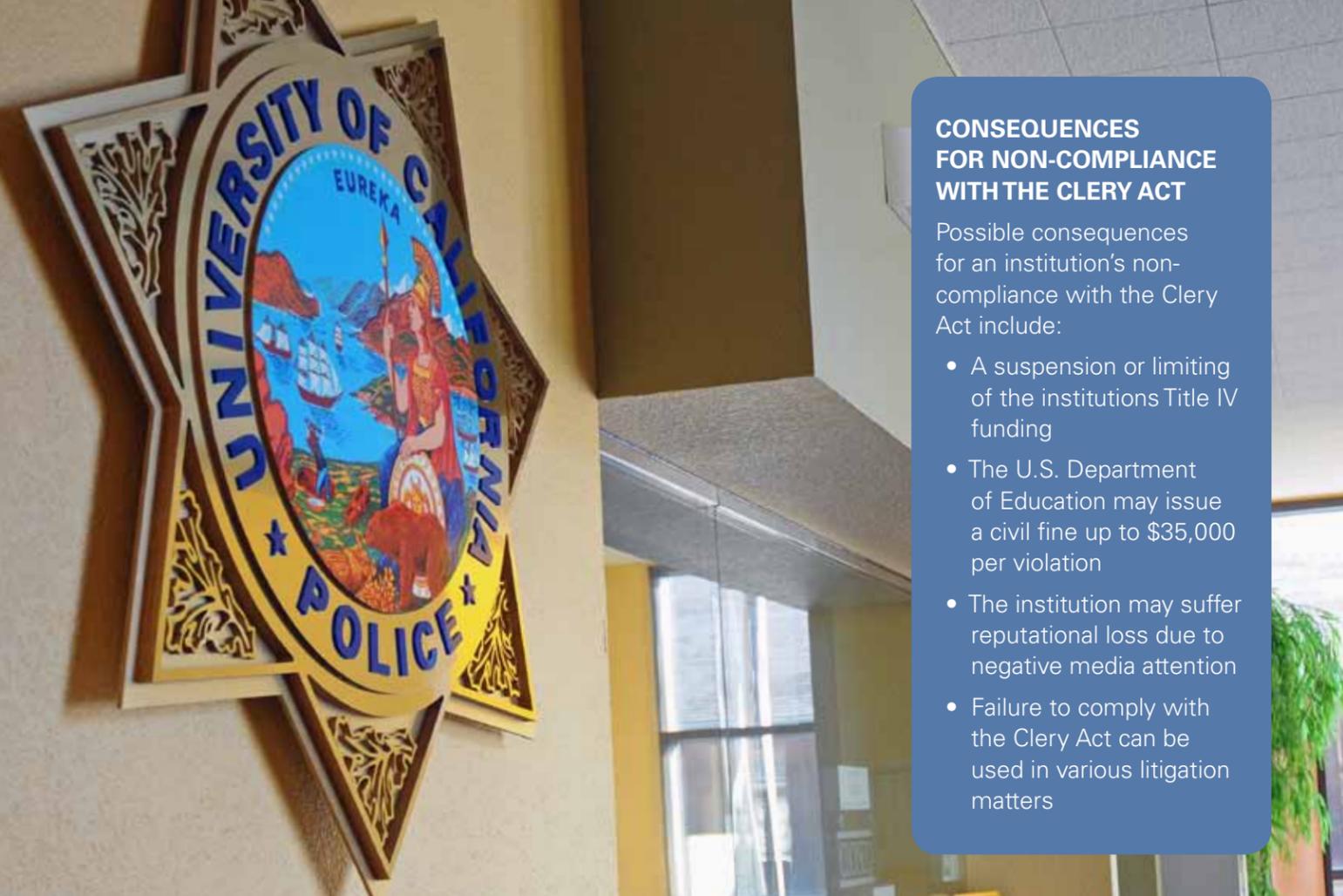
Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report

On October 1 of each year an e-mail notification is sent to all enrolled students, academic and staff personnel that provides the website to access this report. This report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus; in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by UC Santa Cruz; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from, the campus.

The report also includes information on fire protection systems, fire prevention policies, as well as institutional policies concerning other safety and security matters. Community members, students, academic and staff personnel, and guests are encouraged to immediately report all crimes and public safety related incidents to the UC Santa Cruz Police Department.

A copy of this report may be obtained by contacting the UC Santa Cruz Police Department, 1156 High Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, 831-459-2231 x 1 or by accessing the following website: police.ucsc.edu/crime-prevention/fire-clery-2014.pdf.

The UC Santa Cruz Police Department submits the annual crime and fire statistics published in this report to the U.S. Department of Education (DOE). The statistical information gathered by the DOE is available to the public through its website: ed.gov.



CONSEQUENCES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE CLERY ACT

Possible consequences for an institution's non-compliance with the Clery Act include:

- A suspension or limiting of the institutions Title IV funding
- The U.S. Department of Education may issue a civil fine up to \$35,000 per violation
- The institution may suffer reputational loss due to negative media attention
- Failure to comply with the Clery Act can be used in various litigation matters

CLERY COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

In order to assist the University administration with achieving annual compliance with the Clery Act, UC Santa Cruz has appointed members of the campus community to the Campus Clery Act Compliance Committee. The overall charge of the Campus Clery Act Compliance Committee is to plan and facilitate activities that will directly support the campus in achieving compliance.

In part, coordination and documentation for compliance is managed through the UC Santa Cruz Police Department and Title IX Office. The committee consists of members from the following departments at UC Santa Cruz:

- | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Department • HDPIU/Title IX • Academic Personnel Office • Admissions • CHES (Colleges Housing and Educational Services) • Dean of Students • Emergency Management and Business Continuity Office • Environmental Health and Safety • Executive Vice-Chancellor and Provost Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Marshal • Campus Counsel • Human Resources • ITS (Information and Technology Services) • Office for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion • Public Information Officer • Risk and Safety Services • Risk Management • Student Health Center • Student Conduct • Women's Center |
|--|--|

DISCLOSURE OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Many crimes are not reported to the police. As such, by collecting data through established guidelines from other sources, UC Santa Cruz is able to obtain a more accurate count of crimes on campus and affiliated locations. A crime is reported when a witness, a victim, a third party, or the offender, regardless of that person's affiliation, brings the crime to the attention of law enforcement or a campus security authority. In turn, UC Santa Cruz discloses crimes in the statistical portion of this report regardless of whether the crimes have been investigated by the police, and regardless of whether a finding of guilt or responsibility has been assigned.

UC Santa Cruz makes a good faith effort to obtain the statistics by requesting them, in writing, from non-police campus security authorities and law enforcement agencies. UC Santa Cruz relies on the information obtained but is not responsible if the information is inaccurate or not provided.

UC Santa Cruz also gathers statistical information about fires at on-campus student housing facilities. The Campus Fire Marshal collects this information from a variety of sources including campus security authorities, City of Santa Cruz Fire Department personnel, and other reporting parties.

The 2014 *UC Santa Cruz Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report* is a resource for the campus community to make informed decisions about their safety. Clery Act statistics for the University of California, Santa Cruz campus for the previous three years are available [at the end of this report](#). For questions regarding the preparation of the *Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report*, please call 831-459-2231 and ask for the Records and Communications Manager.

COMPILATION OF ANNUAL CRIME STATISTICS

The current *Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report* has been compiled for the previous calendar year (2014) from crime reports received by the UC Santa Cruz Police Department; from crime statistics received from other police agencies having jurisdiction over non-campus UC Santa Cruz affiliated, owned, or controlled property; from crime reports received in response to written requests sent to non-police campus security authorities; and from reports received through established reporting guidelines. The report also includes disciplinary referrals to Student Conduct for drug, alcohol, weapons, and other Clery Act crimes not otherwise reported as an arrest or crime.

The types of crimes or incidents collected include the following:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal homicide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter • Negligent Manslaughter • Sex Offenses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape • Fondling • Incest • Statutory rape • Robbery • Aggravated Assault • Burglary • Motor Vehicle Theft (Stolen vehicles) • Arson | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weapon Violations (e.g. Possession, Brandishing) • Alcohol Violation (e.g. Minor in Possession) • Drug Violations • Hate Crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larceny-Theft • Simple Assault • Intimidation • Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property • Dating Violence • Domestic Violence • Stalking |
|--|--|

DESIGNATED REPORTERS

Campus Security Authorities

Even at institutions with a police department on campus, a student who is a victim of a crime may be more inclined to report it to someone other than the police. For this reason the Clery Act requires all institutions to collect crime reports from a variety of individuals and organizations that the Clery Act refers to as Campus Security Authorities (CSA).

A CSA is an official of the University who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. They are usually found in departments responsible for, but not limited to, student and campus activities, safety/security, discipline, housing, athletics, or human resources. This designation also includes any individual who has been specified by UC Santa Cruz to receive and report offenses.

CSAs are responsible for immediately reporting crimes and incidents that occur on the UC Santa Cruz campus or affiliated property to the UC Santa Cruz Police Department. More information about CSA responsibility is located at: police.ucsc.edu/crime-prevention/documents/UC%20Clery%20Act%20Training_July2013FINAL.pdf. In addition, a CSA crime report form has been developed to assist in reporting crimes or incidents associated with the Clery Act, and this form is located at: ucsc-advocate.symplicity.com/public_report/index.php/pid616159.

CSAs include individuals from the following departments and units:

- UC Santa Cruz Police Department
- Campus Housing and Education Services
- College Administrative Officers/Assistant College Administrative Officers
- Coordinators of Residential Education
- Community Safety Program (CSOs)
- Resident Advisors
- Dean of Students
- Office of Physical Education, Recreation and Sports
- Title IX
- Student Organization Advising and Resources

- Divisional Deans and Department Chairs
- College Provosts

Responsible Employees

A responsible employee includes any employee: who has the authority to take action to redress sexual violence; who has been given the duty of reporting incidents of sexual violence or any other misconduct by students to the Title IX coordinator or other appropriate designee; or whom a student could reasonably believe has this authority or duty.

Subject to the exemption for counseling employees, a responsible employee must report to the school's Title IX coordinator, or other appropriate designee, all relevant details about the alleged sexual violence that the student or another person has shared and that the University will need to determine what occurred and to resolve the situation. This includes the names of the alleged perpetrator (if known), the student who experienced the alleged sexual violence, other students involved in the alleged sexual violence, as well as relevant facts, including the date, time, and location.

California Mandatory Reporting Laws

As outlined by Penal Code §368 and Welfare and Institutions Code §15600 et al., the California Legislature enacted recent laws to require elderly and dependent adult care custodians, health practitioners, Adult Protective Services staff, law enforcement, and other designated agencies to report and to investigate incidents of abuse/neglect. The categories of abuse and neglect that must be reported by mandated parties now include: physical, sexual, financial, isolation, abandonment, abduction, neglect, mental suffering, and self-neglect.

California Penal Code §11160 requires prompt, mandatory reporting to the local law enforcement agency by healthcare practitioners (such as those at the Cowell Student Health Center) when they provide medical services to a person they know or reasonably suspect is suffering from wounds inflicted by a firearm or as a result of assaultive or abusive conduct.

The Child Abuse Neglect and Reporting Act (CANRA), codified in California Penal Code §§11164-



11174.3, requires that employers of mandated reporters (as defined in the Act) promote identification and reporting of child abuse or neglect. It is the policy of the University of California to comply with its obligations under the Act; to require that all University employees and administrators who are mandated reporters make required reports to child protection or law enforcement agencies; and, more broadly, to encourage all members of the University community who observe, have actual knowledge of, or reasonably suspect child abuse or neglect at a University facility or perpetrated by University personnel to promptly report the concern to appropriate law enforcement, external officials and University officials. More information about the University of California CANRA Policy can be found at: policy.ucop.edu/doc/4000603/CANRA.

California Assembly Bill 1433 (Gatto)— Student Safety Bill

Pursuant to California Education Code §§ 67380(a)(6)(A), 67381 and 67383(a), the UC Santa Cruz Police Department must report immediately or as soon as practicably possible to the appro-

priate local law enforcement agency, all reports received by a CSA of any Part 1 violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime, committed on or off campus. This includes reports victims make directly to CSAs as well as reports victims make to other University employees that are then conveyed to the UC Santa Cruz Police Department or other CSAs.

Such reports will include, when the victim has consented to being identified:

- The name and characteristics of the victim;
- The name and characteristics of the perpetrator if known;
- Description of the incident, including location and date and time; and
- Any report number assigned to the police incident report documenting the investigation being conducted by the jurisdictional agency.

If the victim does not consent to being identified, the alleged assailant shall not be identified in the information disclosed to the local law enforcement agency.

REPORTING PROCEDURES

UC Santa Cruz strongly encourages immediate reports of crimes, emergencies, and/or suspicious, disturbing, or threatening behaviors to the UC Santa Cruz Police Department. Prompt reporting ensures an appropriate response, the consideration of the issuance of a Timely Warning or an Emergency Notification, and assists in properly gathered statistics. Crimes or incidents occurring outside of the UC Santa Cruz jurisdiction should be reported immediately to the agency having jurisdiction where the incident occurred.

Under circumstances prescribed in Government Code §6254(f), information from police reports may be released. Whenever possible and pursuant to Penal Code §293, the UC Santa Cruz Police Department withholds information that may identify victims of crime or other activity.

Confidential Clery Reporting Process

If victims do not wish or are unable to file a police report, they, or others acting on their behalf, can report crimes informally and confidentially (no names or criminal investigation) to any non-police CSA. In general, reports from non-police CSAs are confidential, unless the victim gives permission to document identifying information or for police to investigate. This information is used to compile statistics, to avoid duplicate or inaccurate statistical reporting, and to assign reports to appropriate Clery Act and FBI crime classifications. Only statistical information obtained from these confidential reports will be included as part of the *Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report*.

UC Santa Cruz encourages professional counselors (including confidential victim advocates) and pastoral (religious) counselors to inform victims they counsel, if and when they deem it appropriate, of these procedures for reporting crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in crime statistics.



OVERVIEW OF THE UC SANTA CRUZ POLICE DEPARTMENT AND CAMPUS EMERGENCY RESPONSE

UC Santa Cruz Police Department

The UC Santa Cruz Police Department has primary law enforcement jurisdiction over the University of California, Santa Cruz, and other properties (owned, leased or controlled) affiliated with the Regents of the University of California. Crime prevention and apprehension of those who commit crimes within the Department's jurisdiction is part of the mission of the UC Santa Cruz Police Department.

UC Santa Cruz police officers are duly sworn peace officers under Penal Code §830.2. The officers are armed and have the same authority to make arrests under the law as municipal police officers. Officers patrol the UC Santa Cruz campus and off-campus locations 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. They enforce applicable local, state, and federal laws and provide a full range of police-related services, including immediate response to medical and fire emergencies.

The UC Santa Cruz Police Department operates a 911 Dispatch Center 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and can receive calls from a cell phone, landline phone, blue light phone, emergency call box, elevator phone or TDD machine.

Working with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

The UC Santa Cruz Police Department has written agreements with surrounding law enforcement agencies to share information and resources, monitor and record criminal activity by students at non-campus locations, and works closely with these agencies to respond to crime. In addition, when necessary the department collaborates with state and federal agencies.

By mutual agreement with state and federal agencies, the UC Santa Cruz Police Department maintains access to the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Network (NLETS) and the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications Network (CLETS). These computer databases are used for accessing criminal history data, nationwide police records, Department of Motor Vehicle information, as well as other local, state and federal law enforcement information.

PHONE NUMBER	WHEN TO CALL
Any kind of emergency situation with serious threat to life or property.	9-1-1
Any kind of emergency situation with serious threat to life or property, if unable to dial 9-1-1 from phone being used.	831-459-2231 ext. 1
Non-emergency police related calls, 24 hours.	831-459-2231 ext. 1
TDD, Telecommunications Device for the Deaf, 24 hours.	831-459-4980
Anonymous crime tips can be made by calling the Crime Tip Line or at police.ucsc.edu/report .	831-459-3TIP or 831-459-3847 or 800-403-4744
Blue light phones, emergency elevator phones and emergency call boxes may be used to contact the dispatch center in emergency situations. These phones are located throughout the campus.	Link to the map of blue light phones: http://emergency.ucsc.edu/about/blue-light-phone-map.pdf
If there is a fire and no telephone is available, activate one of the fire alarm manual pull stations located throughout campus buildings.	
Night Safety Escort Program, Monday through Thursday from 8:30 pm to 12:15 am. Available during the fall, winter and spring quarters only.	831-459-2100
CHES Community Safety Officer Dispatch Line, nightly from 7:00 pm to 3:00 am.	831-459-2100
CARE Advocate Office	831-459-2273 (CARE)
Title IX Officer	831-459-2462
Physical Plant Work Order Desk to report a building issues during normal business hours	831-459-4444

Through coordination with local law enforcement agencies, any information about criminal activity by students and employees on campus or at non-campus locations may be provided to the UC Santa Cruz Police Department. That information may also be provided to the Dean of Students, Academic Personnel Office, Staff Human Resources, or other University officials for any required follow up actions.

Daily Police Logs

The Daily Crime Log lists crimes reported to and/or responded to by the UC Santa Cruz Police Department for the previous 60 days. The log is updated within two business days of the report to campus police, unless the disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim. The information listed in the log includes the nature of the crime, general location, date/time occurred, disposition, and date reported. The Daily Crime Log is kept in the Police Department Records Unit and upon request is immediately available to the public during the Records Unit business hours. Any information pertaining to the Daily Crime Log that is older than the previous 60 days can be made available upon request within two business days.

Information may be withheld from the Daily Crime Log if there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of the information would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence. Nonetheless, the information must be disclosed once any of the adverse effects described above are no longer likely to occur.

Individuals may view the Daily Crime Log during business hours at the UC Santa Cruz Police Department, 1156 High Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

City of Santa Cruz Fire Department

During the period covered by this report, the City of Santa Cruz Fire Department, housed at the campus fire station, provided 24/7 fire protection and Advanced Life Support (ALS) response to the campus. At least one Paramedic was on duty on

each shift to ensure ALS capabilities, and at least one member of each shift was also certified as a Hazardous Materials Technician for responses to chemical spills and other HAZMAT emergencies both on campus and through the Santa Cruz Hazardous Materials Interagency Team (SCHMIT).

UC Santa Cruz Office of Emergency Services

The Office of Emergency Services consists of the Fire Marshal, a Deputy Fire Marshal, and the Director of Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs. The UC Santa Cruz Fire Marshal is a Designated Campus Fire Marshal (DCFM) under a Memorandum of Understanding with the California Office of the State Fire Marshal. This provides the DCFM with authority to conduct fire prevention activities and enforce the California Fire Code at UC Santa Cruz facilities.



EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION AND TIMELY WARNING PROCEDURES

UC Santa Cruz provides two categories of Clery Act required communications: Emergency Notification and Timely Warning.

When appropriate, University officials, without delay, determine the method and content of the notification necessary to be provided in an Emergency Notification or Timely Warning. The University issues a notification to the University community unless the incident was discussed with a pastoral/professional counselor in confidence or doing so would compromise efforts to assist a victim or address the emergency.

Annually, the CruzAlert system is tested. Activations to real time incidents are not considered part of the testing process. Members of the UC Santa Cruz community are encouraged to take responsibility for regularly checking and updating their Emergency Notification information at cruzalert.ucsc.edu.

Emergency Notification – CruzAlert

The campus maintains an emergency notification system branded as CruzAlert to send Emergency Notifications via phone, email and text messaging. An Emergency Notification involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of those on campus (i.e. earthquake, active shooter, extreme weather conditions, wild land fire, hazardous material incident, health outbreak such as measles, etc.).

All campus email addresses (students, academic and staff personnel) and business phone numbers (academic and staff personnel) are loaded into CruzAlert automatically. Student phone numbers are collected during class registration and are automatically loaded into CruzAlert unless a student chooses to opt-out of receiving phone messages. Academic and staff personnel can also register additional phone numbers or e-mail addresses.

All members of the UC Santa Cruz community are notified on an annual basis that they are encouraged to notify the UC Santa Cruz Police Department of any situation or incident on campus that requires an Emergency Notification.

The UC Santa Cruz Police Department and Santa Cruz Fire Department have the responsibility of responding to—and summoning the necessary resources—to mitigate, investigate and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation. In addition, they have a responsibility to respond to such incidents, to determine if the situation does, in fact, pose a threat to the community. If a threat to the community is confirmed, federal law requires that the institution immediately notify the community or the appropriate segments of the community that may be affected by the situation.

In addition, if an emergency only affects facilities geographically separate from the main campus and does not also affect the main campus, notification to those buildings may be made in consult with the appropriate public safety agency having jurisdiction of that area. In this case, the official responsible for that facility will coordinate with the local public safety agency and the UC Santa Cruz Police Department to ensure that Emergency Notification requirements are met.



All buildings on campus are equipped with fire alarm systems. These fire alarm systems constitute the Emergency Notification method for fire emergencies in these buildings. Additional notifications will only be made if there is a hazard to individuals outside of the involved building, such as a threat of fire spread or a secondary hazard such as a hazardous materials release.

Timely Warning

A Timely Warning provides information about criminal activity that poses a potential threat to the campus community, and will aid in the prevention of similar crimes. Timely Warnings are generally in the form of bulletins sent by e-mail or posted on the police or campus website.

Timely Warnings differ from Emergency Notifications, and include tips and resources for the community. Printed copies of bulletins may also be posted in affected areas.

CruzAlert Emergency Notification and Timely Warning Procedures

The campus has developed procedures and delegated message initiation authority to ensure that an Emergency Notification or Timely Warning can be sent without delay.

The following individuals have the authority to initiate the Emergency Notification and Timely Warning process based on the emergency situation and operational requirements:

- Any formally identified Incident Commander
- Any sworn UC Santa Cruz Police Officer
- Any UC Santa Cruz Police Department Dispatcher
- UC Santa Cruz Emergency Management Duty Officer or Deputy Emergency Management Duty Officer
- UC Santa Cruz Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Director
- Authorized Public Information Officer

When necessary, the UC Santa Cruz Police Department Dispatch Center, Emergency Management Duty Officer, Deputy Emergency Management Duty Officer or authorized Public Information Officer activates the CruzAlert or Timely Warning notification system. Additional communications to the larger Santa Cruz community may also be provided by the Public Information/Communications Office, which maintains contacts with local print, radio and television media outlets. In addition to CruzAlert, the campus may also disseminate emergency information to campus affiliates via the following methods:

- UC Santa Cruz homepage (ucsc.edu)
- UC Santa Cruz Police Department homepage (police.ucsc.edu)
- UC Santa Cruz Emergency Management and Business Continuity homepage (emergency.ucsc.edu)
- Social networking sites including Twitter and Facebook
- 831-459-INFO information message line
- KZSC (88.1 FM) campus radio station (kzsc.org)
- Community Crime Bulletins may also be posted at bus stops, residence halls and other campus gathering locations.



EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Emergency Operations Plan

Under the guidance of the Director of Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs, UC Santa Cruz has a comprehensive emergency management program, which utilizes a formal Emergency Operations Plan for preparing for, responding to and recovering from emergencies. When necessary, an Emergency Operations Center is activated and staffed with trained employees to coordinate the response to major emergencies. Annually, UC Santa Cruz conducts training sessions, emergency exercises and tests of emergency systems in compliance with the Clery Act and other state and federal requirements. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution. More information is available at: emergency.ucsc.edu.

Emergency Procedures

The UC Santa Cruz Office of Emergency Services website, emergency.ucsc.edu/emergency-management/preparedness, includes information about campus level emergency procedures; incident priorities and performance expectations; evacuation guidelines; and local contingency and continuity planning requirements. University departments are responsible for developing more specific plans and procedures covering their areas of responsibility, including building evacuation procedures, unit business continuity plans and other contingency protocols.

UC Santa Cruz Police Officers, Santa Cruz Firefighters, and academic and staff personnel with emergency response duties have received training in the Incident Command System (ICS), which is utilized when responding to incidents in the community. General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures for UC Santa Cruz are publicized each year as part of UC Santa Cruz's Clery Act compliance efforts, and is available on the Office of Emergency Services Management website at emergency.ucsc.edu.

Evacuation Drills and Testing Procedures

Evacuation (fire) drills are conducted annually by UC Santa Cruz Office of Emergency Services for all on-campus student-housing facilities. Additional evacuation drills are also conducted on request.

Participants are trained on the locations of emergency exits and general evacuation paths for their building for a short-term evacuation during these exercises. Designated locations for long-term evacuations may vary based on time of day, location of the building being evacuated, the availability of the various designated emergency gathering locations on campus, and other factors such as the location and nature of the threat. In both short-term and long-term building evacuations, UC Santa Cruz police officers, UC Santa Cruz Office of Emergency Services staff, and building staff on the scene will communicate information regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in the case of a fire or other emergency. In addition to educating the occupants of each building about the evacuation procedures during the drill, the process also provides UC Santa Cruz an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm systems.

MONITORING AND RECORDING OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Off-Campus Criminal Activity

UC Santa Cruz does not have any officially recognized student organizations that have housing facilities off-campus. Typically, the Santa Cruz Police Department responds to calls involving private property within the city limits. Santa Cruz Police Department is not required to notify or involve the UC Santa Cruz Police Department when responding to these calls for service, but may do this out of courtesy for situations involving a student, staff or academic personnel. This information may be provided to appropriate University officials for disciplinary action or the referral to appropriate resources.

Agreements with Community Partners

UC Santa Cruz has developed agreements with community partners who regularly assist the UC Santa Cruz Police Department with investigative resources and victim services. These agreements form the basis for a collaborative working effort between law enforcement and victim services for the prevention of regional crime and the apprehension of criminal suspects. The UC Santa Cruz Police Department has formal agreements with Walnut Avenue Women's Center and Monarch Services, which allow for joint efforts to be made to assist victims of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.

Monitoring and Recording of Criminal Activities at Non-campus Locations

When students or employees are identified as the victims or suspects of any Part 1 violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime that occurs within a local law enforcement agency's jurisdiction, and/or when a local law enforcement agency acts as first responder to an incident on the University Campus or at a non-campus University location the UC Santa Cruz Police Department is notified.

The sharing of information allows the UC Santa Cruz Police Department to determine whether the issuance of an Emergency Notification or Timely Warning is necessary. In addition, it allows for the compilation of statistical information.

Program Participation Agreement

UC Santa Cruz will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the University against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, UC Santa Cruz will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

Loss of Aid

Student eligibility for financial aid may be suspended if a student is convicted of a drug offense while receiving federal student aid (Title IV, HEA

grant, loan, or work-study assistance (HEA Sec. 484(r) (1)); (20 U.S.C. 1091(r) (1))). When completing the FAFSA, students will be asked whether they had a drug conviction for an offense that occurred while receiving federal student aid. If the answer is yes, students will be provided a worksheet to help determine whether their conviction affects their eligibility for federal student aid.

If eligibility for federal student aid has been suspended due to a drug conviction, students can regain eligibility early by successfully completing an approved drug rehabilitation program or by passing two unannounced drug tests administered by an approved drug rehabilitation program. If students are convicted of a drug-related offense after submitting the FAFSA, they may lose eligibility for federal student aid, and may be liable for returning any financial aid received during a period of ineligibility.

If students are convicted of a forcible or non-forcible sexual offense, and are subject to an involuntary civil commitment upon completion of a period of incarceration for that offense, they cannot receive a Federal Pell Grant. More information about financial aid can be found at: financialaid.ucsc.edu and studentaid.ed.gov/eligibility/criminal-convictions.

MISSING PERSONS

The UC Santa Cruz Police Department does not consider any report of a missing person to be routine and assumes that the missing person is in need of immediate assistance until the facts reveal otherwise. The UC Santa Cruz Police Department gives missing person cases priority over property-related cases and will not require any time frame to pass before beginning a missing person's investigation (Penal Code §14205).

The UC Santa Cruz Police Department renders assistance without delay to any person who wishes to report a missing person or runaway (Penal Code §14205). Reporting a missing person can be accomplished by a report via telephone or in person, which initiates the investigation. A report is accepted regardless of where the person was last seen, where the person resides or any other question of jurisdiction (Penal Code §14205). If an individual is not immediately located, the UC Santa Cruz Police Department enters the missing person into the appropriate missing person network.





If any person has reason to believe that a member of the University community is missing, they should immediately notify the UC Santa Cruz Police Department at 831-459-2231 x 1 or 911.

Missing Students

In addition to the information above, UC Santa Cruz notifies the student's designated emergency contact no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, UC Santa Cruz will notify the student's parent or legal guardian immediately after UC Santa Cruz Police Department has determined that the student has been missing.

In addition to registering an emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify, confidentially, an individual to be contacted by UC Santa Cruz in the event the student is determined to be missing. If a student has identified such an individual, UC Santa Cruz will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. A student who wishes to identify a confidential contact can do so when filling out the student housing online application. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement as appropriate.

Amber Alert

The AMBER Alert™ Program is a voluntary partnership between law enforcement agencies, broadcasters, transportation agencies and the wireless industry, to activate urgent bulletins in child abduction cases.

The following conditions must be met before activating an AMBER Alert (Government Code 8594(a)):

- a. Abduction has been determined to have occurred.
- b. The victim is 17 years of age or younger, or has a proven mental or physical disability.
- c. The victim is in imminent danger of serious injury or death.
- d. There is information available that, if provided to the public, could assist in the child's safe recovery.

Blue Alert

Blue Alerts may be issued when an officer is killed, injured or assaulted and the suspect may pose a threat to the public or other law enforcement personnel.

All of the following conditions must be met before activating a Blue Alert (Government Code § 8594.5):

- a. A law enforcement officer has been killed, suffered serious bodily injury or has been assaulted with a deadly weapon, and the suspect has fled the scene of the offense.
- b. The investigating law enforcement agency has determined that the suspect poses an imminent threat to the public or other law enforcement personnel.
- c. A detailed description of the suspect's vehicle or license plate is available for broadcast.
- d. Public dissemination of available information may help avert further harm or accelerate apprehension of the suspect.

Silver Alerts

Silver Alerts® is an emergency notification system for people who are 65 years of age or older and have been reported missing.

All of the following conditions must be met before activating a Silver Alert (Government Code § 8594.10):

- a. The missing person is 65 years of age or older.
- b. The department has utilized all available local resources.
- c. The investigating officer or supervisor has determined that the person is missing under unexplained or suspicious circumstances.
- d. The investigating officer or supervisor believes that the person is in danger because of age, health, mental or physical disability, environment or weather conditions, that the person is in the company of a potentially dangerous person, or that there are other factors indicating that the person may be in peril.
- e. There is information available that, if disseminated to the public, could assist in the safe recovery of the missing person.

HATE CRIMES

A hate crime is any criminal act or attempted criminal act directed against person(s), public agency or private institution based on the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or gender identity or because the agency or institution is identified or associated with a person or group of an identifiable race, gender, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or gender identity. A hate crime includes an act that results in injury, however slight, a verbal threat of violence that apparently can be carried out, an act that results in property damage; and property damage or other criminal act(s) directed against a private or public agency. Crimes routinely classified as misdemeanors can be felonies if committed because of bigotry.

The crime is considered a hate crime if sufficient objective facts are present to conclude that the offender's actions in whole or part were motivated by bias. Each case is assessed separately and investigators are alert to misleading or feigned facts, meant to give false impression of bias. Investigators do not count an incident as a hate crime based on the victim's perception alone.

A conviction cannot be based on speech alone, unless the speech itself threatens violence against a specific individual or group, and the defendant has the ability to carry out the threat. If you are the victim of or witness a hate crime, report it as soon as possible to the UC Santa Cruz Police Department. Hate/Bias Policy and procedures can be found at: reporthe.ucsc.edu/policies.

UC Santa Cruz is also required to report statistics for hate (bias) related crimes by the type of bias as defined below for the following classifications: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny, vandalism, intimidation, and simple assault (see definitions section).

If a hate crime occurs where there is an incident involving intimidation, vandalism, larceny, simple assault or other bodily injury, the law requires that



the statistic be reported as a hate crime even though there is no requirement to report the crime classification in any other area of the compliance document.

A hate or bias related crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense, which was motivated by the offender's bias. For example, a subject assaults a victim, which is a crime. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his bias against the victim's race, sexual orientation, etc., the assault is then also classified as a hate/bias crime.

OVERVIEW OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES CONCERNING SEXUAL ASSAULT, SEXUAL HARASSMENT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND STALKING

UC Santa Cruz seeks to create and maintain a safe environment in which all members of the university community—students, academic and staff personnel, and visitors—can learn and work free from the fear of sexual harassment, sexual assault and other forms of violence. UC Santa Cruz prohibits all forms of sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and other associated crimes.

The UC Interim Policy on Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence (June 17, 2015) and the UC Santa Cruz Policy on Sexual Harassment and UC Santa Cruz Policy on Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking (Interim March 2014) prohibit many forms of unwelcome conduct and any such behavior may violate law and University policy. The University will respond promptly and effectively to reports of sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking and will take appropriate actions to prevent, to correct, and when necessary, to discipline behaviors that violate these policies. More information on these policies can be found at safe.ucsc.edu/policies.

UC Santa Cruz is committed to the following goals:

- Providing clear and concise guidelines for victims to follow in the event that they or someone they know has experienced sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking.

- Assisting victims of sexual assault or sexual violence in obtaining necessary medical care, confidential support, and counseling, whether on or off-campus, and in understanding available reporting options.
- Providing effective prevention programs including education about how to identify situations that involve sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.
- Educating and training all staff members, including counselors, law enforcement officers, and academic personnel, about how to assist victims of sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking in a trauma informed way.
- Ensuring that disciplinary procedures are followed in the event that the alleged perpetrator is a UC Santa Cruz student or employee.

The Title IX Officer monitors compliance with these policies at all UC Santa Cruz properties, will review the policies and procedures on an annual basis, and make recommendations in the event that updates to prevention and education information are necessitated. In addition, the Title IX Officer will provide educational materials that may be needed to ensure full implementation of this policy. The policies, procedures and outreach materials and programs will be subject to a periodic re-assessment in order to maintain efficacy.

REPORTING SEXUAL ASSAULT, SEXUAL HARASSMENT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND STALKING

Any victim or witness has the option to report conduct that may constitute sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking to any supervisor, a confidential victim advocate, the Title IX Officer, a police officer, or Campus Security Authority (CSA). Most employees on the University campus are considered Responsible Employees under Title IX and are thus required to report any incidents, of which they have knowledge, to the Title IX Office.

Reporting options for victims include: criminal, administrative, and civil reporting, as well as non-reporting to confidential support services. Victims will be provided written information about the reporting options, protective



measures and accommodations available to them. The written notification includes the following information about student or employee's rights and options:

- How and to whom the alleged offense should be reported; including options for reporting to local or campus law enforcement authorities, the Title IX Office, and other 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.
- The rights of complainants regarding orders of protection, no contact directives, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders, issued by criminal or civil courts or by the university, and the university's responsibilities regarding such orders.
- The importance of preserving evidence as may be necessary to prove criminal domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or to obtain a protection order.
- Existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other services available both within the institution and the community.
- Options for, and how to request, available assistance to change academic, living, transportation, and working situations, and the University's responsibility to provide such accommodations, if reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to university police or local law enforcement.

The Reporting Options Handout can be found at: safe.ucsc.edu.

CRIMINAL REPORTING

UC Santa Cruz encourages any person who has experienced a sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, or any student, staff, or academic personnel who has witnessed a crime, to immediately report the incident to the UC Santa Cruz Police Department, confidentially, by calling 911 or 831-459-2231 x 1. The University recognizes it is a victim's choice to report a crime. If a victim chooses not to report the crime immediately, the report can be made at a later time. Tips can also be made anonymously to the UC Hotline at 800-403-4744.

The reasons for reporting to UC Santa Cruz Police are:

- To take action which may prevent further victimization, including issuing a Timely Warning or Emergency Notification to the campus community.
- To assist in the apprehension of a suspect.
- To assist in the collection of evidence and proper documentation for criminal prosecution.
- To have the incident recorded for purposes of reporting statistics about incidents that occur on campus.

Note: The University maintains publicly available recordkeeping without the inclusion of personally identifying information about the victim.

Once a police report is made, a UC Santa Cruz police officer will take a statement from the victim and any witnesses regarding the incident. The officer will ask the victims and witnesses questions to ascertain a description of the assailants, crime scene, weapons used, and other relevant information for successful apprehension and prosecution of the case. Be advised that questioning can be difficult and a victim may have a support person of their choice present during the interview. If the crime did not occur within the jurisdiction of UC Santa Cruz, the UC Santa Cruz Police Department may notify the appropriate authorities having jurisdiction on the victim's behalf or the victim may contact the appropriate law enforcement agency directly.



Evidence Preservation

Victims are encouraged to preserve all physical evidence as well as other evidence such as texts, emails, or other possible evidence. After a sexual assault, if the victim wishes to have a SART exam, whenever possible, a victim should not wash, use the toilet, or change clothing so that forensic evidence may be properly collected. SART stands for Sexual Assault Response Team and is the term used to describe an evidentiary medical exam, commonly referred to as an "evidence kit." Generally, it is best to collect forensic evidence within the first 24 hours following an assault. This may include a victim's clothing, sheets, etc.

A victim may arrange to have a SART exam through two avenues:

- **Police Report:** If the victim has made a report to the UC Santa Cruz Police Department or other law enforcement agency, the department or agency can authorize a SART exam. The department or law enforcement agency will then transport the victim to the hospital for the exam.
- **Non-Investigative Report:** If a victim does not wish to file a report with law enforcement, but still wants to have physical evidence collected in the event that the victim decides at a later date to file a police report, the victim may still receive a free SART exam by contacting the UC Santa Cruz Police Department who will then transport the victim to the hospital for the exam; or by going to a local hospital (Dominican Hospital) and requesting a SART exam. Because the hospital staff is mandated to report all sexual assaults, they will call the appropriate law enforcement agency; however, the victim has the right to decline speaking to law enforcement. At that point, if appropriate, the law enforcement agency will authorize the SART exam.

Regardless of whether a police report has been made, after the evidence has been collected through a SART exam, the evidence kit will be stored by law enforcement for up to two years to allow the victim time to make a decision about participating in a criminal investigation and prosecution.

If a victim chooses not to have evidence collected with a SART exam, it is still important to get medical attention. A medical exam in this case should include treatment of any physical injuries and preven-

tive measures for any sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy. This non-emergency treatment can be arranged with a family doctor or with the Cowell Student Health Center (on McLaughlin Drive, across the street from Colleges 9 & 10, 831-459-2500).

Civil Restraining/Protective Orders

A victim may choose to obtain a civil restraining order, also known as a protective order. Restraining orders are civil court orders to protect victims who have experienced or are reasonably in fear of physical violence, sexual assault, or stalking by another individual. In California one may request a Domestic Violence Restraining Order, Civil Harassment Restraining Order, Workplace Violence Restraining Order, or an Elder or Dependent Adult Abuse Restraining Order. Workplace Violence Orders (WV-100) may be filed on behalf of the victim by UC Santa Cruz. More information about obtaining a restraining order can be found at: courts.ca.gov/1260.htm. The University encourages victims to contact a Confidential Victim Advocate for information and assistance with this process. In addition, advocates at Monarch Services and Walnut Avenue Women's Center can assist with preparing and filing Domestic Violence or Civil Harassment Restraining Orders.

Criminal Protective Orders

A Criminal Protective Order (CPO) may be issued by a judge after a defendant is arrested, charged or found guilty of certain crimes against the victim. The District Attorney requests CPOs on behalf of victims. Additionally, victims can contact the Office of the District Attorney Victim/Witness Program (831-454-2400) to discuss their options and safety needs.

UC SANTA CRUZ ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTING

Any victim has the right to report to the Title IX Officer under the UC Santa Cruz Policy on Sexual Harassment and the UC Santa Cruz Policy on Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking (Interim March 2014). A Confidential Victim Advocate or a support person of the victim's choosing can assist a victim with contacting the Title IX Office and filing an administrative complaint. The Title IX Office will act promptly in response to reports of sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking by any member of the UC Santa Cruz community. Upon receipt of a report, the Title IX Office will work with a complainant and/or appropriate University officials to address the allegations, either through an informal resolution process (if appropriate) or a formal investigation process.

Informal Resolution

The Title IX Officer shall attempt to resolve any reports of sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking by informing, educating, mediating, or negotiating voluntary agreements in accordance with University policy. If no resolution can be reached that is acceptable to both parties and to the University, or if informal resolution is not an appropriate response to the alleged offenses, the Title IX Officer shall institute an investigation upon receipt of a signed complaint.

Formal Investigations

When a formal written complaint has been submitted, the Title IX Officer or designee will conduct an investigation with a fair and impartial process, in a trauma informed and culturally competent manner while respecting the rights of both the complainant and the respondent. The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether a violation of policy occurred. The investigation and conduct resolution process shall be completed as promptly as possible and within 60 working days of the date the request for a formal investigation was filed but may be extended with good cause. On occasion, the Title IX Officer will initiate a formal investigation without a written complaint due to the severity of the allegations reported, because of the frequency of allegations against the respondent, or for any other reason.



Amnesty Provision

An individual who participates as a complainant or witness in an investigation of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking will not be subject to disciplinary sanctions for a violation of the institution's student conduct policy at or near the time of the incident, unless the institution determines that the violation was egregious, including, but not limited to, an action that places the health or safety of any other person at risk or involves plagiarism, cheating, or academic dishonesty.

Interim and Remedial Measures

As part of an informal resolution process or before or during a formal investigation process, complainants may request changes to academic, living and working status, and transportation conditions or other interim protective and remedial measures. The University may provide such measures if the complainant requests them and if they are reasonably available. For example, a complainant may request a no contact directive, a lawful directive issued by a University official that prohibits contact between two or more parties. A no contact directive is appropriate when there is reason to believe that future contact will result in property damage, disruption, harassment, intimidation or threatening conduct or physical abuse. A complainant can contact a CARE advocate, Student Conduct officer, or the Title IX Officer for assistance with setting up interim measures. Whenever possible, the University will maintain as confidential, any accommodations or protective measures provided to the complainant, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide accommodations or protective measures.

Retaliation

In accordance with UC and UC Santa Cruz policy, retaliation against a person who reports sexual harassment or sexual violence, assists someone with a report of sexual harassment or sexual violence, or participates in any manner in an investigation or resolution of a sexual harassment or sexual violence report is strictly prohibited. Retaliation includes threats, intimidation, reprisals, and/or adverse actions related to employment or education. Such conduct by any member of the UC Santa Cruz community will not be tolerated and the University reserves the right to bring additional disciplinary action against a person alleged to have engaged in retaliation. Additionally, neither the University, an officer, employee, or agent of the University may retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their right or responsibilities to report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual harassment, or stalking.

Privacy

The University shall protect the privacy of individuals involved in a report of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking to the extent required by law and policy. A report of a possible violation of the university's policy may result in the gathering of extremely sensitive information about individuals in the University community. While such information is considered confidential, University policy regarding access to public records and disclosure of personal information may require disclosure of certain information relevant to the report. In such cases, every effort shall be made to redact the records in order to protect the privacy of individuals.

Any member of the University community who is found in violation either of these policies is subject to disciplinary action up to and including suspension or dismissal in accordance with the applicable University disciplinary procedure.

For more information about these policies and administrative procedures, contact the Title IX Officer at 831-459-2462.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING

If victims do not wish to file a police report, they, or others acting on their behalf, can report crimes informally and confidentially (no names or criminal investigation) to the CARE Advocate in the CARE Office (831-502-CARE) at 714 Kresge College. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution, without any personally identifying information, and are not reported to the University's Title IX Officer except at the request of the victim. When a victim files a confidential report, they are NOT obligated to continue with legal proceedings or University investigation and disciplinary procedures. The CARE Advocate will provide victims with a handout on their reporting options and explore options in a confidential and supportive manner.

- A confidential victim advocate's roles and responsibilities include:
 - Explaining all of a victim's rights and options, confidentially and anonymously.
 - Providing support regardless of what reporting option a victim chooses.
 - Accompanying a victim during evidentiary examinations, law enforcement interviews, phone calls, lineups, or any other proceedings that involve criminal or administrative reports.
 - Assisting with academic, housing, transportation and employment concerns and accommodations.

If a victim is in a situation without the advocate, they have the right to wait until the advocate is present. UC Santa Cruz Campus Advocacy, Resources and Education (CARE) Advocates (831-502-CARE) are available to assist a victim during business hours. In addition, advocates from Monarch Services (888-900-4232) and Walnut Avenue Women's Center (866-2MY-ALLY) are available 24 hours a day 7 days a week.

Monarch Services (888-900-4232) provides in-person advocacy services and a confidential hotline 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Monarch



provides free individual and group counseling and assistance with restraining orders for survivors of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, human trafficking, and stalking.

Walnut Avenue Women's Center (866-269-2559) provides in person advocacy services, support groups, and a confidential hotline for survivors of domestic violence. They can also assist with domestic violence restraining orders. Services at both agencies are available to anyone who is a victim of these crimes, regardless of gender identity.

In instances when a victim would like a SART exam but has elected not to file a police report, the victim can seek transportation assistance to the hospital through other means, including contacting the CARE Office (502-CARE or 502-2273) or Monarch Services (888) 900-4232.

Students may also utilize UC Santa Cruz Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS), which is located upstairs in the Cowell Student Health Center. CAPS can be reached at 831-459-2628. Counselors can provide confidential support and inform victims and respondents of common emo-

tional reactions and discuss coping methods that may assist them immediately following an assault and later. Talking about concerns with a counselor in a safe and supportive environment may help to sort through feelings and deciding what to do. Students may be seen on an emergency walk-in basis or by appointment.

Assistance and support for dealing with personal and academic issues is also available from the Slug Support Team in the Dean of Students Office (Hahn Student Services, Room 245, 831-459-3456). This support is private, but not considered confidential.

Male Victims

While most victims of these crimes are women, men are also victims. All victims at UC Santa Cruz receive the same services. Emotional support, counseling about options, information about resources related to legal issues and medical treatment are available through the CARE Office, CAPS, Walnut Avenue Women's Center and Monarch Services.

Past Abuse

Many individuals experience abuse and victimization and never tell anyone about it at the time of the incident. For those who were abused or victimized weeks or years ago, assistance is still available. Talking with someone now may help individuals cope with abuse or victimization from the past. Past incidents that occurred at a UC Santa Cruz property, may still be reported to the UC Santa Cruz Police Department for documentation and investigative purposes and to the Title IX Office. In addition, resources are available through CARE, CAPS, Walnut Avenue Women’s Center and Monarch Services.

PREVENTION EDUCATION

To help prevent and address sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual harassment and stalking, all members of the UC community — students, staff, faculty and other academic appointees — are required to receive prevention and intervention training and education on an ongoing basis. The UC system-wide curriculum, tailored to each audience, educates our community about sexual violence, how to prevent it, the role of intervention and available local resources. While ongoing trainings may review and expand on initial programming content, programs for new students and employees include the following information:

- Identifies sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking as prohibited conduct.
- Examples of behaviors that constitute sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.
- Definition of consent.
- Social norms, including the attitudes and beliefs that normalize violence.
- Safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is risk of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking against a person other than the bystander.

- Information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks.
- How to respond to sexual violence using methods that acknowledge the impact of violence and trauma on survivors’ lives.
- Information about the procedure utilized when a crime is reported and procedures for disciplinary action.
- Local resources, including confidential support for survivors of sexual violence and appropriate services for those accused of sexual violence.
- Rights and options about reporting sexual violence.

Students: All incoming students are required to complete two education and training programs within the first six weeks of class. The campus will also provide multiple opportunities for education each year to ensure students receive additional information on these topics. In addition, all continuing students are required to take ongoing education and training annually. Recommended education and awareness modules with tailored content will be provided to specific student audiences such as resource centers, athletics, Greek organizations, and student employees.

Faculty, Academic Personnel with Faculty Designation, and Faculty Advisors: All faculty are required to complete two hours of sexual harassment prevention training every two years and all incoming faculty are required to take the training within the first two months of hire. Starting January 2016, a system wide faculty training and education plan will be implemented that will revise the content in the current sexual harassment prevention training so that it meets UC’s additional system-wide curriculum requirements to additionally address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, including additional training for those who work directly with students such as faculty student advisors. Additional training will be presented to specific faculty regarding their legal obligations to report sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Staff: Starting December 2015, a system-wide staff training and education plan will be implemented that will require new employees to receive training within the first six weeks of hire. All continuing staff will receive training annually. Designated employees, including all supervisors and mandated reporters, who are required to report sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking to the Title IX Officer (sexual harassment officer) will receive baseline and repeat training on their legal obligations.

Professional Training

UC Santa Cruz provides periodic training related to the prevention and handling of sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking for all relevant personnel, including UC Santa Cruz Police Officers and Dispatchers, Housing Community Safety Officers, Staff Human Resources and Academic Personnel adjudication officials, Student Conduct Officers, counselors, Dean of Students staff, College Housing and Educational Services (CHES) staff, and Title IX Office staff by experts trained in the field. Education and training programs may also be made available to any interested academic and staff personnel.

The University offered the following primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students in 2014:

Name of Program	Date Held	Office/Org. Coordinating or Providing Training	Audience
New Student Orientation	6/16/2014	Title IX	Undergraduate Students
Alcohol Education and Haven Online Training	8/15/2014	SHOP	99% of all incoming frosh and students under the age of 24 on the first day of the quarter
SAFE Slugs-Transfer Student Orientation	9/25/2014	SHOP/Title IX/UCSC PD	Transfer Students
SAFE Slugs-Oakes First Year Student Orientation	9/28/2014	SHOP/Title IX/UCSC PD	Oakes College Students
SAFE Slugs-Stevenson First Year Student Orientation	9/28/2014	SHOP/Title IX/UCSC PD	Stevenson College Students
SAFE Slugs-College 8 First Year Student Orientation	9/28/2014	SHOP/Title IX/UCSC PD	College Eight Students
SAFE Slugs-Cowell First Year Student Orientation	9/28/2014	SHOP/Title IX/UCSC PD	Cowell College Students
SAFE Slugs-Porter First Year Student Orientation	9/29//2014	SHOP/Title IX/UCSC PD	Porter College Students
SAFE Slugs-College 9 First Year Student Orientation	9/29/2014	SHOP/Title IX/UCSC PD	College Nine Students
College 10 First Year Student Orientation	10/1/2014	SHOP/Title IX/UCSC PD	College Ten Students
SAFE Slugs-Kresge First Year Student Orientation	10/1/2014	SHOP/Title IX/UCSC PD	Kresge College Students
SAFE Slugs-Crown First Year Student Orientation	10/1/2014	SHOP/Title IX/UCSC PD	Crown College Students

The University offered the following primary prevention and awareness programs for all new employees in 2014:

Name of Program	Date Held	Office/Org. Coordinating or Providing Training	Audience
AB1825 - Sexual Harassment Training	Ongoing	Online	SA & SH*
UARC-Compliance	Ongoing	Human Resources	SA & SH*
Ethics and Compliance Training	Ongoing	Online	SA & SH*

* DoV means Domestic Violence, DaV means Dating Violence, SA means Sexual Assault, S means Stalking, and SH means Sexual Harassment

The University offered the following ongoing awareness and prevention programs for students in 2014:

Name of Program	Date Held	Office/Org. Coordinating or Providing Training	Audience
Orientation for Psych 1 Undergraduate Teaching Assistants	1/6/2014	Title IX	Psych 1 Teaching Assistants
I've Got Your Back-Bystander Program	1/15/2014 10/16/2014	SHOP	Campus Community
Safe Slugs & Sundaes	1/15/2014	Oakes College	Residential Students
SAFE 5 hour Violence Prevention Training	1/25, 2/23, 3/30, 5/4, 10/19, 11/8/2014	SHOP	Campus Community
Sex Education Bathroom Reader	1/31/2014	Crown	Residential Students
Slug Love (Sexual Assault)	2/10/2014	Redwood Grove	Residential Students
Pillow Talk with SHOP	2/12, 4/2, 5/30/2014	SHOP	Campus Community
Healthy Relationships College Night	2/13/2014	SHOP	Undergraduate Students
Bystander Training	3/4/2014	SHOP	Residential Advisors
Sexual Assault Awareness Bulletin	4/1/2014	Stevenson College	Residents
Psychology Teaching Assistant Training	4/4/2014	Title IX	Teaching Assistants
Miss Representation-film screening and discussion	4/8/2014	SHOP	Campus Community
Culture and Relationships	4/9/2014	SHOP/CAPS	Campus Community
Tough Guise 2-film screening and discussion	4/10/2014	SHOP	Campus Community
Men's Workshop	4/15/2014	SHOP	Campus Community
What's Happening: Finding Love, Sex and Consent on Social Media	4/15/2014	SHOP	Campus Community
Purity Myth-Film Screening and discussion	4/16/2014	SHOP	Campus Community
Denim Day (SA)	4/23/2014	Stevenson College	Residents

(continued)

Name of Program	Date Held	Office/Org. Coordinating or Providing Training	Audience
Being an Active Bystander	4/24/2014 5/1/2014	SHOP	Campus Community
HIV and Sexual Violence	4/30/2014	SHOP	Campus Community
AOD & SV Workshop at SHOP Violence Prevention Conference	5/1/2014	CAPS/SHOP	Campus Community
AOD and SV Workshop	5/1/2014	CAPS	Undergraduate Students
Culture & Relationships	5/8/2014 & 5/9/2014	SHOP/CAPS	Campus Community
Paris is Burning(SA)	5/16/2014	Stevenson College	Residential Students
Walk A Mile in Her Shoes (SA and DV)	5/23/2014	SHOP	Greek Community, All Students
Rape Culture Workshop	5/28/2014	Oakes College	Residential Students
Conflict Resolution Training (DaV, DoV)	6/16/2014	Family Student Housing	Residential Students
Title IX/SA and SH/SAFE	6/17/2014	Family Student, Graduate and Camper Park Housing	Residential Advisors
Sexual Assault, Title IX and Domestic Violence	6/17/2014	Family Services and Family Student Housing	Students, Graduate Students and Residential Advisors
Conference Services Training	6/18/2014	Conference Services	Students Employed in Conference Services
Residential Advisor Training	6/19/2014	CAPS	Family Student Housing, Graduate Student Housing, & Camper Park Residential Advisors
Cosmos Training	7/3/2014	COSMOS	Residential Advisors
Activities Student Staff Training	9/8/2014	Colleges Nine and Ten	Student Staff
Residential Advisor Training	9/9/2014	CAPS	Crown Residential Advisors
Residential Advisor Training	9/10/2014	CAPS	Porter Residential Advisors
Residential Advisor Training	9/10/2014	CAPS	Kresge Residential Advisors
Residential Advisor Training	9/12/2014	CAPS	Cowell Residential Advisors
Residential Advisor Training	9/12/2014	CAPS	Stevenson Residential Advisors
SVSA/Clery/Non-Discrimination	9/15/2014	Title IX	Residential Advisors and College Program Coordinators
Residential Advisor Training	9/17/2014	CAPS	Merrill Residential Advisors
Residential Advisor Training	9/19/2014	CAPS	College 8 Residential Advisors
Behind Closed Doors: Scenarios & Debrief	9/22/2014	Porter, Kresge and Redwood Grove	Residential Advisors
New Student Employee Orientation	9/23/2014	Dining Services	Dining Student Employees
Residential Advisor Training	9/24/2014	CAPS	Oakes Residential Advisors
SVSA/Clery/ Non-discrimination	9/25/2014	Title IX	Student Leadership
Residential Advisor Training	9/25/2014	CAPS	College 9 Residential Advisors

(continued)

Name of Program	Date Held	Office/Org. Coordinating or Providing Training	Audience
Residential Advisor Training	9/25/2014	CAPS	College 10 Residential Advisors
Safe Sex	9/28/2014	Colleges Nine & Ten	All Students
SVSA/Clery/Non-discrimination	9/29/2014	Title IX	Ecology and Evolutionary Biology Students
SVSA/Clery/Non-discrimination	9/29/2014	Title IX	Psychology Students
SVSA/Clery/Non-discrimination	9/29/2014	Title IX	Molecular, Cell and Developmental Biology
Greek-Letter Organization Fall Orientation	9/30/2014, 10/1/2014	Student Organization Advising & Resources(SOAR)	Greek-Letter Leadership
SVSA/Clery/Non-discrimination	10/1/2014	Title IX	Graduate Teaching Assistant
SVSA/Clery/Non-discrimination	10/1/2014	Title IX	Academic Excellence(ACE) student staff
Intervention & Response to Domestic Violence	10/14/2014	Family Student Housing	Residents and Staff
Rape Prevention Posters	October 2014	Crown College	Crown Residents
SVSA/Clery/Non-discrimination	10/16/2014	Title IX	Biomolecular Engineering Graduate Students
Sexual Assault & Rape Education Bulletin	10/22/2014	Stevenson College	
Dinner and Movies for Mental Health	10/20/2014	SHOP	Campus Community
Healthy Relationship & Communication Board (DV and SA)	11/1/2014	Stevenson College	Residential Students
Harassment Poster	11/3/2014	Colleges Nine & Ten	All Students
Slug Love	11/5/2014	Kresge College	Residents
Healthy Relationships Workshop	11/6, 11/21/2014	SHOP	Campus Community
SVSA/Clery/Non-discrimination	11/12/2014	Title IX	Ocean Sciences Graduate Students
Sex, Slugs, and Rocky Road	11/12/2014	Colleges Nine & Ten	Residents
SVSA/Clery/Non-discrimination	11/18/2014	Title IX	Computer Science and Computer Engineering Graduate Students
Healthy Relationship Workshop	11/23/2014	Stevenson College	Residential Students
Sex, Slugs, and Rocky Road	12/4/2015	Kresge College	Residents
SVSA/Clery/Non-discrimination	12/9/2014	Title IX	Linguistics Graduate Students

The University offered the following ongoing awareness and prevention programs for academic and staff personnel in 2014:

Name of Program	Date Held	Office/Org. Coordinating or Providing Training	Audience
UARC-Compliance Training	2/18/2014	Title IX	Staff at University Affiliated Research Center(UARC)-Moffett Field
All Staff Meeting-VAWA	4/1/2014	SHOP	Student Health Services Staff
Student Rights and Protection Panel	4/13/2014	Title IX	Dining Student Supervisors
Greek Life Training Review-VAWA training requirements; Clery	4/15/2014	SHOP	SOAR Staff
Title IX/VAWA shift briefing for PD staff	5/27/2014 and 5/29/2014	Title IX	Police Department Staff
Resource Centers Staff Training	6/19/2014	Title IX	Resource Center Staff
Responding to SA, DaV, DoV and S Guidelines	8/26/2014	CHES, SAFE	Residential Life and Programming Staff, Professional Staff
SVSA/Clery/Non-discrimination	8/26/2014	Title IX	Coordinators for Residential Education, Campus Program Coordinators, and Associated College Administrative Officers
SA Guidelines/CANRA Training	8/26/2014	CHES	Oakes & College Eight, Student Life Staff
Behind Closed Doors: Scenarios & Debrief	8/27/2014	Community Safety Program	Campus Security Officers
Behind Closed Doors: Scenarios & Debrief	9/1/2014	Cowell/Stevenson	Mandatory Reporters
SVSA/Clery/Non-discrimination	9/4/2014	Title IX	SOAR Staff
VAWA and Clery	9/4/2014	UCSC PD	Health Center Staff
Violence Prevention Training	9/17/2014	Cowell, Student Health Center, SHOP	Career Center Professional and Student Staff
SVSA/Clery/Non-discrimination	9/19/2014	Title IX	Dining Services Staff
SVSA/Clery/Non-discrimination	9/22/2014	Title IX	Department Chairs Conference
Behind Closed Doors: Scenarios & Debrief	9/23/2014	Crown and Merrill Colleges	Mandatory Reporters
Behind Closed Doors: Scenarios & Debrief	9/23/2014	Colleges 9 & 10	Mandatory Reporters
Fall Staff Orientation: About SHOP	9/23/2014	SHOP	Student Health Center Staff
Responding to SA, DaV, DoV & S Guidelines	9/24/2014	SHOP/SAFE, Oakes & College Eight CRE's	Student Residential Staff & Assistant College Programs Coordinators
Behind Closed Doors: Scenarios & Debrief	9/24/2014	Oakes & College Eight	Student Residential Staff-Oakes & College Eight staff
SVSA/Clery/Non-discrimination	10/1/2014	Title IX	Psychology 1 Instructors
SVSA/Clery/Non-discrimination	10/1/2014	Title IX	Academic Excellence(ACE) professional staff
Clery and VAWA(Margolis Healy)	11/14/2014	UCSC PD	Campus Law Enforcement Staff
All Staff Meeting: About SHOP	12/2/2014	SHOP	Student Health Center Staff
VAWA Brief	12/16/2014	UCSC PD	Senior Managers
Title IX Training	12/19/2014	UCSC PD	Housing Staff

* DoV means Domestic Violence, DaV means Dating Violence, SA means Sexual Assault, S means Stalking, and SH means Sexual Harassment



DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

Any member of the University community who, after a Title IX investigation, is found to have engaged in conduct that violates the University policies on sexual violence and sexual harassment is subject to disciplinary action up to and including suspension or dismissal in accordance with the applicable University disciplinary procedure. The Title IX Office makes a final determination based upon a preponderance of evidence standard—that it is more likely than not that the alleged conduct occurred and as such, violated University policy. Student cases will be referred to the Student Conduct/Conduct Community Standards Office, non-academic staff cases will be referred to Human Resources, and academic staff cases will be referred to the Academic Personnel Office.

All adjudication proceedings will include a prompt, fair, and impartial process, conducted by officials who receive annual training on the issues related to sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Additionally, the Title IX investigators and hearing officials are trained on how to conduct the investigation and hearing process in a manner that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. Both the complainant and respondent have the same opportunities to have others present during the disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied by an advisor (any individual who provides support, guidance, or advice) of their choice. While the University will not limit the choice or presence of the advisor for either the complainant or respondent, restrictions may be set regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, so long as they are applied equally to both parties.

The University will notify both parties, simultaneously in writing, regarding the results of the disciplinary proceedings, the procedures for the respondent to appeal the results, any changes to the result, and when such results become final. Result means any initial, interim, and final decision by any official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters within the institution, including any sanctions imposed by the institution. Notwithstanding FERPA, the result must also include the rationale for the result and the sanctions.

All disciplinary proceedings will be completed within reasonably prompt time frames, as designated by University guidelines, and allow for good cause extension of timeframes with written notice to both

the complainant and respondent of the delay and the reason for it. All proceedings are conducted in a manner that is transparent to the complainant and respondent and by officials who have no conflicts of interest or biases for or against a complainant or respondent. Proceeding means all activities related to a non-criminal resolution of an institutional disciplinary complaint, including, but not limited to, fact-finding investigations, formal or informal meetings, and hearings. The proceedings will include timely notice for meetings at which one or both parties may be present and provide timely and equal access to the complainant, respondent, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.

Student Disciplinary Action

Upon a finding of a policy violation, the Title IX Office will forward recommendations regarding sanctions and a copy of the investigation report to the Student Conduct/Conduct and Community Standards Office for adjudication. The Conduct Officer will meet separately with the complainant and respondent during the adjudication process and both will be provided the opportunity to respond to the investigation report before the sanctions are imposed. For students found in violation of University policies or campus regulations, the following administrative sanctions may be imposed by the Student Conduct/Conduct and Community Standards Office: warning, disciplinary probation, stayed suspension, suspension, stayed dismissal or dismissal. Additional restrictions, housing actions, and educational sanctions may be assigned as well. The timeline for this process, from investigation through the issuing of conduct resolution, is 60-days but may be extended with good cause. Both the complainant and respondent are notified about any delays and at the conclusion of the conduct resolution process. Per University policy, a support person may accompany students, however, students must represent themselves at all parts of the Student Conduct process.

Both the respondent and complainant may appeal the investigation findings and the sanction deci-

sion within five business days of the issuance of the sanction decision. If neither party appeals, the case is closed. Sanctions that reach the level of suspension or dismissal, involve a student organization or graduate student shall be appealed to an Associate Vice Chancellor. All other undergraduate cases shall be appealed to the student's College Administrative Officer. On appeal, the conduct officer's decision may be upheld, modified, or overturned.

Non-Academic Staff Disciplinary Action

The University may take corrective action when an employee fails to meet acceptable conduct or work performance standards. Corrective actions include written warning, corrective salary decrease, suspension and demotion. As appropriate any corrective action taken due to conduct or unsatisfactory work performance may be noted in the employee's performance appraisal.

Corrective action should generally follow a course of progressive discipline. When determining the appropriate corrective action to use, supervisors should take into account the severity and circumstances of the situation and the employee's work history. Immediate termination may be warranted in situations of serious misconduct or failure to maintain acceptable work performance standards.

The University of California has professional relationships with 15 unions that represent more than 77,000 employees. Existing employment contracts with each of the 15 bargaining units, including provisions covering corrective action and discipline is available at ucnet.universityofcalifornia.edu/labor/bargaining-units. Employees not represented by a union are covered under the University Personnel Policies for Staff Members (PPSM). Individual PPSM policies, including those governing corrective action and discipline, are available at policy.ucop.edu/manuals/personnel-policies-for-staff-members.

Academic Senate Appointee Disciplinary Action

The following disciplinary sanctions are authorized in the University Policy on Faculty Conduct and the Administration of Discipline, and are



listed in order of increasing severity: written censure, reduction in salary, demotion, suspension, denial or curtailment of emeritus status, and dismissal from the employ of the University.

In any disciplinary proceeding, the Chancellor may not impose a type of discipline more severe than that which was set forth in the written notice of proposed disciplinary action to the respondent. However, more than one disciplinary sanction may be imposed for a single act of misconduct. No disciplinary action may commence if more than three years have passed between the time when the Chancellor knew or should have known about the alleged violation of the Code and the delivery of the notice of proposed disciplinary action.

The Campus Provost may initiate involuntary leave with pay prior to the initiation of a disciplinary action if it is found that there is a strong risk that the respondent's continued assignment to regular duties or presence on campus will cause immediate and serious harm to the campus community or impede

the investigation of his or her wrongdoing, or in situations where the respondent's conduct represents a serious crime or felony that is the subject of investigation by a law enforcement agency.

When the Campus Provost decides to initiate disciplinary action a letter of intent to discipline, along with a copy of the report of the Committee on Charges, shall normally be presented to the respondent by the Campus Provost in the presence of the Chair of the Committee on Privilege and Tenure. At this stage, the name of the respondent, the nature of the charges, and the proposed discipline shall be confidential information, limited to the Chair of Privilege and Tenure, and not made known to any other members of that Committee.

The letter of intent to discipline shall include a statement of the charges and the proposed disciplinary sanction. The respondent has 21 calendar days to respond to the letter in writing, either by informing the Campus Provost that they accept the proposed sanction, or by informing the Chair of Privilege and Tenure that they waive the Senatorial right to a hearing. Absent any such written response, a formal hearing shall be conducted before the Committee on Privilege and Tenure as specified by Academic Senate Bylaw 336.

If the respondent chooses to accept the proposed discipline, the Chancellor shall report to the entire Committee on Privilege and Tenure for informational purposes, and without using the respondent's name, a statement of the charges, and the accepted sanction or other resolution.

The respondent has a Senatorial right to a hearing before disciplinary sanctions can be imposed by the Chancellor. Options available to the respondent include accepting the proposed discipline, negotiating

an informal resolution directly with the administration, or negotiating an informal resolution with the involvement of the Chair. Unless the respondent waives the right to a hearing by notifying the Chair of Privilege and Tenure in writing within 21 calendar days of receipt of the Campus Provost's letter of intent to discipline, a formal hearing shall be conducted before the Committee on Privilege and Tenure. The Committee on Privilege and Tenure (or properly constituted hearing panel subcommittee) will hear the case and will report its findings and recommendations to the Chancellor. The University must prove its case against the respondent using as a standard of proof the basis of clear and convincing evidence. The clear and convincing evidence standard is a heavier burden than the probable cause standard used by the Committee on Charges during its investigation.

If the respondent waives the right to a hearing, then his or her name shall not be made known to the members of the Committee on Privilege and Tenure. Absent such a waiver, the respondent's name shall necessarily be made known to the Committee members.

Post Hearing Procedures

The Chancellor shall have final authority to determine which type(s) of disciplinary sanction to impose, if any, following review of the Committee on Privilege and Tenure's hearing report and recommendations. Normally, the Chancellor shall make her/his final decision within 28 days of receipt of the hearing report.

In cases where the Chancellor's tentative decision regarding the imposition of discipline on a Senate member disagrees with the recommendation of the hearing panel, the Chancellor shall inform the Chair in writing that he or she may disagree, and ask if the Chair and/or the whole hearing panel would like to meet with the Chancellor prior to a final decision.

For more information about the disciplinary procedures for Academic Senate faculty go to apo.ucsc.edu/policy/capm/002.015.html.

Non-Senate Academic Appointee Disciplinary Action

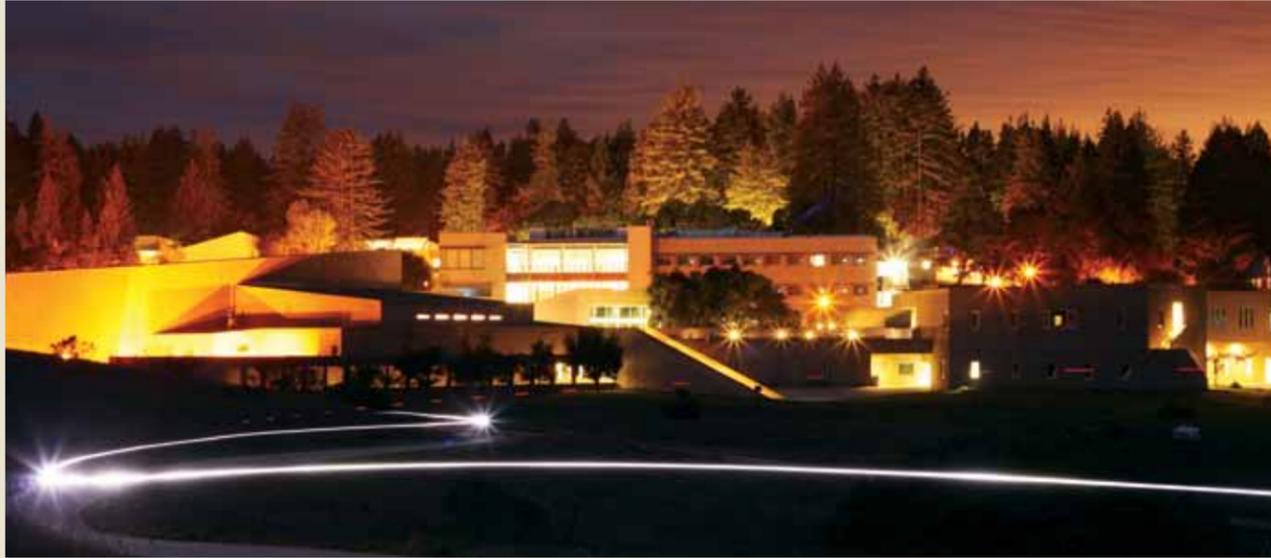
Non-Senate academic appointees are expected to maintain a standard of academic responsibility consistent with the objectives of the University. Non-Senate faculty appointees are also subject to the standards set forth in the Faculty Code of Conduct (APM 015). Corrective action and dismissal are serious measures with specific procedural and notice requirements. Disciplinary action shall normally be taken in progressive steps.

It may be necessary to place an appointee on immediate investigatory leave with pay prior to corrective action if the appointee's conduct requires immediate removal from University premises in the judgment of the supervisor, unit head, or dean. The dean shall be informed of such action, and the reasons for it, as soon as possible. The dean shall confirm such investigatory leave in writing to the appointee, normally within five working days after the leave is effective. The notice must include the reasons for and the expected duration of the leave. While on such leave, the appointee's return to University premises without written permission may create independent grounds for dismissal.

A written warning may be instituted by the appointee's immediate supervisor. It shall describe a method for correcting the problem and state the probable consequence of continued misconduct. The written warning shall state the appointee's right to grieve the action under the provisions of APM 140.

The dean must provide a written Notice of Intent to the appointee prior to initiating any of the following actions: written censure, suspension, reduction in salary, demotion, and dismissal. The Notice shall state:

- The intended action, including reasons for the action and the proposed effective date;
- The basis of the charges, including copies of pertinent materials supporting the charges;
- The appointee's right to respond to the dean, either orally or in writing, within 14 calendar days of the date of issuance of the written Notice of Intent.



Prior to instituting the dismissal of a Non-Senate faculty member, the appointee should be apprised of the opportunity for a hearing before the Academic Senate Committee on Privilege and Tenure pursuant to S.O. 103.9. By selecting this hearing option, the appointee waives the right to grieve the dismissal action under APM 140 since the appointee is entitled to select only one grievance review mechanism. The appointee must make a written request to the dean for such a hearing within 14 calendar days of the date of issuance of the written Notice of Intent.

For more information about disciplinary actions for Non-Senate faculty go to apo.ucsc.edu/policy/capm/003.150%20.html.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY—SAFETY AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

A safe and secure environment is essential to carrying out the mission of the University. Preventing harm depends on community members identifying and communicating hazardous conditions and behaviors of concern. Early identification allows for effective planning, mitigation, response and recovery of any situation.

UC Santa Cruz has a multi-pronged safety awareness campaign based on the national **See Something, Say Something, Do Something** effort to promote campus safety for students, academic and staff personnel.

Members of the University community must assume responsibility for their own safety and the security of their personal property. The following precautions provide guidance:

- Report all crimes and suspicious activities to the UC Santa Cruz Police Department immediately.
- If you see or smell any evidence of fire, smoke, gas or other hazardous conditions call 911 immediately. Even fires which have been extinguished should be reported.
- Be aware of your surroundings. If possible, don't walk alone during late-night hours. Walk in groups whenever you can — there is always safety in numbers. Stay in well-lit areas as much as possible.
- Never take personal safety for granted. Trust your instincts. If something or someone makes you uneasy, avoid the person or leave.
- Let a family member or friend know your destination and your estimated time of arrival or return.

That way, the police can be notified as quickly as possible if there is a problem.

- Carry only small amounts of cash. Never leave valuables (wallets, purses, books, phones, etc.) unattended or in plain sight.
- Carry your keys at all times and do not lend them to anyone.
- Always lock the door to your residence hall room, whether or not you are there. Be certain that your door is locked when you go to sleep, and keep windows closed and locked when you are not at home.
- Many doors on campus are protected by access readers. They should not be held open for strangers. Don't let people into residence halls or other protected locations, unless you know them, they are your guest, or they are authorized to enter.
- Inventory your personal property and insure it appropriately with personal insurance coverage. Engrave serial numbers or owner's recognized numbers, such as a driver's license number, on items of value.
- Lock up bicycles and motorcycles. Lock car doors and close windows when leaving your car.
- In the event of a fire alarm sounding, follow all building evacuation procedures.
- Save any evidence. Do not remove any evidence until officers are able to respond and investigate.

Don't hesitate to approach our police officers with suggestions, questions or concerns. Get to know them! If we build a collective sense of stewardship for each other and the University, together we can make a difference.

Crime Prevention Programs

Crime prevention is the anticipation, recognition, and the appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of action to remove or reduce it. The UC Santa Cruz Police Department provides support and services to campus community members to

make UC Santa Cruz a safer place to work, learn and live.

Members of the UC Santa Cruz Police Department conduct crime prevention presentations when requested by various community groups, including students and employees of the University. During these presentations the following information is typically provided: crime prevention tips; statistics on crime at UC Santa Cruz; Emergency Notification and Timely Warning policies and procedures; and information regarding campus security procedures and practices, including encouraging participants to be responsible for their own security and for the security for others on campus.

The UC Santa Cruz Police Department has developed safety videos and brochures in conjunction with the UC Santa Cruz Office of Emergency Services and other campus departments for students, faculty and staff personnel on topics such as self defense and personal safety, office and residential security, active shooter situations, burglary and theft prevention, fire safety, and vehicle security.

The Department provides consultation and crime prevention assessments. Upon request, the department may assist in developing department-specific emergency plans for evacuations, bomb threats, and criminal incidents. In addition, the department may give crime-prevention and physical security systems recommendations for the planning process of new buildings, and landscaping design.

Campus security procedures are discussed during new student orientation. Students learn about crime on-campus and in surrounding neighborhoods. UC Santa Cruz Police Department officials offer a *Citizen Police Academy* each quarter, as well as *BBQ and Badges* events, *Cops and Coffee Forums*, *Public Safety Fairs*, and town hall style meetings to address community concerns and explain University security measures and procedures. These programs are held in a variety of campus locations, including the Police Department, residence halls, classrooms, and other facilities.

Moreover, the Department organizes and sets up crime prevention public safety fairs. In 2014, these fairs allowed for various campus departments and county agencies to display tables staffed by personnel at specific locations throughout the year. This activity provided an opportunity for University departments such as the Police Department, Environmental Health and Safety, Cowell Student Health Center, Risk Services, as well as the California Highway Patrol and County Health Services to staff and distribute safety related information and answer individual questions.

In addition to the Police Department, staff from the Cowell Student Health Center and Colleges, Housing and Educational Services conducted weekly programs regarding alcohol education, personal safety and crime prevention for the UC Santa Cruz community. These programs included general crime prevention forums, programs and discussions about topics such as alcohol abuse, domestic violence, self-defense, fire safety, sexual assault prevention and theft prevention.

New employees must attend an orientation, which includes information about crime on-campus, in surrounding neighborhoods as well as the distribution of crime prevention materials.

The University offered the following crime prevention programs in 2014:

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Prohibited Behavior Covered
Alcohol, Drugs & Sex..... Oh My!	1/14/2014	Stevenson Fireside Lounge	Alcohol & Other Drug Violations, Sexual Assault
Superbowl	1/25/2014	UTC Lounge	Alcohol & Other Drugs
Superbowl	1/25/2014	Redwood Grove	Alcohol & Other Drugs
Safety Training	2/23/2014	UCSC Police Department	Crime Prevention and Safety Procedures
Drug Overdose Bulletin Board	3/1/2014	Adams House	Alcohol & Other Drugs
420 Awareness & Planning	4/14/2014	Family Student Housing	Alcohol & Other Drugs
Greek Life Training	4/15/2014	UCSC Police Department	Anti-Hazing
420 Facts	4/17/2014	Cowell Apartments	Alcohol & Other Drugs
420 Community Watch	4/20/14	Family Student Housing	Alcohol & Other Drugs
Healthy High Festival	4/20/2014	East Field	Alcohol & Other Drugs
I Want Kandi	5/15/2014	Adams House Lounge	Alcohol & Other Drugs
Sex, Drugs, Alcohol, and Banana Splits	5/13/2014	Stevenson House 2	Alcohol & Other Drug Violations, Sexual Assault
I Want Kandi	5/15/2014	Adams House Lounge	Drug Violations
Summer Staff Training	6/4/2014	The Village	CANRA
SGA Training	6/15/2014	UTC Summer Housing	CANRA
Sexual Assault, Title IX/Domestic Violence/AOD	6/17/2014	Family Student Housing	Alcohol & Other Drugs, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence
Camper Park/Grad Housing RA Training	6/17/2014	Student Health Center	Alcohol & Other Drugs, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence
Family Student Housing Active Shooter Event	6/17/2014	Family Student Housing	Homicide
Porter Active Shooter Event	6/18/2014	Porter College	Homicide
AOD Month at FSH/ / Events & Flyers for AOD	9/2/2014	Family Student Housing	Alcohol & Other Drugs

(continued)

Name of Program	Date Held	Location Held	Prohibited Behavior Covered
RA Campus Training	9/15/2014	Merrill-for all campus RAs	Homicide
RA Campus Training	9/16/2014	Merrill-for all campus RAs	Alcohol & Other Drugs
RA Campus Training	9/17/2014	Merrill-for all campus RAs	CANRA
Campus Safety and VAWA	9/25/2014	UCSC Police Department	Safety & Response
First Floor Meetings	9/27/2014	House Lounges	Burglary
Cowell Night Live	9/27/2014	Cowell/Stevenson Dining Hall	Liquor & Other Drug Law Violation
A Very Spooky Halloween	10/31/14	The Village	Alcohol & Other Drugs
Safety Training	10/21/14	UCSC Police Department	Safety & Response
Slug Love Workshop	10/23/2014	Stevenson House 1	Alcohol & Other Drug Violations, Sexual Assault
Drinking & Driving Information Display	10/27/2014	Crown/Merrill Apartments	Alcohol & Other Drugs
Parrington Halloween	10/29/2014	Parrington Lounge	Liquor Law Violation
Sports Club Anti Hazing Training	11/3/2014	UCSC Police Department	Anti Hazing
Sports Club Anti Hazing Training	11/4/2014	UCSC Police Department	Anti Hazing
Sports Club Anti Hazing Training	11/5/2014	UCSC Police Department	Anti Hazing
Sports Club Anti Hazing Training	11/10/2014	UCSC Police Department	Anti Hazing
Sports Club Anti Hazing Training	11/12/2014	UCSC Police Department	Anti Hazing
Isms Event	11/12/2014	Silverman Conference Room	Hate Crimes
Orientation Undergrad Student Advisors	11/18/2014	UCSC Police Department	Safety & Response

WEAPONS, DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

Policy on Weapons on Campus

UC Santa Cruz is committed to maintaining a safe and secure environment that supports the academic mission of the University. According to California Penal Code §626.9 and §626.10, as well as California Code of Regulations §100015, individuals are prohibited from possessing various weapons, including firearms, explosives, instruments that expel metal projectiles, such as a bb or pellet, specified knives and/or any item that may be construed as such, on the premises of the University or in any building under its control. Some exceptions include law enforcement personnel, honorably retired peace officers or a member of the military forces of this state or the United States who is engaged in the performance of their duties.

Individuals are encouraged to report weapons violations to the UC Santa Cruz Police Department immediately by dialing 911. It is important to provide a description and location of the individual carrying a weapon. UC Santa Cruz has and will continue to investigate any threat to the safety of the University in order to protect all members of the University community and their guests.



UC Santa Cruz policy also prohibits individuals from possession, use, manufacturing, distributing sales, etc. of any firearms, weapons or explosives. Additionally, anyone found in violation of the University's policies shall be subject to the disciplinary policies and procedures applicable to students, academic and staff personnel, and/or criminal prosecution by the appropriate jurisdiction.

Substance Abuse: Policy, Sanctions and Laws

In accordance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, the following information is provided regarding University and campus policies prohibiting unlawful possession, use or distribution of drugs or alcohol; University and campus sanctions regarding drug and alcohol violations by students or employees; federal, state, and local laws and penalties for drug and alcohol offenses; health effects of drug and alcohol abuse; and local resources providing assistance for drug and alcohol abuse (counseling, rehabilitation, or reentry programs): apo.ucsc.edu/policy/capm/016.000%20.html

University Policy and Sanctions

UC Santa Cruz strives to maintain communities and workplaces free from the illegal use, possession, or distribution of alcohol and other drugs. Manufacture, sale, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of alcohol and controlled substances by students, academic or staff personnel on University property, at official University functions, or on University business is prohibited except as permitted by law, University policy, and campus regulations. Students violating these policies are subject to disciplinary action, including suspension or dismissal from the University, and may be referred for criminal prosecution and/or required to participate in appropriate treatment programs.

Academic and staff personnel violating these policies may be subject to corrective action, including dismissal, under applicable University policies and labor contracts, and may be referred for criminal prosecution and/or required to participate in an Employee Support Program or appropriate treatment program.

California Alcohol and Drug Laws and Sanctions

California law prohibits furnishing and selling alcoholic beverages to underage (younger than 21) or obviously intoxicated individuals. Underage persons may not buy alcoholic beverages or possess them on campus, in public, or in places open to public view; the penalties for violations of these laws may include substantial fines and jail. Alcohol may not be sold without a license or permit. State law also prohibits driving a motor vehicle under the influence (a blood alcohol level of .08 percent or higher creates a presumption of intoxication, but can be charged with lower blood alcohol levels); drinking or possessing an open container of alcohol while driving; and operating a bicycle while intoxicated. Drunken driving penalties include jail or prison, fines of \$1,000 or more, driver's license suspension or revocation, and required drug/alcohol treatment programs. Refusing to submit to a test for blood alcohol can result in suspension of driver's license for up to 3 years.

Sale or possession for sale of controlled substances such as cocaine, methamphetamines, heroin, Ecstasy, GHB, Ketamine, LSD, PCP, marijuana, and "designer drugs" is a felony. Sentences are enhanced for previously convicted felons, for distribution within 1,000 feet of a school or University or within 100 feet of a recreational facility, and for distribution to a pregnant woman or to someone under 18 by one over 18. Property used in drug transactions can be seized.

Health Risks Associated with Substance Abuse

Substance abuse can cause very serious health and behavioral problems, including short-and long-term physiological and psychological effects, as well as impairment of learning ability, memory, and performance. Chronic health problems may arise from long-term abuse, and acute, traumatic reactions may arise even from one-time or moderate use. In addition to the toxicity of specific drugs, mixing drugs can compound toxic effects. Illegal, "counterfeit" or "designer" drugs may be toxic, contaminated, or have impurities causing poisoning, and can be lethal.

Acute health problems may include heart attack, stroke, and sudden death (even first-time

use of certain drugs). Long-term effects include heart and/or lung damage, high blood pressure, blood vessel leaks in brain, brain cell destruction, permanent memory loss, infertility, impotency, immune system impairment, kidney failure, and cirrhosis of the liver. Other health risks, injury, accidents, and violence can result from substance abuse. Using alcohol or other drugs while pregnant can cause fetal damage, birth defects, miscarriage and infant death. For additional information on health risks of substance abuse, see: drugabuse.gov/consequences along with the Santa Cruz County Emergency Survival guide: santacruzhealth.org

Immunity for Seeking Assistance (AB 472, Ammiano)

Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code § 11376.5 individuals who, in good faith, seek medical attention for themselves or another person experiencing a drug-related overdose that is related to the possession of a controlled substance, controlled substance analog, or drug paraphernalia may not be criminally prosecuted, regardless if the individual is under the influence of, or possesses for personal use, a controlled substance, controlled substance analog, or drug paraphernalia. No other immunities or protections from arrest or prosecution for violations of the law are intended or may be inferred.

AlcoholEdu and Haven

All incoming first year and transfer students under the age of 25 are required to complete online education programs - AlcoholEdu and Haven. These programs are intended to educate students to make well-informed decisions, teach them about bystander intervention, and creating a safe, healthy campus environment, and about the impacts of the use of alcohol and other drugs, and the prevention of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Student Health Outreach and Promotion (SHOP)

SHOP, a unit of the Cowell Student Health Center, coordinates AOD education, prevention, and early intervention efforts on campus. Its main goal is

to develop and implement data-driven, integrated primary and secondary prevention programs that focus on reducing the harms associated with health behaviors around alcohol and drug use, sexuality and other health concerns.

Students can receive relevant information and support from SHOP. This includes individual consultations and referrals for students. In addition, Student Conduct and Community Standards adjudicators refer students to SHOP for educational sanctions for violations of the campus alcohol and drug policies.

In addition, SHOP staff collaborate with campus-community partners to develop and sustain environmental approaches to alcohol problems associated with off-campus parties.

Smoke/Tobacco Free Policy

Each member of the UCSC community, including academics, staff, students, student organizations and volunteers, are responsible for observing and adhering to the Smoke & Tobacco Free Environment Policy. Smoke/Tobacco Free means that smoking, the use of smokeless tobacco products, and the use of unregulated nicotine products and the use of e-cigarettes is strictly prohibited on all University Controlled Properties (including parking spaces) and all vehicles. This also includes all residential space with the exception of employee owned housing. More information can be found at: policy.ucsc.edu/policies/health-and-safety/ehs0016.html

MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT

Counseling Services

UC Santa Cruz aims to reduce the number of college suicides, raise awareness about mental health issues, promote wellness and positive stress management, and reduce stigma and discrimination for those living with a mental illness. UC Santa Cruz has been working with the California Mental Health Services Authority (CalMHSA), an organization of county governments working to improve mental health outcomes for individuals, families and communities. Prevention and early intervention programs implemented by

CalMHSA are funded through the voter approved Mental Health Services Act (Prop. 63). Prop. 63 provides the funding and framework needed to expand mental health services to previously underserved populations and all California's diverse communities.

UC Santa Cruz Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) staff provide the student community with a wide range of mental health services, including short-term individual and couples counseling, group counseling, crisis assessment and intervention, and referral services. CAPS is staffed by Psychiatrists, Psychologists, Psychiatric Nurse Practitioners, Clinical Social Workers, Marriage & Family Counselors, Doctoral Interns and Post-Doctoral Fellows. CAPS also provides preventative outreach and consultation services. Counseling services are confidential and free of charge to all students. More information can be found at: caps.ucsc.edu.

Academic and staff personnel may receive services through the Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The program is designed to deal with the broad range of human relations problems, such as alcohol or drug abuse, financial problems, emotional or behavioral disorders, family and marital discord, legal and other personal problems. Academic and staff personnel may use EAP services to identify concerns, receive counseling and/or obtain referrals to other professional resources. More information can be found at: shr.ucsc.edu/benefits/eap.

UC Santa Cruz Slug Support Team

The Slug Support Team is a cross-divisional, multi-functional team that meets on a weekly basis to review student cases related to social, mental health, physical, financial, academic and/or a combination of these issues. Through utilization of a holistic case management approach, collaboration and the coordination of resources, the Slug Support Team aims to retain the enrolled student to move them toward graduation. The Slug Support Team serves all UC Santa Cruz Students including both undergraduate and graduate, as well as on and off-campus students. The Slug Support Team provides a forum in which information gathered



from multiple sources is reviewed to produce a comprehensive understanding of a student's level of functioning. The process begins with the Slug Support Coordinator, who manages student cases and refers cases to the Slug Support Team as appropriate. More information about the Slug Support Team can be found at deanofstudents.ucsc.edu/slug-support/slug%20support-team.html.

Workplace Violence Prevention

UC Santa Cruz has a Zero Tolerance Standard with respect to acts of intimidation, threats of violence, or acts of violence relating to the workplace (violence which stems from an employment relationship or occurs in the employment environment). The Behavior Evaluation and Support Team is a resource designed to assist in trying to prevent a difficult situation from escalating into violence. The Team meets as needed and addresses concerns related to students, academic and staff personnel. The Team serves as a resource for the supervisor or department manager in assessing warning signs and potential threats

and suggests possible strategies in response to acts of intimidation or threats of violence. More information can be found at: shr.ucsc.edu/procedures/violence_in_the_workplace.

Mental Health First Aid Training

Mental Health First Aid is an in-person training that teaches participants how to help people developing a mental illness or in a crisis. Just as CPR helps community members assist an individual having a heart attack — even without clinical training — Mental Health First Aid helps community members assist someone experiencing a mental health related crisis. In the Mental Health First Aid course, participants learn risk factors and warning signs for mental health and addiction concerns, strategies for how to help someone in both crisis and non-crisis situations, and where to turn for help. UC Santa Cruz offers at least two Mental Health First Aid Trainings for faculty, staff and students every year.



GEOGRAPHY

The UC Santa Cruz Police Department has primary jurisdictional responsibility of the UC Santa Cruz main campus and off campus properties. Agreements have been entered into with local sheriff departments and municipal police departments for response to locations outside the immediate response area. The jurisdictional authority of the UC Santa Cruz Police Department at off campus locations is cited in the California Education Code, §92600 subsection (b) as provided in California Penal Code §830.2.

UC Santa Cruz has locations throughout Santa Cruz County as well as in Santa Clara County, Monterey County, and San Mateo County.

Main Campus Location

Located on California's Monterey Bay—75 miles south of San Francisco, 45 miles north of Monterey and Carmel, and just over the coastal mountains from Silicon Valley and the San Jose International Airport, the main campus of UC Santa Cruz lies on over 2,000 acres with approximately 1,400 acres consisting of undeveloped natural areas.

The main campus is also home to the UC Santa Cruz Campus Natural Reserve that covers 400-acres of protected natural lands. This land was set aside as part of the Long Range Development Plan to preserve the natural communities for teaching, field research, and natural history interpretation. These lands serve as the outdoor classrooms and living laboratories for thousands of students and dozens of faculty each year. A map outlining UC Santa Cruz's general campus geography may be found at: maps.ucsc.edu/content/printable-maps More information about UC Santa Cruz's natural Reserve system can be found at ucsantacruz.ucnrs.org.

UC Santa Cruz does not have separate campuses. All non-campus facilities support the main campus.

Non-Campus Buildings or Properties

The following locations are used in direct support of or in relation to UC Santa Cruz's educational purposes, are frequently used by students but are not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the main campus:

University Town Center, located at 1101 Pacific Avenue, Santa Cruz, CA 95060. This facility houses students in studio apartments. More information can be found at: housing.ucsc.edu/utc.

University Relations, located at 2155 Delaware Avenue, Santa Cruz, CA 95060. This facility houses University Relations' Communications and Marketing, Donor Relations and Development Programs, and Government Relations units.

Administrative Support Offices, located at 2300 Delaware Avenue, Santa Cruz, CA 95060. This facility contains research laboratories, Information Technology, Accounting Services as well as other administrative offices.

Coastal Biology Complex, located at 100 Shaffer Road, Santa Cruz, CA 95060. This complex is home to the Joseph M. Long Marine Laboratory, the Seymour Marine Discovery Center, the Center for Ocean Health and the Younger Lagoon Reserve and is located approximately two miles west of the UC Santa Cruz campus, near Natural Bridges State Park and at the edge of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. More information can be found at: ims.ucsc.edu/lml.html

Staff Human Resources, located at 1201 Shaffer Road, Santa Cruz, CA 95060. Staff Human Resources is home to the following departments: Benefits, Compensation/Classification, Employee & Labor Relations, Employment Services, Policy, Projects & Resource Management, Timekeeping & Operations Services, and Training & Development.

Santa Cruz Harbor, located at FF Dock, SCYH, Mariner Park Way, Santa Cruz, CA 95062. The Office of Physical Education, Recreation and Sports (OPERS) operates a Community Boating Center at the Santa Cruz Harbor located at. The Santa Cruz Harbor Patrol provides first responder law enforcement services and coordinates with the UC Santa Cruz Police Department for follow-up investigations. More information about the Santa Cruz Harbor can be found at: santacruzharbor.org.

Lick Observatory, located at 7281 Mt. Hamilton Road, Mt. Hamilton CA 95140. The University of California, Lick Observatory is located on Mt. Hamilton 19 miles east of San Jose and about

60 miles from UC Santa Cruz. More information about the Lick Observatory may be found at: ucolick.org. The Santa Clara County Sheriff's provides first responder law enforcement services and coordinates with the UC Santa Cruz Police Department for follow-up investigations.

UC Santa Cruz Extension and Silicon Valley Programs, located at 2505 Augustine Drive, Santa Clara, 95054. The building is a multi-tenant facility and is occupied by Silicon Valley Initiatives and UCSC Extension. UCSC Silicon Valley has over 60 full-time employees, 700 academic and staff personnel, and serves over 12,000 students each year. The school schedules dozens of large events each year hosting several hundred guests at each event. The facility is occupied Monday through Saturday, with programs throughout the day and evening. More information may be found at svi.ucsc.edu. The Santa Clara Police Department provides first responder law enforcement services and coordinates with the UC Santa Cruz Police Department for follow-up investigations.

Water Teaching and Research Laboratory (WaterLab), located at Watsonville's Water Resources Center, 500 Clearwater Lane, Watsonville, CA 95076. This is a partnership of the Center for Integrated Water Research and the Watsonville Water Resources Center. The Waterlab undertakes research and teaching on advanced water treatment by taking secondary and tertiary-treated water from Watsonville's Wastewater Treatment Plant, treats it to very high quality (including potable), and then returns effluent and treated water to the headworks of the Treatment Plant. More information can be found at: ciwr.soe.ucsc.edu/news/article/6. The Watsonville Police Department provides first responder law enforcement services and coordinates with the UC Santa Cruz Police Department for follow-up investigations.

Monterey Bay Education, Science, and Technology Center (MBEST Center) and the **University of California, Fort Ord Natural Reserve (FONR)**, located at 3239 Imjin Road, # 101 Marina, CA 93933. UC Santa Cruz owns a total of 1,089 acres on the former Fort Ord Army Base. The MBEST Center comprises 484 acres and FONR comprises



605 acres of land on the former Fort Ord. The MBEST Center is a business park with a focus on educationally related and research-oriented businesses, institutions of higher education, and government entities. Approximately one-third of the MBEST Center (Central North and West campuses and Eighth Street parcel) is located within the City of Marina, with the remainder (East and Central South campuses) located on unincorporated Monterey County land.

Incorporated into the UC Natural Reserve system in June 1996, Fort Ord Natural Reserve was created from 605 acres of the former army base on the Monterey Peninsula. Fort Ord offers opportunities for students, scientists, and members of the general public to learn about rare species and habitats, land management, and conservation biology. The Reserve supports classes and research as well as public outreach and is comprised of natural habitats, dirt roads and trails, and a small picnic area.

The Marina Police Department and Monterey County Sheriff's Department provide first responder law enforcement services and coordinates with the UC Santa Cruz Police Department for follow-up investigations.

Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve, located 58801 Highway 1, Big Sur CA 93920. The University

of California Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve lies along California's rugged Big Sur coast and is backed by the Santa Lucia Mountains. The reserve protects a 24-square mile watershed with unique geology and diverse vegetation resulting in high biodiversity, including threatened species such as California condors, spotted owls, and steelhead. Adjacent to Big Creek's terrestrial reserve is the Big Creek State Marine Protected Area. The reserve supports hundreds of students and researchers every year working in both the terrestrial and marine environments. Reserve facilities include onsite research accommodations, two on-site resident staff houses, three developed campgrounds, approximately 10 miles of trail, and approximately 6 miles of dirt roads.

The Monterey County Sheriff's Department provides first responder law enforcement services and coordinates with the UC Santa Cruz Police Department for follow-up investigations.

Año Nuevo Island Reserve, located at 1 New Years Creek Road, Pescadero, CA 94060. Año Nuevo Island is part of a state reserve located along the San Mateo County coast, 22 miles north of Santa Cruz. In partnership with California State Parks, Año Nuevo Island has been managed by UC Santa Cruz Natural Reserve System since 1970. Año Nuevo State Reserve is best known for the northern elephant seals that annually breed and molt there—they attract some 200,000 visitors per year. Reserve staff facilitates research and education on the beach, island, and mainland areas.

The California State Parks Police Department provides first responder law enforcement services and coordinates with the UC Santa Cruz Police Department for follow-up investigations.

Public Property

UC Santa Cruz has three parks immediately adjacent to the campus; Henry Cowell State Park, Wilder State Park and Pogonip. UC Santa Cruz will make a good faith effort to report all crimes that occur one mile into the portion of the property that borders the campus. The Department of Education considers this to be a reasonable walking distance from the campus.

Study Abroad, UC District of Columbia, and UC Sacramento Center

UC Santa Cruz offers students the opportunity to study abroad, at UCDC and at UC Sacramento Center. UC Santa Cruz does not own or control any of these study abroad facilities or other UC properties and does not lease space for students in a hotel or student housing facility. Crimes that occur at study abroad locations are not included in these statistics.

Overnight, School-Sponsored Trips

UC Santa Cruz sponsors activities away from the main campus, which may require overnight stays, and rents motel rooms and other facilities for these purposes. When relevant, UC Santa Cruz only discloses statistical information for the crimes that occur at these facilities during the time period these locations were occupied, as prescribed by the Clery Act.

ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

Academic and Administrative Buildings

UC Santa Cruz is a public institution and, as such, academic and administrative buildings are open to the public, at a minimum, during normal business hours. Most facilities have individual hours,

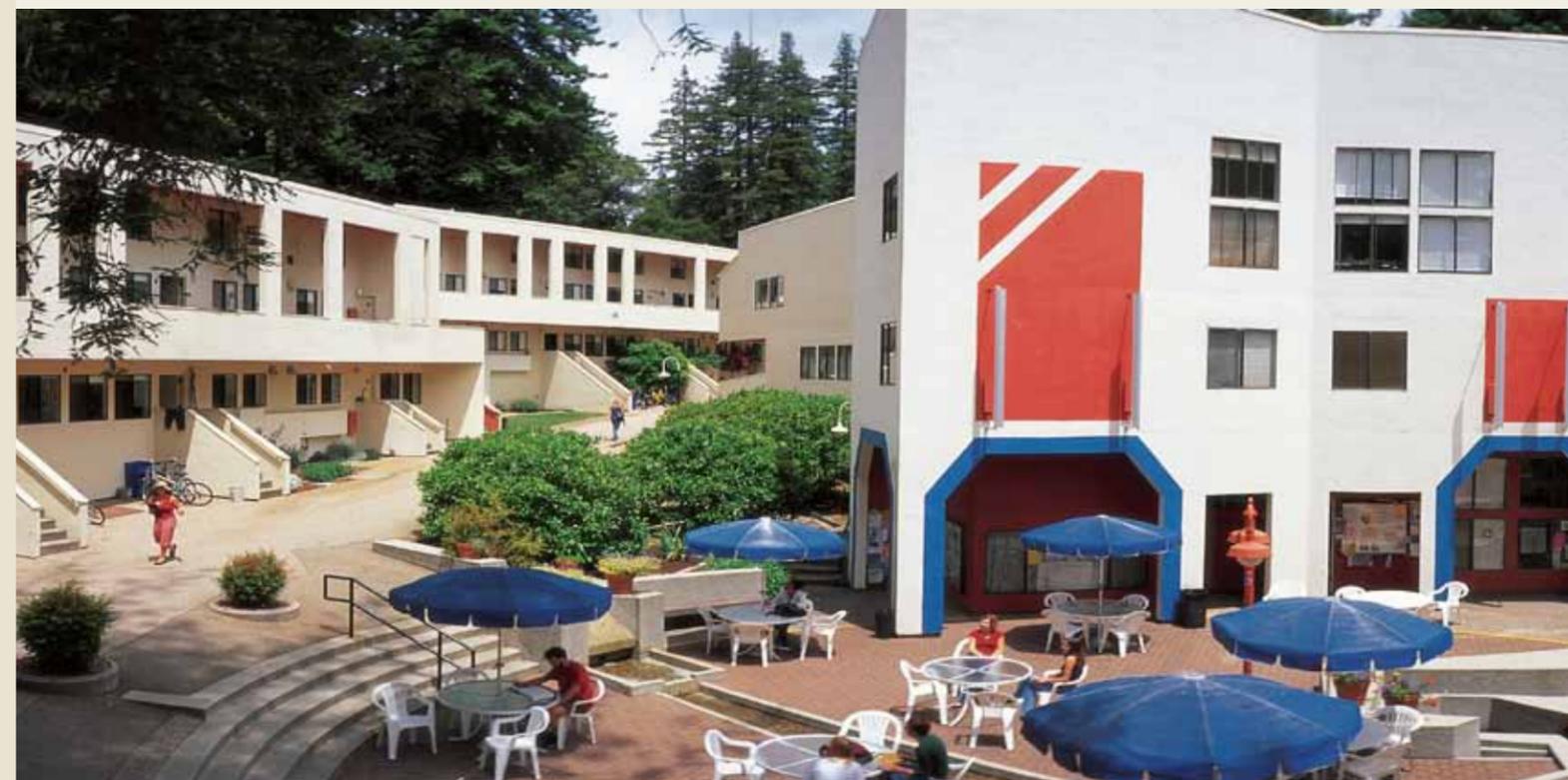
and the hours may vary at different times of the year. Access to buildings is controlled by key or card access, and all buildings have varied levels of access control.

UC Santa Cruz police officers patrol the academic and administrative buildings on a regular basis. Access control for a specific building is managed by a building manager, a department head or based on University need.

On-Campus Student Housing Facilities

For purposes of the Clery Act regulations, any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility.

Access control to these facilities is restricted to residents, their approved guests and other approved members of the University community. Residents gain entry by use of a key or card access. Residents are cautioned against permitting strangers to enter the buildings and are urged to require individuals seeking entry to use their approved access method. UC Santa Cruz police officers patrol these facilities on a regular basis.



Resident Advisors (RA), Coordinators of Residential Education (CRE), CHES Community Safety Officers (CSO) and other housing officials also enforce security measures in the facilities and work with residents to achieve a community respectful of individual and group rights and responsibilities.

Extended Breaks and Emergencies

Extended breaks or emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any access control schedules.

Safety Plan (AB 1433, Gatto)

Pursuant to California Education Code §67380, UC Santa Cruz is required to provide information about special safeguards that have been established for particular facilities or activities during the preceding 18 months to increase safety, and any changes in safety precautions expected to be made during the future 24 months. More information can be located at registrar.ucsc.edu/catalog/appendixes.

Security Assessments

Members of the UC Santa Cruz Police Department Physical Security Program Unit conduct security assessments for new construction, remodeling projects, areas identified as problematic and/or when requested to do so. These surveys examine security issues, inclusive of landscaping, lighting, tamper proof window screens, access control and CCTV.

MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

The UC Santa Cruz Police Department utilizes a multidisciplinary approach to deter criminal behavior and to create community building efforts for a safer campus community. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a key strategy relied upon to reduce behaviors that precede criminal activities.

In accordance with this strategy, facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. Additionally, the UC Santa Cruz Police Department regularly patrols the main campus and off-site facilities, and reports malfunctioning lights, security deficiencies,

and other unsafe physical conditions to the Physical Plant Department for correction. UC Santa Cruz has a routine maintenance schedule for all buildings, which is available for the community to view at: physicalplant.ucsc.edu/plant-services/buildings-and-fs/planned-maintenance/master-schedules.html

Other members of the University community are encouraged to report equipment problems or unsafe conditions to the UC Santa Cruz Police Department or the Physical Plant Department. For assistance with any non-urgent maintenance concerns relating to a residential area or building, please file a Fix-It Ticket. For non-urgent concerns relating to an academic or office building, please contact Physical Plant at 831-459-4444. If you have an urgent housing situation: water leak, broken door, broken window glass, etc., you can call Physical Plant directly at: 831-466-1820 or 831-212-4089.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by the State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, of each institution of higher education in that State at which a person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteers services or is a student.

The State of California requires sex offenders to register with the police department in the jurisdiction in which they reside. The state makes this information available to law enforcement agencies. This information is available to the public at the local police/sheriff's department. For the UC Santa Cruz campus, information on registered sex offenders is available at the Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Department, 5200 Soquel Avenue, Santa Cruz, CA 95062, 831-454-2242.

In addition, the California Penal Code §290.01 requires sex offenders who are enrolled as a student, or is, with or without compensation, a full-time or part-time employee, or is carrying on

a vocation for more than 14 days, or for an aggregate period exceeding 30 days in a calendar year to register with the UC Santa Cruz Police Department within five working days of commencing enrollment or employment. The terms "employed or carries on a vocation" include employment whether or not financially compensated, volunteered, or performed for government or educational benefit. The registrant shall also notify the Department within five working days of ceasing to be enrolled or employed, or ceasing to carry on a vocation.

Information on these registered sex offenders is available to the public at the UC Santa Cruz Police Department. Access to the data is by appointment only. Information on registered sex offenders is also available on the Megan's Law website at meganslaw.ca.gov.



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA CRUZ ON-CAMPUS RESOURCES		
OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER	WEBSITE
UCSC Police Non-Emergency Reports	831 459 2231 x 1	police.ucsc.edu
Alcohol & Drug Education	831 459 3772	healthcenter.ucsc.edu/shop
Community Safety Program	831 459 2100	housing.ucsc.edu/safety
Counseling & Psychological Services	831 459 2628	caps.ucsc.edu
Disability Resource Center	831 459 2089	drc.ucsc.edu
Educational Opportunity Program	831 459 2296	eop.ucsc.edu
Ethnic Resource Centers	831 459 2427	airc.ucsc.edu www2.ucsc.edu/aapirc/ aarcc.ucsc.edu/about/index.html elcentro.ucsc.edu/index.html
Hate/Bias Reporting	831 459 4446	reporhate.ucsc.edu
Cantu GLBTI Resource Center	831 459 2468	queer.ucsc.edu
Sexual Violence Prevention & Response	831 459 1053	safe.ucsc.edu
Services for Transfer & Re-Entry Students	831 459 2552	stars.ucsc.edu
Title IX/Sexual Harassment	831 459 2462	www2.ucsc.edu/title9-sh
Student Health Center	831 459 2211	healthcenter.ucsc.edu
Student Health Outreach & Promotion	831 459 3772	healthcenter.ucsc.edu/shop
Veteran Resource Center	831 459 1520	stars.ucsc.edu/veteran/about.html
Women's Center	831 459 2072	womenscenter.ucsc.edu
Dean of Students Office	831 459 4446	deanofstudents.ucsc.edu
Slug Support Team Coordinator	831 459 3456	deanofstudents.ucsc.edu/slug-support student-care-coordinator
Student Conduct	831 459 1738	deanofstudents.ucsc.edu/student-conduct
College Eight CAO	831 459 2922	eight.ucsc.edu
College Nine CAO	831 459 3122	collegenine.ucsc.edu
College Ten CAO	831 459 3122	collegeten.ucsc.edu
Cowell College CAO	831 459 3642	cowell.ucsc.edu
Crown College CAO	831 459 2452	crown.ucsc.edu
Kresge College CAO	831 459 5015	kresge.ucsc.edu
Merrill College CAO	831 459 2452	merrill.ucsc.edu
Oakes College CAO	831 459 2550	oakes.ucsc.edu
Porter College CAO	831 459 5015	porter.ucsc.edu
Stevenson College CAO	831 459 3642	stevenson.ucsc.edu
Student Union Assembly	831 459 4838	sua.ucsc.edu
Student Organizing, Advising, and Resources	831 459 2934	soar.ucsc.edu/v2
Engaging Education	831 459 1743	engagingeducation.org
Career Center	831 459 4420	careers.ucsc.edu
UC empowerU		uhs.berkeley.edu/students/healthpromotion/ empoweru

SANTA CRUZ OFF-CAMPUS RESOURCES		
OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER	WEBSITE
Emergency	911	
Al-Anon and Alateen	831 462 1818	ncwsa.org/d23/alateen
Alcoholics Anonymous	831 475 5782	aasantacruz.org
Alto Counseling Center	831 423 2003	scccc.org/community-recovery-services/ alto
Capitola Police Department	831 475 4242	cityofcapitola.org/police
The Camp (Detox/Residential/Outpatient)	844 488 9488	camprecovery.crchealth.com
Monarch Services	888 900 4030	monarchsc.org
Dominican Hospital	831 462 7700	dominicanhospital.org
Dominican Hospital Emergency Psychiatric Services	831 462 7719	dominicanhospital.org
Janus (Detox and Perinatal)	831 462 1060	janussc.org
Narcotics Anonymous	831 429 7436	scnapi.org
Santa Cruz Police Department	831 420 5800	santacruzpolice.com
Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Department	831 471 1121	scsheriff.com
Santa Cruz Community Counseling	831 469 1700	scccc.org
Santa Cruz County Mental Health	800 952 2335	santacruzhealth.org
Santa Cruz County Victim/Witness Assistance	831 454 2010	
Santa Cruz County Harm Reduction Services	831 454 2437	
Scotts Valley Police Department	831 440 5670	scottsvalleypd.com
Sobriety Works	831 476 1747	sobrietyworks.com
Suicide Prevention	831 458 5300	fsa-cc.org/suicide-prevention-service
Watsonville Police Department	831 471 1170	cityofwatsonville.org/police-department
Clery Center	484 580 8754	clerycenter.org
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline	800 273 8255	suicidepreventionlifeline.org
Planned Parenthood	831 426 5550	plannedparenthood.org
Survivors Healing Center	831 423 7601	fsa-cc.org/survivors-healing-center

CLERY CRIME STATISTICS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA OBSERVATORY/LICK COMMUNITY RESOURCES		
OFFICE	PHONE NUMBER	WEBSITE
Police, Fire, Ambulance	911	
Santa Clara County Sheriff Department	408 808 4400	sccgov.org/sites/sheriff
Alum Rock Counseling/Crisis Center	408 294 0500	alumrockcc.org
Community Solutions	408 842 7138	communitysolutions.org
Family and Children Services	408 292 9353	fcservices.org
Next Door, Solutions to Domestic Violence, Inc.	408 279 2962	nextdoor.org/
Psychiatric Emergency	408 885 5673	sccgov.org/sites/mhd
Santa Clara County Mental Health Services	800 704 0900	sccgov.org/sites/mhd
Suicide Prevention, Santa Clara County	855 278 4204	sccgov.org/sites/mhd/Resources/SP
Victim-Witness Assistance	408 295 2656	sccgov.org/sites/da/VictimServices/victim-witnessassistance/Pages/default.aspx
YWCA Rape Crisis Line	408 287 3000	ywca-sv.org

MBEST, FONR AND LANDELS-HILL BIG CREEK RESERVE RESOURCES		
Marina Police Department	831 884 1210	cityofmarina.org
Monterey County Sheriff's Department	831 755 3700	montereysheriff.org

UC SANTA CRUZ SILICON VALLEY RESOURCES		
Santa Clara Police Department	408 615 4700	scpd.org/
Santa Clara County Sheriff Department	408 808 4400	www.sccgov.org/sites/sheriff

OTHER MAIN CAMPUS AND LICK RESOURCES		
AIDS-HIV Night Line	800 273 2437	
American Social Health Association-STI Resource Center	919 361 8400	ashsexualhealth.org
California Smokers Helpline	800 662 8887	nobutts.org
California Youth Crisis Line	800 843 5200	youthcrisisline.org
UC Santa Cruz Employee Assistance Program	866 808 6205	shr.ucsc.edu/benefits/eap
Voices United (Alcohol and Drug Dependency)	408 292 7292	voicesunited.net/en/
Poison Control	800 222 1222	calpoison.org
24-7 Teen Line	408 850 6125	billwilsoncenter.org/teens/resources/hot-lines.html
Victims of Crime Resource Center	800 842 8467	1800victims.org
Santa Cruz Harbor Resources	831 475 6161	santacruzharbor.org
Santa Cruz Harbor Patrol	831 475 6161	santacruzharbor.org

Offense	Year	On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*	Unfounded**
Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape***	2014	5	1	0	6	2	1
Forcible Fondling***	2014	12	0	0	12	7	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible (Rape and Forcible Fondling)	2013	12	0	0	12	3	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible (Rape and Forcible Fondling)	2012	10	0	0	10	9	0
Incest***	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape***	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Non Forcible (Incest and Statutory Rape)	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Non Forcible (Incest and Statutory Rape)	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2014	2	0	0	2	1	0
	2013	1	0	0	1	0	0
	2012	1	0	0	1	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2014	2	1	0	3	1	0
	2013	3	1	0	4	1	0
	2012	3	0	0	3	0	0
Burglary	2014	26	5	0	31	14	1
	2013	25	11	0	36	17	0
	2012	22	1	0	23	14	0
Arson	2014	2	0	0	2	0	0
	2013	9	0	0	9	1	0
	2012	4	0	0	4	4	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2014	6	1	0	7	0	0
	2013	4	0	0	4	0	0
	2012	3	0	1	4	0	0
Domestic Violence****	2014	5	0	0	5	4	0
	2013	9	0	0	9	3	0
	2012	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dating Violence****	2014	5	0	0	5	1	0
	2013	3	0	0	3	1	0
	2012	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stalking****	2014	7	0	0	7	1	1
	2013	3	0	0	3	1	0
	2012	--	--	--	--	--	--

CLERY ARRESTS

Offense	Year	On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*	Unfounded**
Liquor Law Violations Arrests	2014	1	0	8	9	0	0
	2013	3	0	1	4	0	0
	2012	6	0	6	12	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2014	322	0	0	322	269	n/a
	2013	992	0	3	995	939	n/a
	2012	1681	5	1	1687	1632	n/a
Drug Law Violations Arrests	2014	6	0	2	8	3	0
	2013	5	3	0	8	2	0
	2012	5	0	11	16*****	1	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2014	306	0	0	306	275	n/a
	2013	1214	0	0	1214	1104	n/a
	2012	869	2	2	873	740	n/a
Weapons Law Violations Arrests	2014	4	0	0	4	2	0
	2013	4	0	0	4	1	0
	2012	5	0	0	5	0	0
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2014	4	0	0	4	3	n/a
	2013	5	0	0	5	0	n/a
	2012	11	0	0	11	11	n/a

* Included in On Campus statistics.

** See Definitions.

*** Sexual Offense categories are separated for the 2014 reporting period, based on new definition. By new reporting requirements, Sodomy and sexual assault with an object are included in the rape category.

**** Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking became reporting requirements for the year 2014.

The same were reported for the year 2013, prior to the implementation of this requirement, based on the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

***** Statistical error noted after publishing 2013 Clery Report.

***** Added in 2014.

HATE CRIME REPORTING

Hate Crime Bias	Year	On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facilities*
Race	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Gender	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Identity*****	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	1	0	0	1	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
National Origin *****	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Those institutions with *on-campus student housing facilities* are required by law to annually prepare a **Fire Safety Report**, and report fires that have been recorded to the campus community by October 1. The purpose of this report is to disclose fire safety policies and procedures related to *on-campus student housing* and to disclose statistics for fires that occurred in those facilities. The report focuses exclusively on these facilities and does not apply to other UC Santa Cruz buildings or to non-campus student housing facilities the institution may own or control.

In addition to the **Fire Safety Report**, UC Santa Cruz records fires that occurred in any on-campus student housing facility in a **Fire Log**. The **Fire Log** can be found at emergency.ucsc.edu/fire-marshall/fire-log.html. The Daily Crime Log, which is prepared by the UC Santa Cruz Police Department also records all arsons and attempted arsons reported to the UC Santa Cruz Police Department that occur on campus (including student housing facilities), on public property, in non-campus buildings or property or within the patrol jurisdiction of the department. This information is included in the Crime Statistics section as well. (See Crime [Statistics](#))

Moreover, UC Santa Cruz is also required to report on the following:

- Number of fire drills held during the previous calendar year.
- Policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking and open flames in a student housing facility.
- Procedures for student housing evacuation in the case of a fire.
- Policies regarding fire safety education and training programs provided to the students and employees. In these policies, the institution must describe the procedures that students and employees should follow in the case of a fire.
- For purposes of including a fire in the statistics in the annual fire safety report, a list of the titles of each person or organization to which students and employees should report that a fire occurred.
- Plans for future improvements in fire safety, if determined necessary by the institution.
- Fire statistics for on campus residential facilities

For more information about the Fire Safety Report please contact the staff at the Office of Emergency Services at emergency.ucsc.edu/about/contacts.html.



Fire Safety Systems and Evacuation Drills

Fire safety systems and activities for student housing facilities are summarized in the following table. All evacuation drills for 2014 were unannounced.

Facility All addresses are 1156 High St.	Monitored Fire Alarm System	Automatic Sprinkler System	Smoke Detectors in Sleeping Rooms	Fire Extinguishing Devices	Evacuation Plan/ Placard	Number of Evacuation Drills Each Year
Cowell College	X	X	X	X	X	1
Stevenson College	X	X	X	X	X	1
Crown College	X	X	X	X	X	1
Merrill College	X	X	X	X	X	1
Crown/Merrill Apartments	X	X	X	X	X	1
Porter A Dorm	X	X	X	X	X	1
Porter B Dorm	X	X	X	X	X	1
Kresge College	X	X	X	X	X	1
Oakes College	X	X	X	X	X	1
College 8	X	X	X	X	X	1
College 9	X	X	X	X	X	1
College 10	X	X	X	X	X	1
The Village	X	X	X	X	X	1
Redwood Grove Apartments	X	X	X	X	X	1
Graduate Student Housing	X	X	X	X	X	1
Family Student Housing			X	X		0
Farm Apprentice Tent Cabins			X	X		0
Camper Park			X	X		0

RULES ON PORTABLE ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, SMOKING AND OPEN FLAMES

Student housing facilities have prohibitions against the following:

- Use of halogen torchiere-style lamps.
- Use of candles of any type, oil lamps, or any other device producing an open flame.
- Open fires.
- Use of hookahs, lanterns, smoking devices or other hazardous items.
- Cooking in residence hall rooms using an open flame stove, wok, or hot plate or any other device that has heated coils.
- Storage of explosives or flammable materials (including fireworks).
- Parking or storage of vehicles with gas tanks within buildings.

- Parking of vehicles outside in close proximity to the buildings except in designated parking lots.
- Use of unapproved electrical wiring and extension cords. Only approved surge protectors with internal circuit breakers are allowed.
- Storage in hallways, entryways, stairwells, pathways or any location that restricts access to or from resident rooms or buildings.
- Use of BBQ grills, charcoal, lighter fluid or propane.
- Use of portable heaters.
- Smoking or tobacco use.

These restrictions are published in each residential college's handbook as well as in other locations such as websites.

Failure to comply with these restrictions and other fire safety rules can result in disciplinary action in accordance with University policies and campus



implementing regulations. Residence staff and Community Safety Officers monitor compliance with these requirements and the UC Santa Cruz Office of Emergency Services conducts annual inspections to identify fire safety issues.

Student Housing Evacuation Procedures

Campus fire and evacuation procedures are discussed during new student orientation. Students living in campus housing facilities also receive additional training on their building's emergency and evacuation procedures during the move-in process. The UC Santa Cruz Office of Emergency Services conducts evacuation drills during the first few weeks of each academic year for student housing facilities and also conducts evacuation drills for other buildings throughout the year. Fire Department personnel also maintain an on-going schedule of inspections for all buildings to ensure that fire hazards are mitigated and also conduct plan reviews and inspections of building construction and renovation activities. The UC Santa Cruz Physical Plant department tests and maintains fire protection systems including fire alarms and fire sprinkler systems to ensure that all systems function properly.

Students and employees are required to evacuate whenever a building fire alarm sounds and to proceed to the designated assembly location for further instructions. Fire alarm systems are monitored by the UC Santa Cruz Police Department Dispatch Center and fire department resources are dispatched to all alarm activations or other reports of fire. Students and employees who refuse to evacuate during an alarm may be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with University policies and campus implementing regulations.

Students and employees are trained to use stairwells instead of elevators during evacuations and this is reiterated during evacuation drills. All elevators are equipped with emergency phones that connect directly to the UC Santa Cruz Police Department Dispatch Center for use in the event that an individual is trapped in an elevator. The Santa Cruz Fire Department is trained in elevator rescue techniques.

Fire Safety Education and Training Programs

UC Santa Cruz Office of Emergency Services representatives provide consultation and fire prevention assessments. Upon request, they may assist in developing department-specific emergency plans for evacuations, fires and other hazards. In addition, they conduct plan reviews and inspections of building construction and renovation activities and give other fire prevention and evacuation route recommendations for existing buildings.

Fire and evacuation procedures are posted in various locations. Building-specific evacuation placards are posted in buildings, and general procedures are also included as part of the Emergency Survival Guide poster which is posted in locations such as dining halls, classrooms, conference rooms, break rooms, bus stops and other locations. This poster is available in both English and Spanish and is also available in an electronic format on the Emergency Management homepage at emergency.ucsc.edu. More detailed emergency procedures are also posted on the homepage. In addition, individual campus departments develop more specific emergency plans as needed for specific hazards or operations and UC Office of Emergency Services personnel provide guidance on the development of these plans.

Members of the UC Office of Emergency Services conduct fire prevention, emergency preparedness and other presentations when requested by various community groups, including students and employees of the University. The Environmental Health and Safety Training Officer also conducts training on the use of portable fire extinguishers; The Office of Physical Recreational and Sports (OPERS) offers certification in bystander first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and the use of automatic external defibrillators (AEDs); UC Office of Emergency Services conducts periodic Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training. All of these training opportunities are available to both students and employees.

In addition, the UC Office of Emergency Services organizes and sets up fire prevention and

emergency preparedness display tables staffed by Department personnel at various locations throughout the year. This activity provides an opportunity for UC Office of Emergency Services staff to distribute safety related information, as well as to answer individual questions.

During 2014, the UC Office of Emergency Services conducted periodic events and presentations; set up and staffed fire prevention display tables, and participated in two Public Safety Fairs with the UC Santa Cruz Police Department and other campus units. These programs included general fire safety information, personal emergency preparedness information, fire extinguisher training, and operational demonstrations.

Fire Safety Improvement Plans

As part of the UC Santa Cruz capital improvements program, buildings not currently equipped with fire alarm systems or automatic sprinkler systems are upgraded during planned renovation activities. These upgrades also include seismic structural mitigations as needed. All new construction and renovation activities are conducted in compliance with the current California Fire Code and California Building Code requirements.

Reporting Fires for Statistical Purposes

All fires and other emergencies should be immediately reported to 911. For the purposes of inclusion of statistics for the annual fire safety report and in compliance with California Fire Code requirements, all fires, even those that have already been extinguished, should be reported to the Campus Fire Marshal at 831-459-2343. For incidents that include a fire department response, fire department personnel will make this report. If evidence of a fire that is already extinguished is found and there is no active hazard requiring a fire department response, the person making the discovery should report the situation to the Campus Fire Marshal directly. If campus employee receives such a report from a student or other person, they should contact the Campus Fire Marshal themselves.

FIRE STATISTICS

Residential Facility All addresses are 1156 High Street	Calendar Year	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire*
Cowell College	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stevenson College	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	1	1	B	0	0	1000-9999
Crown College	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	1	1	D	0	0	0-99
Merrill College	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crown/Merrill Apartments	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	1	1	B	0	0	100-999
Porter A Dorm	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porter B Dorm	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	1	1	A	0	0	100-999
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kresge College	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakes College	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	1	1	B	0	0	0-99
College 8	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cause of Fire key:

A: Other – Unintentional (Curling Iron)

B: Cooking-Unintentional

C: Smoking Materials – Unintentional

D: Light Fixture-Unintentional

*Values are in Dollars



DEFINITIONS

Abuse

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.

Affirmative Consent

Means affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure that he or she has the affirmative consent of the other or others to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest or resistance does not mean consent, nor does silence mean consent. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. The existence of a dating relationship between the persons involved, or the fact of past sexual relations between them, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent.

- Consent must be given without coercion, force, threats, or intimidation. Consent means positive cooperation in the act or expression of intent to engage in the act pursuant to an exercise of free will.

- Consent to some form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity. Consent to sexual activity on one occasion is not consent to engage in sexual activity on another occasion.
- There must be mutual consent, even in the context of a relationship, to engage in sexual activity. Once consent is withdrawn, the sexual activity must stop immediately.
- Consent cannot be given when a person is *incapacitated*.
 - A person cannot consent if s/he is under the threat of violence, bodily injury or other forms of coercion.
 - It shall not be a valid excuse that the accused believed that the complainant affirmatively consented to the sexual activity if the accused knew, or reasonably should have known, that the complainant was unable to consent to the sexual activity under any of the following circumstances:
 - The complainant was asleep or unconscious.
 - The complainant was incapacitated due to the influence of drugs, alcohol,

or medication, so that the complainant could not understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual activity.

- The complainant was unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition.

For purposes of this *Policy*, the age of consent is consistent with California Penal Code Section 261.5.

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 or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Arson

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.

Awareness Programs

Awareness programs means community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

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 a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Bystander Intervention

Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual

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

Dating Violence

The term “dating violence” means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- The length of the relationship.
- The type of relationship.
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Dating violence includes sexual or physical abuse, or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the act of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence

The term “domestic violence” includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by:

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s act under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Drug Abuse Violations

Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (demerol, methadones); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

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.

Forcible Rape (2014)

The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against the person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth).

Forcible Sodomy (2014)

Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.



Geography

For the purposes of collecting statistics for submission to the Department of Education and inclusion in an institution’s annual security report, Clery geography includes building and property that are part of the institution’s campus (including a subset of on-campus student housing facilities), the institution’s non-campus buildings or property, and public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. For the purposes of maintaining an institution’s crime log, Clery geography also includes area within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police or the campus security department.

On-Campus

- Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence hall; and
- Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

On-Campus Student Housing Facility

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 area that makes up the campus.

Public Property

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

Non-campus Buildings or Property

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.

Hate Crime

A criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their Race, Gender, Gender Identity, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Ethnicity, National Origin, and Disability. Institutions are required to compile crime statistics for any of the following crimes that are determined to be hate crimes:

- Criminal Homicide
 - Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
 - Negligent Manslaughter
- Sex Offenses
 - Rape
 - Fondling
 - Incest
 - Statutory Rape
- Robbery

- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson
- Larceny-Theft
- Simple Assault
- Intimidation
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

Incapacitation

Incapacitation is defined as the physical and/or mental inability to make informed, rational judgments. States of incapacitation include, but are not limited to, unconsciousness, sleep, and blackouts. Where alcohol or drugs are involved, incapacitation is defined with respect to how the alcohol or other drugs consumed affects a person's decision-making capacity, awareness of consequences, and ability to make fully informed judgments. Being intoxicated by drugs or alcohol does not diminish one's responsibility to obtain consent. The factors to be considered when determining whether consent was given include whether the accused knew, or whether a reasonable person should have known, that the complainant was incapacitated.

Incest

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

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.

Larceny

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Liquor Law Violations

The violation of laws or ordinance prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Missing Person

Any person who is reported missing to law enforcement when the person's location is unknown. This includes a child who has been taken, detained, concealed, enticed away or kept by a parent in violation of the law (Penal Code §277 et seq.). It also includes any child who is missing voluntarily, involuntarily or under circumstances that do not conform to his/her ordinary habits or behavior, and who may be in need of assistance (Penal Code §14213).

Missing Persons Networks

Those databases or computer networks available to law enforcement and that are suitable for information related to missing persons investigations. These include the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), Missing Person System (MPS) and the Unidentified Persons System (UPS).

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).



Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

Programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to, and skills for addressing, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution and including information described in 34 CFR Part 668.46 paragraph (j)(1)(i)(A) through (F).

Pastoral Counselor

An employee of an institution who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

Primary Prevention Programs

Primary prevention programs means programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.

Professional Counselor

An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

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.

Risk Reduction

Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

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 fear.

Sex Offenses—Forcible (2014)

Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Sex Offenses—Non-Forcible (2014)

Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

Sexual Assault

Sexual assault occurs when physical sexual activity is engaged without the consent of the other person or when the other person is unable to consent to the activity. The activity or conduct may include physical force, violence, threat, or intimidation, ignoring the objections of the other person, causing the other person's intoxication or incapacitation through the use of drugs or alcohol, or taking advantage of the other person's incapacitation (including voluntary intoxication).

Sexual Assault with an Object (2014)

The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth



or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual harassment is conduct that explicitly or implicitly affects a person's employment or education or interferes with a person's work or educational performance or creates an environment such that a reasonable person would find the conduct intimidating, hostile, or offensive. Sexual harassment includes sexual violence (see definition below).

Sexual Violence

Sexual Violence is defined as physical sexual acts engaged without the consent of the other person or when the other person is unable to consent to the activity. Sexual violence includes sexual assault, rape, battery, and sexual coercion; domestic violence; dating violence; and stalking.

Stalking

The term "stalking" means behavior in which a person repeatedly engages in a course of con-

duct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Statutory Rape

Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Unfounded

A complaint that is determined to be false or baseless—meaning that the offense neither occurred nor was attempted.

Vandalism

To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

Weapons Law Violations

The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly

weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

RELEVANT CALIFORNIA LAWS

California Assembly Bill 1433 (Gatto)

Under existing law, the governing board of each postsecondary educational institution receiving public funds for student financial aid is required to compile records concerning all occurrences of certain criminal and noncriminal activity.

On September 29, 2014, Governor Brown signed into law AB 1433 (Gatto). The Gatto legislation requires Campus Security Authorities, as defined by the federal Clery Act, to disclose any report of a Part 1 violent crime, hate crime, or sexual assault, as defined in the bill, whether committed on- or off campus, to the University of California Police Department. Any such report received by a UC Police Department must be immediately, or as soon as practicably possible, disclosed to the local law enforcement agency with which that campus has a written agreement pursuant to the Kristin Smart Campus Safety Act of 1998.

Implementation Guidelines

On or before July 1, 2015, each campus must implement written procedures to ensure the following reporting requirements are met.

Campus security authorities (“CSAs”), as defined by the federal Clery Act, must immediately, or as soon as practicably possible, forward to the local University of California Police Department any report of a Part 1 violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime, committed on or off campus, and made by the victim for purposes of notifying the institution or law enforcement.

- Part 1 violent crime means: willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Sexual Assault includes, but is not limited to, rape, forced sodomy, forced oral copulation, rape by a foreign object, sexual battery, or the threat of any of these.
- “Hate violence” means any act of physical intimidation or physical harassment, physical force or physical violence, or the threat of physical force or physical violence, that is directed against any person or group of persons, or the property of any person or group of persons because of the ethnicity, race, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, disability, or political or religious beliefs of that person or group.

CSAs may not identify the victim to campus police unless the victim consents to being identified after the victim has been informed of his or her right to have his or her personally identifying information withheld.

UC Police Departments must immediately, or as soon as practicably possible, disclose to local law enforcement agencies with which the campus has written MOU’s (pursuant to the Kristin Smart Campus Safety Act of 1998) the reports described above. However, UC Police Departments may not identify the victim or the alleged assailant unless the victim consents to being identified.

California Senate Bill 967 (DeLeon)

Under existing law, the governing board of each postsecondary educational institution receiving public funds for student financial aid is required to adopt and implement written procedures or protocols to ensure that students, faculty, and staff who are victims of sexual assault on the grounds or facilities of



their institutions receive treatment and information, including a description of on-campus and off-campus resources.

On September 29, 2014, Governor Brown signed into law SB 967 (DeLeon). The DeLeon legislation requires the Regents of the University of California to adopt a policy concerning sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, as defined in the federal Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1092(f)) involving a student, both on and off campus.

Implementation Guidelines

The policy shall include all of the following:

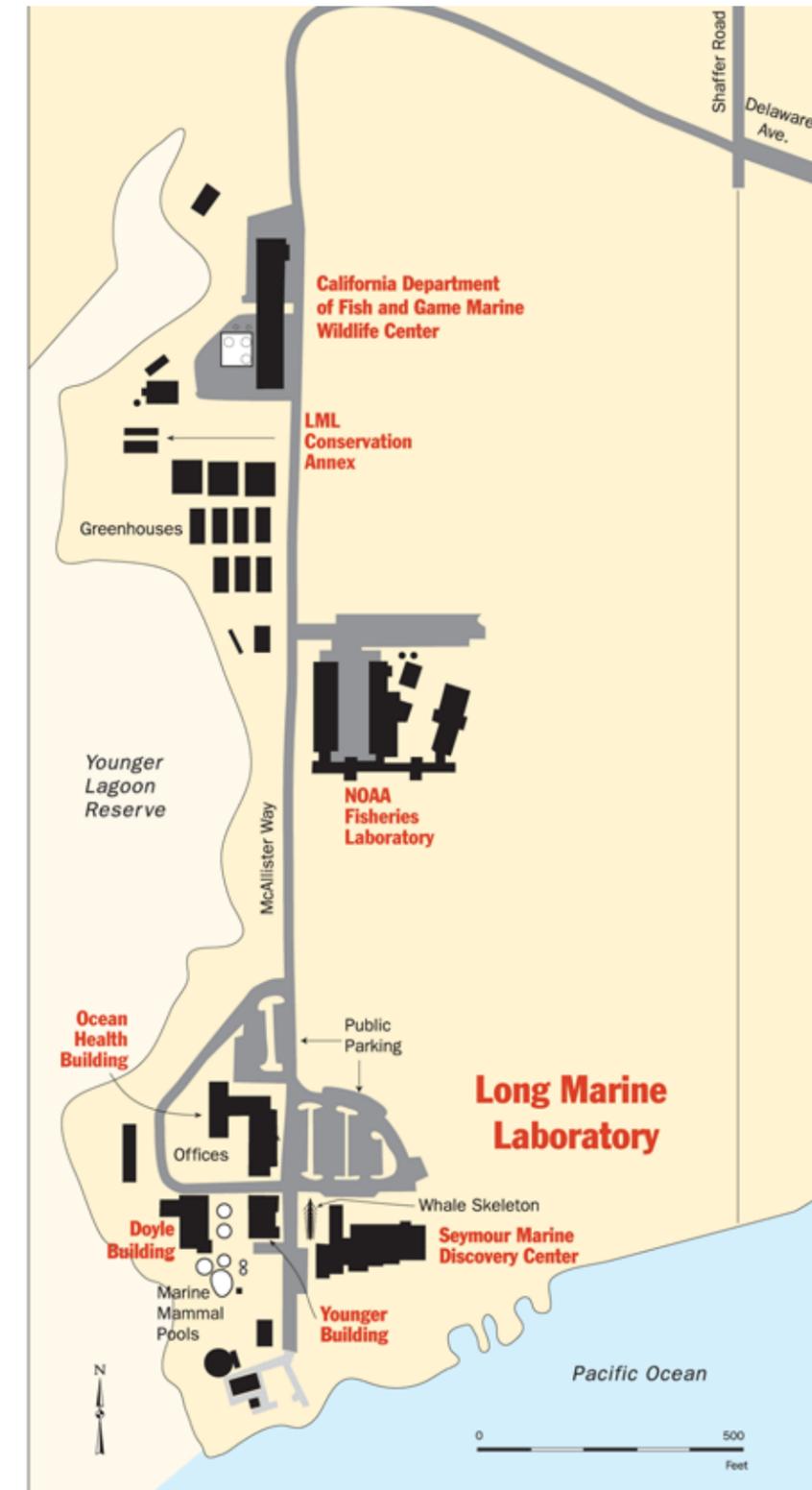
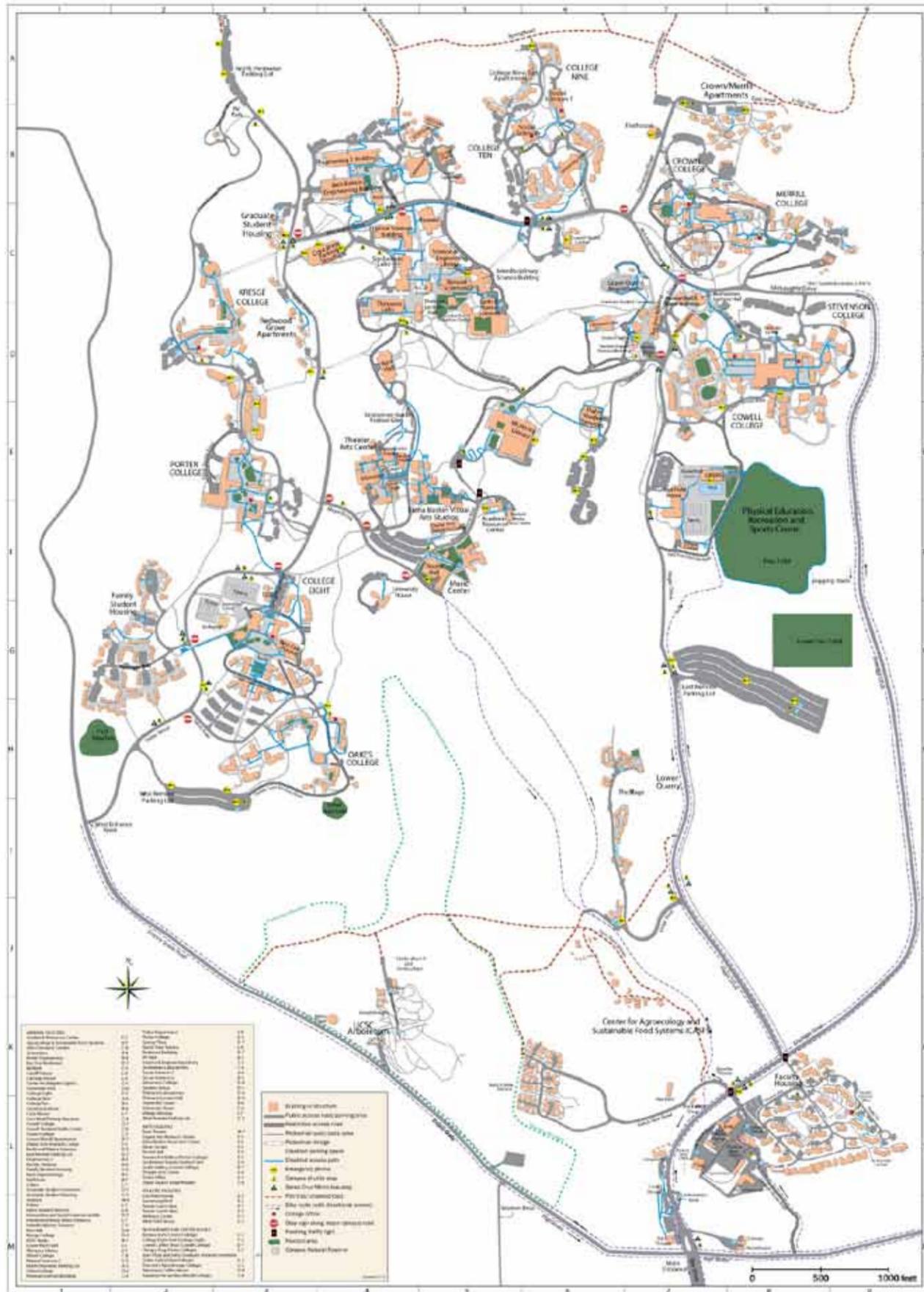
- An affirmative consent standard in the determination of whether consent was given by both parties to sexual activity. “Affirmative consent” means affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure that he or she has the affirmative consent of the other or others to engage in the sexual activity. Lack

of protest or resistance does not mean consent, nor does silence mean consent. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. The existence of a dating relationship between the persons involved, or the fact of past sexual relations between them, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent.

- A policy that, in the evaluation of complaints in any disciplinary process, it shall not be a valid excuse to alleged lack of affirmative consent that the accused believed that the complainant consented to the sexual activity under either of the following circumstances:
 - The accused’s belief in affirmative consent arose from the intoxication or recklessness of the accused.
 - The accused did not take reasonable steps, in the circumstances known to the accused at the time, to ascertain whether the complainant affirmatively consented.

- A policy that the standard used in determining whether the elements of the complaint against the accused have been demonstrated is the preponderance of the evidence.
- A policy that, in the evaluation of complaints in the disciplinary process, it shall not be a valid excuse that the accused believed that the complainant affirmatively consented to the sexual activity if the accused knew or reasonably should have known that the complainant was unable to consent to the sexual activity under any of the following circumstances:
 - The complainant was asleep or unconscious.
 - The complainant was incapacitated due to the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication, so that the complainant could not understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual activity.
 - The complainant was unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition.
- In order to receive state funds for student financial assistance, the governing board of each community college district, the Trustees of the California State University, the Regents of the University of California, and the governing boards of independent postsecondary institutions shall adopt detailed and victim-centered policies and protocols regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking involving a student that comport with best practices and current professional standards. At a minimum, the policies and protocols shall cover all of the following:
 - A policy statement on how the institution will provide appropriate protections for the privacy of individuals involved, including confidentiality.
 - Initial response by the institution's personnel to a report of an incident, including requirements specific to assisting the victim, providing information in writing about the importance of preserving evidence, and the identification and location of witnesses.
- Response to stranger and non stranger sexual assault.
- The preliminary victim interview, including the development of a victim interview protocol, and a comprehensive followup victim interview, as appropriate.
- Contacting and interviewing the accused.
- Seeking the identification and location of witnesses.
- Providing written notification to the victim about the availability of, and contact information for, on- and off-campus resources and services, and coordination with law enforcement, as appropriate.
- Participation of victim advocates and other supporting people.
- Investigating allegations that alcohol or drugs were involved in the incident.
- Providing that an individual who participates as a complainant or witness in an investigation of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking will not be subject to disciplinary sanctions for a violation of the institution's student conduct policy at or near the time of the incident, unless the institution determines that the violation was egregious, including, but not limited to, an action that places the health or safety of any other person at risk or involves plagiarism, cheating, or academic dishonesty.
- The role of the institutional staff supervision.
- A comprehensive, trauma-informed training program for campus officials involved in investigating and adjudicating sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking cases.
- Procedures for confidential reporting by victims and third parties.
- To the extent feasible, enter into memoranda of understanding, agreements, or collaborative partnerships with existing on-campus and community-based organizations, including rape crisis centers, to refer students for assistance or make services available to students, including counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, and legal assistance, and including resources for the accused.
- Implement comprehensive prevention and outreach programs addressing sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.
 - A comprehensive prevention program shall include a range of prevention strategies, including, but not limited to, empowerment programming for victim prevention, awareness raising campaigns, primary prevention, bystander intervention, and risk reduction. Outreach programs shall be provided to make students aware of the institution's policy on sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.
 - At a minimum, an outreach program shall include a process for contacting and informing the student body, campus organizations, athletic programs, and student groups about the institution's overall sexual assault policy, the practical implications of an affirmative consent standard, and the rights and responsibilities of students under the policy.
 - Outreach programming shall be included as part of every incoming student orientation.





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UC SANTA CRUZ POLICE DEPARTMENT

1156 High Street
Santa Cruz, CA 95064
831 459-2231
police.ucsc.edu