Annual Security & Fire Safety Report
2020 - 2021

Contains crime statistics for 2017 - 2019 calendar years

ISSUED: October 1, 2020
Rendering of future UC Hastings Student Housing building at 198 McAllister Street
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Reporting Crimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Campus Notifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Emergency Procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Crime Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Sexual Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Alcohol &amp; Drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Clery Act Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Important Contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Appendix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Fire Safety Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Non-discrimination Policy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The University of California, Hastings College of the Law ("UC Hastings" or the "College") is an independent law school in San Francisco. While UC Hastings benefits from the vibrant city in which it is situated, like any school in a dense urban environment, the College deals with crime. The College remains committed to enhancing and preserving the quality of the learning opportunities and life experiences of our community by making our campus a safe place for our community members to live, work, study and visit. To that end, in October 2016, UC Hastings partnered with the University of California San Francisco Police Department ("UCSFPD"), for the UCSFPD to provide security and policing services in campus buildings and the surrounding neighborhood, as well as a dedicated 911 Emergency Communications Center and guidance from its Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division.

The Annual Security Report was prepared by UC Hastings with data from UCSFPD. In accordance with the Jeanne Clery Act, the Annual Security Report contains statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus and on public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The Fire Safety report was prepared by UC Hastings, and contains statistics for the previous three years concerning fires in campus housing. This document also contains institutional policies concerning campus security, such as those relating to alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, timely warning of crimes, and sexual violence.

For questions or comments, or to receive a copy of this report, please contact:

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VISION STATEMENT
UCSFPD, on behalf of UC Hastings, strives to provide a crime free and safe environment through strategic policing, integrity, respect and strong community partnerships. UCSF and UC Hastings willingly accept this responsibility and accountability.

MISSION STATEMENT
UCSFPD’s mission, on behalf of UC Hastings, is to enhance the safety and quality of life at UC Hastings by working in partnership with the community to promote public safety and crime prevention through education and enforcement; to maintain public order while preserving the legal rights of all individuals; to provide effective, efficient and courteous service; and to reduce the impact of crime. This mission is accomplished through effective:

- Crime prevention and suppression
- Victim support and assistance
- Infrastructure protection
- Emergency preparedness
- Traffic safety

WORKING RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES & JURISDICTIONS
UCSFPD maintains a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with SFPD pertaining to the investigation of alleged criminal incidents. UCSFPD also maintains MOUs with South San Francisco PD and Daly City PD.

For more information on UCSFPD’s services and operations please see the University of California Police Department Annual Report and Crime Statistics at: http://police-statistics.universityofcalifornia.edu/

ROLE, AUTHORITY, & TRAINING
UCSFPD is vested with the authority and responsibility to enforce all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Officers have the authority and duty to conduct criminal investigations, arrest violators and suppress campus crime. UCSFPD officers are duly sworn peace officers under California Penal Code Section 830.2(b), authorized to carry firearms and have the same authority as municipal police officers to use police powers of arrest. UCSFPD has primary jurisdiction on all UC Hastings owned and operated properties and concurrent jurisdiction with local agencies in adjacent areas. UCSFPD provides law enforcement to UC Hastings, as-needed, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

UCSFPD officers are graduates of California Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) certified training academies and continually undergo training to maintain their state certification and professional skills. UCSFPD officers have received training in Incident Command System (ICS), National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Standardized Emergency Management Systems (SEMS).

NONCAMPUSS CRIMINAL ACTIVITY
UC Hastings does not have any noncampus sites that are controlled by recognized student organizations.

The emergency UCSF Police Department number is 9+911 when dialing from a UC Hastings campus phone, and (415) 476-6911 when dialing from a cell phone. When in doubt, call 911. For more information about UCSFPD, please visit police.ucsf.edu
If you are the victim or witness to a crime, you have the responsibility to report it immediately to the police. UC Hastings community members are encouraged to accurately and promptly report all crimes or any suspicious activity to the UCSFPD, even when the victim of a crime elects or is unable to make such a report. Students and employees who report crimes to UCSFPD may aid in averting crimes and in the apprehension of suspects, as well as allowing UCSFPD to initiate a Timely Warning notice and to include the information in the annual statistics disclosure. Most importantly, prompt reporting will help UCSFPD maintain a safe and secure campus environment at UC Hastings. In addition to UCSFPD, crimes also may be reported to designated Campus Security Authorities.

**REPORTING A CRIME BY PHONE**

In an emergency dial 9+911 from any UC Hastings campus phone or (415) 476-6911 from a noncampus phone. Whenever in doubt, dial 911. In a non-emergency dial (415) 476-1414. Whenever possible, the actual victim or witness should contact the UCSFPD directly. First-hand information is always more accurate and complete.

**REPORTING A CRIME ONLINE**

If you wish to report an incident of receiving annoying phone calls, petty theft, vandalism or lost property, this can be done online at: http://police.ucsf.edu/report-crime.

**REPORTING AN EMERGENCY**

To report all emergencies related to police, fire, chemical spills or medical assistance, dial 9+911 from any campus telephone or dial (415) 476-6911 from a cell phone to contact the UCSF Police Department. When 9+911 is dialed, the public safety dispatcher receives information on a computer screen identifying the location where the call originated. When dialing from a cell phone, you will have to provide the dispatcher with the location. To contact the San Francisco Police Department directly for emergencies, dial (415) 553-8090 or, as always, whenever in doubt, dial 911.

**Blue Towers:** Blue towers are located in the UC Hastings parking garage. Pressing the service button will automatically contact UCSF Emergency Dispatch and activate an emergency camera display of the blue tower. All calls will be responded to.

**Panic Buttons:** The College has installed panic buttons in offices throughout the campus. Upon receipt of any call for assistance, police officers are dispatched immediately to the incident location.

**Elevator Phones:** Phones in elevators dial directly to emergency dispatch.

**Be A Good Witness!**

When calling to report a crime or incident, please be ready to give details about your location, what happened, and who was involved.
Dispatchers are available at the telephone numbers listed above 24 hours a day to answer your calls. In response to a call, UCSFPD will take the required action, either dispatching an officer or asking the victim to report to UCSFPD to file an incident report. All reported crimes will be investigated by UCSFPD and will become a matter of public record. If assistance is required from the local police department or the local fire department, UCSFPD will contact the appropriate jurisdiction. If a rape or other sexual assault should occur, staff on the scene, including UCSFPD, will offer the victim a wide variety of services.

**Confidential Reporting Procedures**

Incidents reported to UCSFPD are considered confidential except information that is required by law to be released. In the case of sexual assault, UCSFPD is required to inform the College's Title IX Coordinator. UC Hastings recognizes the sensitive nature of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking incidents. The College is committed to protecting the privacy of survivors who make reports or seek accommodations and protective measures. When a survivor reports an incident to UCSFPD or seeks accommodations and protective measures, his or her privacy will be respected to the fullest extent possible. Reports and/or requests for accommodations and protective measures will be shared with only those members of the College community with a need to know, and the survivor will be apprised of all actions taken. Reports to the police/law enforcement may create public records. The police are required to notify a survivor that his or her name will become a matter of public record unless confidentiality is requested. (Cal. Penal Code § 293; Cal. Gov. Code 6254(f).) If a survivor requests that his or her identity be kept confidential, their name will not become a matter of public record, and the police will not report his or her identity to anyone else at the College, including the Title IX Coordinator. UCSFPD Police, however, will report the facts of the incident to the Title IX Coordinator, without revealing the survivor’s identifying information. UC Hastings is required by the Clery Act to report certain types of crimes, including sexual assaults, in statistical reports, in which case UC Hastings will report the date, time, location, and all relevant information needed to classify the incident in its Annual Security Report, but no names or identifying information will be revealed.

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the College system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report to one of the designated Campus Security Authorities. At a minimum, crime victims will receive valuable counseling and referral information. Although UC Hastings counselors are exempt from reporting requirements, they are encouraged, if and when they deem appropriate, to tell their clients about confidential reporting procedures. Confidential reports/anonymous reports are extremely valuable in order to prevent further victimizations and to obtain a more accurate portrait of UC Hastings campus crime.
UCSFPD will issue a Timely Warning Notice (“Crime Alert”) if deemed necessary in the event of a crime that poses an ongoing or serious threat to members of the UC Hastings community. Crime Alerts are typically issued for the following Uniformed Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/ National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime classifications: arson, aggravated assault, murder/ non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, and sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape). Alerts may also be issued for the Clery Act defined crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

All incidents are considered on a case-by-case basis, depending on the facts of the case.

For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no on-going threat to other community members and a crime alert would not be distributed. In cases involving sexual assault, crimes are often reported long after the incident occurs, making a “timely” warning notice less possible and less effective. If there is a pattern of crime in the categories of burglary or motor vehicle theft, a crime alert would typically be distributed. Crime Alerts may also be posted for other crime classifications and locations, as deemed necessary such as hate crimes, arrests for liquor law, drug law, or weapons possession.

Timely Warning Notices are written and distributed by UCSFPD.

As noted, notices shall be provided to the UC Hastings community in a manner that is timely and may aid in the prevention of similar occurrences. UCSFPD reviews all crime reports to determine whether there is an ongoing threat to the community and whether the distribution of a Timely Warning Notice is warranted. Timely Warnings (Crime Alerts) are disseminated to students, faculty, and employees by email and are also posted on the UC Hastings website. UCSFPD will withhold as confidential the names and other identifying information of victims from all Crime Alerts.

Anyone with information warranting a Timely Warning should report the circumstances to UCSFPD by phone, (415) 476-1414.

Emergency Notification – Imminent Threat To Life/Safety

UCSFPD and/or authorized UC Hastings personnel will immediately notify the UC Hastings campus community upon receipt of information that a dangerous situation or significant emergency exists involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff on campus. UCSFPD and/or authorized UC Hastings personnel will also immediately notify the UC Hastings community when immediate action is required by notification recipients. Such situations might include natural disasters, chemical spills, and active shooter situations.

Confirmation of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation

UCSFPD and/or authorized UC Hastings personnel will confirm the existence of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees, verifying that the threat/event is credible, identify the location(s) of the threat/event, the imminence of the threat, and its impact on life, safety and/or property.
The content of the notification will be based on a combination of pre-scripted, approved messages and messages developed by authorized officials. These officials include the UCSFPD Chief of Police/Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Director, Chief of Police designee, EOC Director alternates, and authorized UC Hastings personnel. Authorized individuals including the UCSFPD Chief of Police/designee or EOC Director/designee and/or UC Hastings’ Office of the Chancellor & Dean, Office of Operations, and Office of Communications, will determine the segments of the College to be notified, and have authorization to initiate the system. They will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities and first responders, compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Follow up information pertaining to a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus will be sent using some or all of the systems listed below, as deemed appropriate.

**Public Address System:** The public address (PA) system is used to communicate emergency messages to occupants of campus buildings. Each building is equipped with a public-address and emergency-life-safety system that enables building-wide broadcasting of emergency announcements.

**Website Banner:** The UC Hastings website's homepage contains a banner that will be updated with information and resources in the event of an emergency.

**WarnMe:** The WarnMe Mass Notification System may be used to communicate official information during an emergency or crisis situation that disrupts normal College operations or threatens the immediate health or safety of the UC Hastings community.

WarnMe is a multi-modal emergency notification system used to inform the community about incidents and emergencies affecting the College. Systems include:

- **Email Messaging:** Current students, faculty, and staff are automatically registered to receive notifications on their UC Hastings email account and cannot opt-out of this type of notification
- **Text Messaging:** An opt-in notification where a text message can be received on mobile phones and other ‘smart’ devices. UCSF and UC Hastings do not charge for this service; however, SMS carriers may have standard text messaging charges

**Disseminating Emergency Information to Members of the Larger Community:**

The UC Hastings Communications Department has primary responsibility for working with the press and media. The Chief Communications Officer is responsible for determining the publicity value of a story in addition to the method, time and sources of dissemination of stories. However, the COO has authority over messaging in an emergency situation or related to safety and security.

UC Hastings Safe is a mobile app available to the UC Hastings community found on the app store or google play. UC Hastings Safe includes a UCSFPD news feed, emergency contacts, mobile bluelight, friend walk, campus alerts, along with tip line, support resources, and a crime map. The UC Hastings community can sign up for WarnMe through UC Hastings Safe app or on the UC Hastings website.
Building Evacuation

Certain emergencies require the evacuation of a campus building. In the event of an evacuation, everyone on campus should convene at the designated assembly area in United Nations Plaza (see map below) and await further instructions.

Fires

If the building fire alarm sounds, assume there is a fire. Do not wait to see whether it was a false alarm. Walk to the fire exit nearest to where you are and exit the building. Persons with disabilities should wait near a fire exit for assistance. Once you are outside, head to the designated assembly area at the United Nations Plaza (see map below) and await further instructions. Do not use an elevator during a fire emergency.

Bomb Threats: As with a fire, in the event of evacuation due to a bomb threat, walk to the fire exit nearest to where you are and exit the building. Students with disabilities should wait near a fire exit for assistance.

Once you are outside, head to the designated assembly area at the United Nations Plaza and await further instructions. Do not use an elevator during a bomb threat. Do not use a cellular telephone or wireless laptop until you are either clear of the building or are informed that doing so is safe.

Power Outages: In the event of a power outage, stay where you are. Designated officials will instruct you on whether evacuation is necessary.

When Not to Evacuate (Shelter-In-Place): In certain instances, UC Hastings and UCSFPD may determine that evacuation is not safe. In those instances, WarnME, UCSF's mass notification system, will send instructions to shelter-in-place to all UC Hastings email accounts, and registered mobile devices, as deemed appropriate by UCSFPD or authorized UC Hastings representatives.

City & County of San Francisco Public Alert System

The City & County of San Francisco may also activate their outdoor warning sirens with instructions to the broader community (San Francisco tests the system every Tuesday at noon).

Drills, Exercises, and Training

In coordination with UCSFPD, UC Hastings conducts emergency response exercises each year, including evacuation drills. UC Hastings & UCSFPD conduct regular testing of the Mass Notification System, WarnMe. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency response plans and capabilities of the College. These tests may be announced or unannounced. At least annually, emergency response and evacuation procedures are publicized in conjunction with a test.

General information about emergency response and evacuation procedures is publicized each year as part of the College's Clery Act compliance efforts and is available on the UC Hastings website.
EARTHQUAKES

In the event of an earthquake, do not run outside. Exiting the building during an earthquake can subject you to injury from shattering glass and falling debris.

Preparing for earthquakes:

- Be prepared to act. Know how to act so your response is automatic. Identify safe places in your work area to ‘Drop, Cover and Hold On.’ Know at least two ways to exit the building safely after an earthquake.
- Stock up on emergency supplies. Keep the basics: flashlight, first-aid kit, whistle, gloves, goggles, blankets and sturdy shoes. Coordinate supplies with your work group or department. Stock 24-hours-worth of food and water and 3-days-worth of other supplies.
- Arrange your work area for safety. Make sure that bookcases, large file cabinets and artwork are anchored. Store heavy objects on low shelves. Store breakable objects in cabinets with latches. Use normal work order processes to get furniture anchored.

During an earthquake:

- If indoors, stay there. Get under, and hold onto, a desk or table, or stand against an interior wall. Stay clear of exterior walls, glass, heavy furniture, fireplaces and appliances. The kitchen is a particularly dangerous spot. If in an office building, stay away from windows and outside walls, and do not use the elevator.
- If you’re outside, get into the open. Stay clear of buildings, power lines or anything else that could fall on you.

- If you're driving, move the car out of traffic and stop. Avoid parking under or on bridges or overpasses. Try to get clear of trees, light posts, signs and power lines. When you resume driving, watch out for road hazards.
- Beware of the potential for landslides. Likewise, be aware that tsunamis are associated with large earthquakes. Get to high ground.
- If you're in a crowded public place, avoid panicking and do not rush for the exit. Stay low and cover your head and neck with your arms.

After an earthquake:

- Remain calm. Check yourself and others for injuries. Do not move injured people unless they are in danger. Use your training to provide first aid, use fire extinguishers, and clean up spills.
- Expect aftershocks. After large earthquakes, tremors and aftershocks can continue for days.
- Be ready to act without electricity or lights. Know how to move around your work area and how to exit in the dark. Know how to access and use your emergency supplies. Be aware of objects that have shifted during the quake.
- If you must leave a building, use extreme caution. Continually assess your surroundings and be on the lookout for falling debris and other hazards. Take your keys, personal items and emergency supplies with you if safe to do so. Do not re-enter damaged buildings until an all-clear is given by authorities.
- Use telephones only to report a life-threatening emergency. Cell and hard-line phone systems will be jammed. Text messages take less bandwidth and may go through when voice calls can't be made.
ACTIVE SHOOTER SITUATIONS

In the event of a shooting on campus, and if an active shooter may be in your vicinity, you must quickly determine the most reasonable means of protecting your life. Remember that others are likely to follow your lead. Following are safety recommendations, published by the Department of Homeland Security, in their order of priority.

EVACUATE: If there is an accessible escape path, attempt to evacuate the premises. Be sure to:
- Have an escape route/plan in mind
- Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow
- Leave your belongings behind
- Help others escape, if possible
- Prevent individuals from entering an area where the active shooter may be
- Keep your hands visible
- Follow the instructions of security, UCSFPD, or other law enforcement
- Do not attempt to move wounded people
- Call 911 when you are safe

HIDE: If evacuation is not possible, find a place to hide where the active shooter is less likely to find you.

Your hiding place should:
- Be out of the active shooter’s view
- Provide protection if shots are fired in your direction (i.e., an office with a closed and locked door)
- Not trap you or restrict your options for movement

To prevent an active shooter from entering your hiding place:
- Lock the door
- Blockade the door with heavy furniture

If the active shooter is or could be nearby:
- Lock the door
- Silence your cell phone
- Turn off any source of noise (e.g., radios, televisions)
- Hide behind large items (i.e., cabinets, desks)
- Remain quiet

If neither evacuation nor hiding out is possible:
- Remain calm
- Dial 911, if possible, to alert police to the active shooter’s location
- If you cannot speak, leave the line open and allow the dispatcher to listen

FIGHT: Take action against the active shooter

As a last resort, and only when your life is in imminent danger, attempt to disrupt and/or incapacitate the active shooter by:
- Acting as aggressively as possible against him/her
- Throwing items and improvising weapons
- Yelling
- Committing to your actions

Law enforcement’s purpose is to stop the active shooter as soon as possible. Officers will proceed directly to the area in which the last shots were heard and you should anticipate that:
- Officers usually arrive in teams of four
- Officers may wear regular patrol uniforms or external bulletproof vests, Kevlar helmets, and other tactical equipment
- Officers may be armed with rifles, shotguns, handguns
- Officers may use pepper spray or tear gas to control the situation
- Officers may shout commands, and may push individuals to the ground for their safety
How to react when law enforcement arrives:

- Remain calm, and follow officers’ instructions
- Put down any items in your hands (e.g., bags, jackets)
- Immediately raise hands and spread fingers
- Keep hands visible at all times
- Avoid making quick movements toward officers such as holding on to them for safety
- Avoid pointing, screaming and/or yelling
- Do not stop to ask officers for help or direction when evacuating, just proceed in the direction from which officers are entering the premises

Information to provide to law enforcement or to the 911 operator:

- Location of the active shooter
- Number of shooters, if more than one
- Physical description of shooter(s)
- Number and type of weapons held by the shooter(s)
- Number of potential victims at the location

RUN, HIDE, FIGHT

The first officers to arrive to the scene will not stop to help injured persons. Expect rescue teams comprised of additional officers and emergency medical personnel to follow the initial officers. These rescue teams will treat and remove any injured persons. They may also call upon able-bodied individuals to assist in removing the wounded from the premises.

Once you have reached a safe location or an assembly point, you will likely be held in that area by law enforcement until the situation is under control, and all witnesses have been identified and questioned. Do not leave until law enforcement authorities have instructed you to do so.
As a public university in the heart of San Francisco, UC Hastings must employ a variety of tools to create a safe and secure campus, including both the security and policing services of UCSFPD, and measures provided by the College. In addition to these tools, the College relies on the vigilance of its community members to maintain a safe campus.

These measures include:

- **Police and Security Staff:** UC Hastings contracts with UCSFPD, which provides 24-hour service every day to the UC Hastings campus. UCSFPD’s sworn officers patrol the area surrounding the College, and its security staff work inside the campus buildings. In providing these services, UCSFPD closely coordinates mutual-aid resources with neighboring police jurisdictions and other campuses.

- **911 Emergency Communications Center:** UCSFPD operates a state-of-the-art 911 Emergency Communications Center (“ECC”) that operates 24/7 to answer calls for assistance and dispatch appropriate emergency response personnel. The ECC ensures communication between emergency responders from multiple jurisdictions.

- **Emergency Notifications:** UCSFPD and UC Hastings employ emergency notification processes, including the WarnMe system (described above).

- **Panic Buttons:** The College has installed panic buttons in offices throughout the campus. Upon receipt of any call for assistance, police officers are dispatched immediately to the incident location.

- **Sidewalk Safety:** From August 2020 through June 2021, UC Hastings is piloting a sidewalk safety program of Urban Alchemy practitioners present on campus frontages during building hours, Monday - Sunday.

- **Blue Towers:** Blue towers are located in the UC Hastings parking garage. Pressing the service button will automatically contact UCSF Emergency Dispatch and activate an emergency camera display of the blue tower. UCSFPD respond to all calls.

- **Engaged Community:** UC Hastings provides training at orientation and throughout the year to provide the campus community with crime prevention skills.
UC Hastings provides daily van escorts and walking escorts to the UC Hastings community. To add to the safety of our community, the UCSF Police Department also patrols the streets around the College buildings in the evenings.

**VAN ESCORT**

Due to COVID-19, van escorts were temporarily suspended in March 2020. A description of usual operations follows:

The van escort service is intended to provide coverage during the hours of darkness when the UC Hastings Library is open. The UC Hastings van escort service runs Sunday - Thursday from 5:00 PM until 11:00 PM, Friday from 5:00 PM until 9:00 PM, and Saturday from 5:00 PM to 8:00 PM (or until the library closes). Because daylight savings time results in longer periods of sunlight, escort van hours begin at 6:00 PM instead of 5:00 PM during daylight savings time. The van leaves 200 McAllister Street every thirty minutes as needed (5:00 PM, 5:30 PM, etc.). There are no escort services available on days the library closed.

To access the van, students may come in person to the Security desks in the 200, 333 or 100 building lobbies, or phone 415-565-4611 (simply dial 4611 when using College phones).

**The van driver will take the passenger(s) to any point on the map to the right.** Please note that the escort van will not drive beyond these boundaries. Within these boundaries are the following commonly requested destinations: McAllister Tower, BART/MUNI underground, MUNI Bus transfer point, and Parking lots.

The van only takes passengers to transit stops, but cannot wait for transit to arrive.

**UC Hastings also provides walking escorts** to and from each campus building, the Civic Center Bart/Muni underground station, Muni bus stops in the surrounding area, and nearby parking lots.

To request a walking escort, dial extension 4611 or 415-565-4611, request in person with security in the lobbies of the 100/333/200 buildings, or call UCSFPD Dispatch directly at 415-476-1414.

**During final exam periods,** when students frequently study in the Library and other campus buildings until late at night, the College hires additional walking escorts who walk students from the campus buildings to local destinations from approximately 7:00 PM to midnight, contingent upon library hours.
**UC Hastings ID Cards**

**Students must always carry their student identification cards** to access campus buildings. The card also provides access through the readers in the 100 McAllister residence building, the bike cage in front of 200, and throughout the campus. You will also need it to check out books from the library. Entry into UC Hastings campus buildings is not granted without proper displaying of ID cards to UCSF Security Officers, who are required to check photo IDs when persons are entering the building. ID cards are particularly important in the evening and on weekends when access is restricted.

- **Revalidation:** All ID cards must be revalidated every semester in the IT Helpdesk office, located in the 200 McAllister building on the 4th floor.
- **Replacement Cards:** Because ID cards allow access into campus buildings, all lost or stolen ID cards must be immediately reported to UCSF Security. Upon such a report, the old card will be deactivated in the computer system, and a new card will be issued to you. You will be charged $22.00 for this service.

**Protect Your Property**

**Unfortunately, theft does occur on campus.** Frequently, students leave their purses, backpacks, and wallets unattended. The solution is simple: keep your valuable personal property with you at all times. Most of these thefts occur within ten minutes after the owner has left the property unattended. Often, the theft occurs with the owner standing just a short distance away. We encourage the campus community to be vigilant and act responsibly.

Law books and laptop computers are expensive and carry a high resale value. This makes them an attractive target for thieves. Despite their weight and bulk, do not leave them unattended anywhere on campus and use a security lock. As a safety measure, you may register your laptop with UCSF Security by completing a “Laptop Registration Form,” available in hardcopy from the UCSF Security Department in 376 Larkin or online, on the UC Hastings website, under offices & services/safety & security, or by emailing homh@uchastings.edu. This will help identify you as the registered owner if it is stolen and recovered. Textbooks that are recovered are placed in Lost and Found (see below).

**Auto Burglary** is also a common city crime. Burglars are undeterred by locked doors and trunks. They’ll break your window or pry open your trunk if they suspect there are valuables inside. The best way is to not leave anything valuable in your car. If you must leave something of value in the car, keep it in the glove compartment or lock it in the trunk before you arrive at UC Hastings. Finally, never leave anything that can be seen from the street. If you are the victim of auto burglary in the area of UC Hastings, please report it to UCSFPD for an official police report.

**Lost and Found:** UCSF Security maintains a “Lost and Found” service. Lost and Found items are held at the Lobby Desks (100, 200, & 333) for 2-3 weeks; if the items are not claimed, they are then placed in storage at 376 Larkin Garage for an additional 90 days before being disposed. And, if you find any personal property unattended on campus, at the parking garage, or at the residential Tower, please turn it in to security as soon as possible, so its rightful owner can recover it. You can greatly improve your chances of having property returned to you if your books, notebooks, backpacks, and other items have your name on them. Immediately upon receiving property and identifying the rightful owner, UCSF Security will notify the owner and return the property.
**Student Lockers**: Every UC Hastings student is assigned a specific locker by Student Services. It is important that you use the locker you are assigned. Facilities is the proper department to call upon when you are locked out of your locker. Facilities will verify that the locker you are asking to open is the locker that was assigned to you by Student Services. Locks will be opened with bolt cutters and the locks will have to be replaced by the student.

**Bicycles**: If you ride your bicycle to campus, you must first obtain a permit from the UCSF Security Department. Permits are required in order to use the bicycle racks on the UC Hastings campus. Permits are free and can be obtained any day the College is open from the UCSF Security desk in the lobby of the 200 McAllister building. Bicycle theft is common, and the registration and permit program has proven to be an effective theft-prevention measure. UC Hastings strongly recommends that you park your bicycle only at the College bicycle racks, which are located in an enclosed space in front of the 200 McAllister Street. Do not park or store bicycles inside campus buildings, or in patio areas, driveways, garages, or doorways.
SAFETY TIPS: DOs & DON'Ts

DO advise UCSF Security/Police Officers immediately of any suspicious person or circumstance in housing on campus
DO put your phone away while walking in the area surrounding the campus buildings
DO keep only small sums of cash in your room or office or with you
DO lock your car doors when you leave your vehicle unattended, and place packages and other items out of sight—preferably in the trunk
DO report an emergency by calling 9-911 from any campus phone, or (415) 474-1414 from your cell phone, or by using any Red Phone or Blue Light Tower
DO call UCSF Security Department for general information or other nonemergency assistance at (415) 565-4611
DO use the Shuttle Van, escort, and phone services
DO walk with someone. If you cannot find a walking partner, request a walking escort from the Security guards, and use the van escort service
DO walk with purpose; even if you don’t know where you are going, act like it
DO have keys in hand when approaching your vehicle, check under it and inside it before entering, and lock doors immediately upon entering

DON’T look down at your phone while walking
DON’T attach personal ID information to your keys
DON’T bring irreplaceable property and heirlooms to the campus
DON’T go out at night or away for the weekend without telling a roommate, family member, or friend where you are going, with whom, and when you will return
DON’T hitchhike—and be wary of giving a stranger a ride. Controlling a situation inside a moving vehicle can be difficult. Use public transit or ride with a friend, and notify the appropriate authorities if someone appears to need assistance
DON’T leave books, jackets, backpacks, or other personal items of value unattended anywhere on campus
DON’T leave your unoccupied residence or office unlocked—and don’t prop exterior building doors open; most thefts in college residence halls occur when outer and inner doors are left open — lock your door even if you will be gone briefly
DON’T lend your keys, your ID, or your credit cards to anyone, including a friend or roommate
DON’T drink from a common source at parties or leave your drink unattended with anyone, including a friend or roommate
Mandatory Notification of Missing Students

Suspected missing students should be reported immediately to UCSFPD. If members of the UC Hastings community believe that a student has been missing for 24 hours, it is critical they report the information and file a missing person report with the UCSFPD at (415) 476-1414, or report the matter to Security. UCSFPD will investigate each report. A student is deemed missing when UCSFPD have verified that the reported information is credible and circumstances warrant declaring the person missing.

Housing Notification Process

Following determination by UCSFPD that a residential student is a missing person, notification will be made to the missing person contact, if contact information has been provided, within 24 hours of receipt of notification to UCSFPD. If the student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, UC Hastings will notify the student's parent, guardian, and/or any other designated contact person within 24 hours.

Notification of Local Law Enforcement

Regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, UCSFPD will inform the San Francisco PD (or the local law enforcement jurisdiction) that the student is missing within 24 hours of confirmation.

Confidential Emergency Contact Information

UC Hastings provides members of the campus community with the opportunity to contribute confidential emergency contact information for use if they are officially reported as missing. The missing person contact will be notified no later than 24 hours after the time the tenant is determined missing by UCSFPD. The confidential contact may be a person designated by the tenant in addition to the declared emergency contact. Should the tenant not formally declare a separate missing person contact, the emergency contact on record will be contacted. This confidential contact information is accessible only to authorized campus officials and will not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel, in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

To register confidential emergency contact information, contact Records or Student Services. Students living in the on-campus housing facility (the “Tower”) may register confidential emergency contact information with the residential housing office.
During normal business hours the administrative and academic facilities at UC Hastings are open and accessible to students, staff, faculty and visitors of the College. After normal business hours and during breaks these facilities are locked and only accessible to authorized individuals. UCSFPD and Security conduct routine security and safety patrols of the academic and administrative buildings to monitor conditions and report any unusual circumstances.

Residential facilities are only accessible to building residents and their authorized guests and visitors. Residents should avoid permitting unknown individuals access to the residential buildings. Housing staff and UCSFPD monitor security in the residential facilities and encourage building residents to report suspicious or unusual activity.

Security Considerations Used in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

UC Hastings maintains campus facilities in a manner that minimizes hazardous and unsafe conditions. Parking lots and pathways are illuminated with lighting. UCSFPD works closely with Facilities Services to address burned out lights promptly as well as malfunctioning door locks or other physical conditions that may affect security. Facilities Services is notified by UCSFPD of all incidents of property damage that occur at UC Hastings locations. To report any issues related to the maintenance of campus facilities please contact Facilities Services at (415) 565-4688 or facilities@uchastings.edu. For urgent maintenance matters, alert security at a security desk or by contacting (418) 565-1414.
UC Hastings offers security awareness and crime prevention programs on personal safety in coordination with UCSFPD throughout the year. UCSFPD facilitates programs for students, faculty, staff, orientations, organizations and residential housing. These programs address topics such as personal safety, alcohol and drug abuse awareness, and sexual assault prevention. As part of the security awareness programs, students and employees are encouraged to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

**Crime Prevention Safety Presentations**

PowerPoint presentations covering UCSFPD security services, basic crime prevention, personal safety (both on and off campus) as well as workplace safety are available. Please contact (415) 502-9396 for more information or to schedule a presentation.

For more information:

**Rape Aggression Defense**

The Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.) System is a comprehensive course for people who identify as women that begins with awareness, prevention, risk reduction and risk avoidance, while progressing on to the basics of hands-on defense training. R.A.D. is not a Martial Arts program. R.A.D. courses are taught by nationally certified R.A.D. instructors and provide each person with a workbook/reference manual. This manual outlines the entire Physical Defense Program for reference and continuous personal growth, and is the key to R.A.D.’s free lifetime return and practice policy for R.A.D. graduates. R.A.D. courses are offered periodically by UCSFPD at UC Hastings.

The purpose of the Daily Crime Log is to record all criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents that are reported to the UCSF Police Department.

The log is designed to disclose crime information on a timelier basis than the annual statistical disclosures. A crime is entered into the log within two business days of when it is reported to UCSFPD. This includes crimes that are reported directly to UCSFPD, as well as crimes that are initially reported to another law enforcement agency and subsequently reported to UCSFPD.

The Daily Crime Log can be accessed online at:

The Daily Crime Log may also be requested from UCSF Guards at the front desks of each of the UC Hastings main campus buildings -- 200, 333, and 100 McAllister. The Daily Crime Log is also available at the UCSFPD main administrative location at 654 Minnesota Street, Suite 180, San Francisco, CA 94143-0238, or by calling (415) 502-9396.
UC Hastings is committed to creating and maintaining a community where all individuals can participate in College programs and activities, and work and learn together in an atmosphere free of harassment, exploitation, or intimidation. Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking violate both California law and College policy.

UC Hastings encourages students, employees, and visitors who experience any of these offenses, whether on campus or off campus, to access on and off campus resources. Survivors are strongly urged to consider taking action through the College's institutional conduct process and through the criminal justice system. UC Hastings will take whatever action may be needed to prevent, correct and, as necessary, discipline behavior that violates this policy.

**UC Hastings Policy on Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment**

The College policy on *Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment* applies to all employees, faculty, students and other members of the College community, including invitees and visitors. UC Hastings’ goal is to create a supportive climate that encourages each victim/survivor of sexual violence to report the incident(s) and to provide support and information to assist the person in dealing with these traumatic events.

The policy also intends to promote campus safety through facilitating the collection of accurate data on incidents of sexual violence and prompt reporting of sexual violence incidents to appropriate College officials.

College policy and California law prohibit retaliation against any individual who opposes sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, files a complaint, assists or participates in any manner in an investigation or proceeding conducted by the College or an external agency.

To report sexual misconduct, to ask a question about UC Hastings' procedures, or to request the sexual violence and harassment policy in its entirety, please contact:

**Director, Title IX Coordinator**

*TitleIXCoordinator@uchastings.edu*

200 McAllister Street, Rm. 552
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 565-4733

www.uchastings.edu/anti-discrimination-harassment/

"UC Hastings’ goal is to create a supportive climate that encourages each victim/survivor of sexual violence to report the incident(s) and to provide support and information to assist the person in dealing with these traumatic events."
The terms ‘consent,’ ‘sexual assault,’ ‘domestic violence,’ ‘dating violence,’ and ‘stalking’ have multiple definitions under College policy, the Clery Act, and the State of California statutes.

To better identify these distinctions, the College policy definitions are stated below. The Clery definitions are stated in the Collection of Statistics on p. 44. The State of California statutory definitions are given in full in the Appendix at the end of this publication.

**UC Hastings – Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy Definitions**

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

Quid Pro Quo sexual harassment is when a person’s submission to such conduct is implicitly or explicitly made the basis for employment decisions, academic evaluation, grades or advancement, or other decisions affecting participation in a College program.

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

To determine whether the reported conduct constitutes sexual harassment, consideration shall be given to the record of the conduct as a whole and to the totality of the circumstances, including the context in which the conduct occurred.

Sexual harassment *may include* incidents between any members of the College community, including faculty and other academic appointees, adjuncts, administrators, staff, student employees, students, residents, interns, and non-student or non-employee participants in College programs (e.g., vendors, contractors, visitors, and clients). Sexual harassment may occur in hierarchical relationships, between peers, or between individuals of any gender or gender identity.

**Sexual harassment** includes sexual violence (see definition below). The College will respond to reports of any such conduct in accordance with the Policy.

**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.

**Abuse** is defined as intentionally, or recklessly, causing bodily injury another, or placing another in reasonable fear of imminent bodily injury to himself, herself, or another. The nature of the relationship between is determined by the length, type, and frequency of interaction.

**Domestic Violence** is defined as abuse committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner, by a current or former cohabitant, or by someone with whom the victim shares a child in common.

**Dating Violence** is defined as abuse committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.
**Definitions (cont.)**

**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).

**Consent** is *affirmative, conscious, voluntary, and revocable*. Consent is *affirmative*. Consent to sexual activity is informed and requires of both persons an affirmative, unambiguous, and conscious agreement to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. Consent is *conscious*. Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated. A person cannot consent if s/he is unconscious or coming in and out of consciousness. A person cannot consent if s/he is under the threat of violence, bodily injury or other forms of coercion. A person cannot consent if his/her understanding of the act is affected by a physical or mental impairment. (See definition below on Incapacitation.)

Consent is *voluntary*. It 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. It is the responsibility of each person to ensure they have the affirmative consent of the other to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest, lack of resistance, or silence, do not alone constitute consent. For purposes of this Policy, the age of consent is consistent with *California Penal Code Section 261.5*.

Consent is *revocable*. Affirmative consent must be ongoing and can be revoked at any time during sexual activity. Once consent is withdrawn, the sexual activity must stop immediately. 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. Even in the context of a relationship, there must be mutual consent to engage in sexual activity.

Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated. A person's belief that the other person consented shall not provide a valid excuse where a person's belief arose from their own intoxication, and where they did not take reasonable steps to acquire affirmative consent; or they should have known that the other person was unable to consent because they were incapacitated, in that they were asleep or unconscious; due to the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication, unable to understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual activity; or unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition.

**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, drugs or other medication 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, ability to make fully informed judgments, and inability to communicate. Being intoxicated by drugs, alcohol or other medication does not absolve 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.
Call 9-1-1 if you or someone you know is in danger or needs immediate help.

If you have experienced sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, you are encouraged to seek immediate assistance. If you prefer not to notify UCSFPD or the local police department, you are strongly encouraged to seek assistance from the other resources listed in this publication.

You have the right to decide who and when to tell about an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. However, seek medical attention if you have been sexually assaulted. Free forensic exams are performed, 24 hours a day at Zuckerberg San Francisco General in the Emergency Department, located at 1001 Potrero Avenue, Suite 1E21, San Francisco, CA, 94110, (415) 206-8111. Exams should be conducted as soon as possible, but can be conducted as late as five days after an assault. Exams performed within 72 hours can include HIV prevention medication and emergency contraception.

Designated College representatives, including the Title IX Coordinator, can provide sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking survivors who report an incident with important assistance and accommodations, where reasonably available, including the following:

- Assistance with reporting the incident(s) to law enforcement;
- Initiating institutional conduct proceedings;
- Issuing “No Contact Orders” to eliminate contact with the accused(s);
- Obtaining a restraining order issued by a criminal or civil court;
- Providing academic accommodations, e.g., extensions on assignment due dates;
- Changing living arrangements, e.g., changing residence location;
- Changing transportation arrangements, e.g., providing parking in a different location; and
- Changing work arrangements, e.g., relocation to a more private or secure location.

Accommodations will be made upon request, if they are reasonably available, irrespective of whether a survivor chooses to report an incident to the UCSF Police Department, local law enforcement, or UC Hastings Administration. The Confidential CARE Advocate can provide this assistance to survivors who choose not to report.
Preserving of Evidence

If an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking occurs, it is recommended a survivor preserve and collect evidence, so that the full range of options, including a successful criminal prosecution, remains available. If you can, in order to preserve evidence, do not wash your hands or face, shower or bathe, brush your teeth, straighten up the area where the assault took place, use the restroom, or change your clothes prior to a medical exam. It is best to seek a medical examination as soon as possible. Additionally, evidence of an incident of relationship violence, such as bruising or other visible injuries, should be documented by taking a photograph. Evidence of stalking, including any communication, such as written notes, voicemail, or other electronic communications, should be saved and not altered in any way.

In California, evidence may be collected even if you choose not to cooperate with law enforcement. The hospital may be required to contact law enforcement (consistent with California Penal Code Section 11160), but a victim can choose whether or not to file a formal complaint at that time.

*Per Penal Code Section 11160: Any health practitioner employed in a health facility, clinic, physician's office, local or state public health department, or a clinic or other type of facility operated by a local or state public health department who, in his or her professional capacity or within the scope of his or her employment, provides medical services for a physical condition to a patient whom he or she knows or reasonably suspects is a person described as follows, shall immediately make a report in accordance with subdivision (b): (1) Any person suffering from any wound or other physical injury inflicted by his or her own act or inflicted by another where the injury is by means of a firearm. (2) Any person suffering from any wound or other physical injury inflicted upon the person where the injury is the result of assaultive or abusive conduct.
REPORTING SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, OR STALKING

Although the College strongly encourages members of the community to report violations to law enforcement, it is the victim’s choice whether to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police.

• If an individual has been the victim of an incident of sexual violence, they should report to UCSFPD at (415) 476-6911 from a cell phone or dial 9+911 from any campus phone. Dial 911 when in doubt. Call and tell the dispatcher, “I want to report a sexual assault.” The individual may also report in person to UCSFPD at 654 Minnesota Street, Suite 180, San Francisco, CA 94143, Monday – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

• If an individual chooses to report an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to UCSFPD, the Department will coordinate referral to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation regardless if the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges.

• UC Hastings officials will assist any individual in notifying law enforcement if she/he chooses to do so. Victims are entitled to choose not to report to law enforcement.

• Individuals may also report to the UC

Hastings Title IX Coordinator:
TitleIXCoordinator@uchastings.edu
200 McAllister Street, Rm. 552
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 565-4733

• The College’s sexual harassment procedures, grievance form, and sexual harassment policy, is available by contacting UC Hastings Title IX Coordinator (see above) or via the following website:
  https://www.uchastings.edu/anti-discrimination-harassment/

Email UC Hastings' Title IX Coordinator at
TitleIXCoordinator@uchastings.edu
The College will provide written notification to students and employees regarding resources/services, on campus, off campus or both, to include medical services, legal assistance, victim advocacy, counseling & mental health, student financial aid, and visa and immigration assistance.

The College will also provide written notification about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and work situations. UC Hastings is obliged to comply with an individual’s reasonable request for such accommodations following an alleged sex offense. These accommodations will be made if requested and reasonably available, regardless of whether the crime is reported to UCSFDPD or local law enforcement.

Written notification will also be provided regarding protective measures and the persons’ rights and options.

Depending on the circumstances of the report UC Hastings may provide a reporting party access to medical care, referrals to on and off campus mental health providers, assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, provide written instructions on how to apply for a Protective Order, provide a copy of the College policy on Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment, and give information regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation and resolution.

Requests for any of these services or accommodations should be made to the Title IX Coordinator.

Hastings Title IX Coordinator:
TitleIXCoordinator@uchastings.edu
200 McAllister Street, Rm. 552
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 565-4733

For purposes of Clery Act reporting and disclosures, publicly available information will be made without the inclusion of identifying information about the individual, as defined in 42 U.S.C. 13925(a)(20). This includes information likely to disclose the location of a victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, including first and last name, address, contact information, social security number, driver's license number, date of birth, racial or ethnic background, etc.
SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION
PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES

ORIENTATIONS

UC Hastings conducts orientations and educational programs for faculty, students and staff promoting the awareness of consent, definitions of rape, acquaintance rape, and other forcible and non-forcible sex offenses. The College also engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking that:

- Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

UC Hastings' programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and employees that:

- Identifies sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking as prohibited conduct.
- Uses definitions provided both by the Department of Education as well as state law as to what behavior constitutes sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

- Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of California and under College policy.
- Provides a description of safe and positive options for 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 sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, 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.
- Information on 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.
- Provides an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.
ADVOCACY RESPONSE SERVICES

The College's Title IX Coordinator and Student Services are all able to provide resources on support and advocacy services to survivors of sexual assault, sexual harassment, domestic/dating violence, stalking, and invasion of sexual privacy. Counselors are available through Carbon Health. 24 Hour Rape Crisis counseling is available through SF Women Against Rape (SF WAR), 415-647-RAPE (7273).

Disability Resource Program
Room 273, 200 McAllister Street
(415) 565-4876
DRP@uchastings.edu

Housing Services
100 McAllister Street
(415) 581-8902
brychj@uchastings.edu

SEXUAL VIOLENCE RESOURCES OFF CAMPUS

San Francisco Police Department 301 Eddy Street | (415) 345-7300 http://sf-police.org/
Zuckerberg San Francisco General Sheriff's Patrol 1001 Potrero Avenue | (415) 206-8063 http://www.sfsheriff.com/
San Francisco Counseling Center 1801 Bush Street | (415) 440-0500 http://www.sfattachments.com/
San Francisco Women Against Rape Crisis Center and Counseling6 3543 18th Street, #7 | 24-hour hotline: (415) 647-RAPE (7273) http://www.sfwar.org/
San Francisco Rape Treatment Center 1001 Potrero Avenue | (415) 437-3000 http://traumarecoverycenter.org/
Services available 24/7 out of the SF General Emergency Department
San Francisco Trauma Recovery Center 2727 Mariposa Street, Suite 100 | (415) 437-3000 http://traumarecoverycenter.org/
YWCA Advocacy Group 940 Powell Street | (415) 397-6886 http://www.ywcasf-marin.org/
San Francisco Superior Court/Hall of Justice 850 Bryant Street | (415) 551-0651 http://www.sfsuperiorcourt.org/
San Francisco District Attorney Victim Services 850 Bryant Street, Room 320 | (415) 553-9044 http://sfvictimservices.org/
San Francisco/Bay Area Legal Aid 1035 Market Street, 6th Floor | (415) 982-1300 http://baylegal.org/locations-2/san-francisco/

SEXUAL VIOLENCE RESOURCES ON CAMPUS

Title IX Coordinator
Room 552, 200 McAllister Street
(415) 565-4733
TitleIX@uchastings.edu

Student Services
Room 231, 200 McAllister Street
(415) 565-4773
studentservices@uchastings.edu
https://www.uchastings.edu/ offices-and-services /student-services/

Student Health & Counseling via Carbon Health
www.uchastings-support@carbonhealth.com
(415) 326-7549
https://www.uchastings.edu/campus-life/ student-health-services/

UCSF Police Department
Security Desk 200 McAllister Street:
(415) 565-4611
Non-Emergency Dispatch Line: 415-476-1414 Emergencies: 415-476-6911 ucsfpd@uchastings.edu
OTHER RESOURCES

Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network

Department of Justice
http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/sexassault.htm

Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights
http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html

How to Prevent Domestic Violence

If you are in a relationship with someone who is threatening to harm you or is physically, emotionally or verbally abusing you, you may be experiencing domestic violence.

Whether you are concerned about yourself or someone else in the UC Hastings community, educational resources and support services are available for anyone who is in an abusive relationship, has experienced relationship or intimate partner violence in the past, or wants to learn more about how domestic violence affects our community. It is not necessary that you end your relationship in order to receive support.

You can contact the Title IX Coordinator at (415) 565-4733. You can also contact Woman Inc., a 24-hour crisis intervention and counseling line for battered women and adolescents dealing with domestic and dating violence. Hotline: 877-DV-HELP-U

Remember – there is never an excuse for domestic violence.

How to Be an Active Bystander

Bystanders can play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are “individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it.”* We want to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do even if we want to help. Below is a list** of some ways to be an active bystander. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 9 + 911 from a campus phone or (415) 476-6911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

- Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are OK.
- Confront people who seclude, hit on, attempt to make out with, or in any other way engage in sexual activity with people who are incapacitated.
- Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking. Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.


**Bystander intervention strategies adapted from Stanford College’s Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse
With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only rapists are responsible for rape, the following are some strategies to reduce one’s risk of sexual assault or harassment (taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org)

1) Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.

2) Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.

3) Walk with purpose. Even if you don’t know where you are going, act like you do.

4) Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn’t the best place to be.

5) Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.

6) Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cab money.

7) Don’t allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don’t trust or someone you don’t know.

8) Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.

9) When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.

10) Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).

11) Don’t leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you’ve left your drink alone, just get a new one. Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they’ve had, or is acting out of character, get him or her to a safe place immediately.

12) If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).

If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:

1) Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.

2) Be true to yourself. Don’t feel obligated to do anything you don’t want to do. “I don’t want to” is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.

3) Have a code word with your friends or family so that if you don’t feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.

4) Lie. If you don’t want to hurt the person’s feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.

5) Try to think of an escape route. How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?

6) If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

7) Don’t accept drinks from people you don’t know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don’t drink from the punch bowls or other common sources.
The College will apply appropriate disciplinary procedures to those who violate the College’s Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment policy. Sexual harassment and sexual violence are violations of state and federal law, College policy, the Faculty Code of Conduct, staff personnel policies, collective bargaining agreements and student policies. Whether or not criminal charges are filed, the College* or an individual may file a complaint under the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment policy alleging a violation.

Individuals should report complaints regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or any other violations of the Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence policy to the UC Hastings Title IX Coordinator, at (415) 565-4733, 200 McAllister Street, Room 552, 5th Floor of the Library.

The procedures set forth below are intended to afford a prompt response to charges of sexual misconduct, to maintain confidentiality and fairness consistent with applicable legal requirements, and to impose appropriate sanctions on violators of this policy.**

**Burden of Proof**

The standard of evidence used during any UC Hastings judicial hearing arising from such a report is *Preponderance of the Evidence*, which means a person will be found responsible if the administrator or deciding body decides it is more likely than not that misconduct occurred.

**Protecting the Confidentiality of the Victim**

Personally identifiable information about the victim will be treated as private and shared only with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant (i.e., publicly available record-keeping for purposes of Clery Act reporting and disclosures will be made without inclusion of identifying information about the victim, as defined in 42 USC 1395(a)(20).) Different administrators on campus are able to offer varying levels of privacy protection. The College will maintain confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the College to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

When a complainant does not consent to the disclosure of his or her name or other identifiable information to the alleged respondent, the College’s ability to respond to the complaint, in the context of an initial investigation or formal investigation, may be limited.

The College does not publish the name of crime victims nor list identifiable information regarding victims in the UCSFPD Daily Crime Log. Victims may request that directory information on file be removed from UC Hastings controlled public sources by contacting the Title IX Coordinator, Information Technology (IT), Human Resources or the Record’s office.

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*Title IX states that if an institution knows or reasonably should know of sexual harassment, to include sexual violence, the institution has a duty to investigate. Consequently, whether a complainant chooses to cooperate or not, is not the deciding factor for whether or not disciplinary charges are brought against an accused party. If an investigation determines that it is more likely than not that the College’s sexual misconduct policy was violated, then the College may assume the role of the complainant.**

**Compliance with these provisions does not constitute a violation of section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g), commonly known as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA).*
**Initial Investigation Procedures**

Upon receiving a report of alleged sexual violence and/or sexual harassment (including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking), the Title IX Coordinator will determine, consistent with the College's policy on *Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment*, whether a formal investigation should be initiated or if alternative/early resolution* is an option. For complainants who do not want to participate in an investigation, or request that the College not move forward with an investigation, the College will strive to honor the stated wishes of the complainant, but there may be circumstances in which the College may need to move forward against the complainant's wishes.

Should the Title IX Coordinator determine that an investigation will not be conducted, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the complainant in writing and explain the rationale for the determination, including a statement that should new information become available, the complainant maintains his or her right to file a new complaint with the Title IX Coordinator at any time.

Alternative/early resolution may be used when a report is made by a third party or anonymously; when both parties want to resolve a matter cooperatively; when a formal investigation is unlikely to lead to a satisfactory outcome; or in cases involving less serious violations. While the College encourages alternative/early resolution, the College does not require parties to participate in alternative/early resolution. Moreover, some reports of sexual violence and sexual harassment may not be appropriate for alternative/early resolution and may require a formal investigation, which is at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator.

The College may implement protective measures following the report of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking. The Title IX Coordinator (or designee) will determine whether interim interventions and protective measure should be implemented, and, if so, take steps to implement those protective measures as soon as possible. Examples of interim protective measures include, but are not limited to: a College order of no contact, Tower Housing relocation, adjustment of course schedules, a leave of absence, or reassignment to a different supervisor or position. These remedies may be applied to one, both, or multiple parties involved.** Violations of the Title IX Coordinator's directives or protective measures will constitute related violations that may lead to additional disciplinary action. Protective measures imposed may be temporary pending the results of an investigation or may become permanent as determined by the College.

**Protective Measures**

Protective measures may be requested through the Title IX office, but may also be initiated through a Confidential CARE Advocate, appropriate Dean or supervisor, the Disability Resource Program, or Student Health Services at Carbon Health. Interim measures are available, as appropriate, regardless of whether a complainant seeks an investigation, formal resolution, or disciplinary action. The College will maintain confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the College to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

*Alternative /early resolution is intended to be flexible and encompass a full range of possible, appropriate outcomes, including, but not limited to, the following: mediating an agreement between the parties (except in cases of sexual violence), separating the parties, implementing safety measures, referring the parties to counseling, conducting targeted educational and training programs, and conducting a follow-up review to ensure that the resolution has been implemented effectively.

**Applicable law requires that, when taking such steps to separate the complainant and the respondent, the College must minimize the burden on the complainant and thus should not, as a matter of course, remove the complainant from his or her job, classes or housing while allowing the respondent to remain.
The College’s disciplinary process requires a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process, transparent to the complainant and the respondent. Both the complainant and the respondent will be given periodic status updates throughout the process and will be notified about any delay and the reason for the delay.

The College policy on Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment along with other relevant policies provides the following rights and options:

- The complainant and the respondent are entitled to the same opportunity to have others present during a disciplinary hearing;
- Both the complainant and the respondent will be informed of the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding brought alleging a sex offense, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking;
- The College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as defined in Section 16 of Title 18 U.S.C.), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a person who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph;
- The complainant and the respondent each have the opportunity to attend a hearing before a properly trained hearing board that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability;
- Hearing board members and investigators are trained annually on the issues related to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and are instructed how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victim and promotes accountability;*
- The complainant and the respondent will have timely notice for meetings at which the complainant or respondent, or both, may be present;
- UC Hastings will allow for timely access to the complainant, the respondent, and appropriate officials, to any information that will be used after the fact-finding investigation but during formal and informal disciplinary meeting and hearings;
- UC Hastings’ disciplinary procedures will not be conducted by officials who have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or the respondent;
- UC Hastings will provide the complainant and respondent the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding. The complainant and the respondent each have the opportunity to be advised by a personal advisor of their choice, at their expense, at any stage of the process and to be accompanied by that advisor at any meeting or proceeding. While the advisor may provide support, guidance and advice, they may not speak on behalf of the complainant or respondent or otherwise actively participate in, or in any manner disrupt such meetings and/or proceedings;
- A conduct decision is based on the preponderance of evidence standard, i.e. “more likely than not to have occurred” standard. In other words, the conduct process asks: “is it more likely than not that the accused person violated the College’s policy?”;
- The complainant and the respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing of the result of any disciplinary proceeding, as well as any changes to those results or disciplinary actions prior to the time that such results become final. The writing will state how evidence was weighed and how the standard of evidence was applied; and
- The complainant and the respondent each have the right to appeal the outcome of the hearing and will be notified simultaneously in writing, of any change to the result prior to the time that it becomes final, and of the final result after the appeal is resolved.

*Investigator and hearing board member training addresses how evidence should be used during a proceeding, procedural rules, proper techniques for questioning witnesses, and avoiding actual and/or perceived conflicts of interest.
STUDENT CONDUCT PROCESS

The College’s procedures for resolving complaints of sexual violence and sexual harassment where the respondent is a student, including the discipline of students found in violation of College policy, are described in the current University of California Hastings College of the Law Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy. When the College determines that a sexual violence and/or sexual harassment formal investigation will be conducted, the Title IX Coordinator will send written notice of the charges to the complainant and respondent. The Title IX Coordinator will oversee the investigation or may designate an investigator to conduct a fair, thorough, and impartial investigation. If the Title IX Coordinator suspects other Student Conduct Policies may have been violated or non-Title IX resources may needed,* then the Title IX Coordinator will inform the appropriate Dean. The Title IX Coordinator and/or an investigator will meet separately with the complainant, respondent, and third party witnesses who may have relevant information, and will gather other available and relevant evidence and information. The investigator may follow up with the complainant or the respondent, as needed, to clarify any inconsistencies or new information gathered during the course of the investigation. The investigator may determine the relevance of any witness or other evidence to the findings and may exclude certain types of evidence or information that is irrelevant or immaterial.

The investigator will prepare a written report that includes a statement of the allegations and issues, the positions of the parties, a summary of the evidence, findings of fact, and a recommendation regarding whether there are any policy violations. If the complainant or respondent offered witnesses or other evidence that was not considered by the investigator, the investigation report will include an explanation why it was not considered. The investigation report will be retained and made available to the parties on request upon conclusion of the investigation, and may be redacted as necessary to protect individual privacy rights. Upon completion of the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will send to the complainant and the respondent written notice of the investigation findings and the investigator’s recommended determinations, and a copy of the resulting report.

Following a final determination of responsibility, the Associate Academic Dean may impose a sanction as described above. These include: warning/censure, disciplinary probation, loss of privileges and exclusion from activities, suspension, dismissal, exclusion from areas of the campus or from official College functions, restitution, revocation of awarding of degree, posting of suspension or dismissal on academic transcripts and other actions such as monetary fines, community service, or holds on requests for transcripts, diplomas, or other student records to be sent to third parties, as set forth in campus regulations.

APPEAL PROCESS

An appeal must identify the reason(s) the party is challenging the outcome (procedural error, unreasonable based on the evidence, new material information or the sanctions were disproportionate to the findings). An appeal must be submitted in writing based on the grounds outlined above to the Title IX Coordinator (or designee) within ten (10) business days following written notice of the decision and disciplinary sanctions, if imposed. The Appeal Body will review the appeal(s) and decide whether they contain sufficient information concerning the permitted grounds for appeal and rationale in support of those grounds.

At an appeal hearing the complainant and respondent may present information, evidence and witnesses in a manner determined by the Appeal Body. The Appeal Body may uphold the findings and disciplinary sanctions; overturn the findings or sanctions; or modify the findings or sanctions.

The Appeal Body will complete a written statement of (1) the grounds of the appeal, (2) a summary of the appeal process, (3) a summary of the information considered and the decision/rationale of the Appeal Body. The appeal process will normally be completed within 60 business days with deadlines extended for good cause.

*Communication with other Deans will only be done if it does not violate confidentiality of the respondent or complainant.
**Faculty Conduct Process**

The UC Hastings Title IX Coordinator investigates complaints of sexual violence/sexual harassment where the respondent is a faculty member to determine whether or not the faculty member violated the College’s Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment policy. If the Title IX Coordinator finds that a faculty member violated the policy, the Title IX Coordinator will then refer the case to the Academic Dean for review under the Faculty Rules and Procedures.

**Academic/Workplace Accommodation:** It may be necessary to make changes in the victim's workplace or academic schedule. Thoughtful facilitation and accommodation are encouraged. At a student's request, UC Hastings may change the student's academic situation after an alleged sex offense to the extent reasonably available and consistent with College policy. Employees should see their supervisor, director, Labor and Employee Relations or the Title IX Coordinator.

**Staff Conduct Process**

The UC Hastings Title IX Coordinator investigates complaints of sexual violence/sexual harassment where the respondent is a staff member to determine whether or not the staff member violated the College’s Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment policy. If the policy has been violated, supervisors are responsible for taking appropriate action, which may include consequences up to and including dismissal, in accordance with applicable policy and collective bargaining agreements. Possible sanctions include oral or written warning, suspension without pay, reduction of pay within a class, demotion to a lower classification, and dismissal.

**Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options**

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the College will assist victims of sexual violence and will provide victims with a written explanation of their rights and options. In California, a victim of sexual violence has rights.

Further, the College complies with California law in recognizing orders of protection, called “restraining orders,” and requests that any person who obtains an order of protection from the State of California or any U.S. state provide a copy to UCSF PD and the Office of the Title IX Coordinator.

**Additional Support for Victims of Sexual Violence**

**Housing Services:** Incidents of sexual violence occurring in, or involving members of the College residential community shall be reported to the Director of Auxiliary Services. At the discretion of the Director of Auxiliary Services, the accused may be provided alternative housing assignments. UC Hastings will change a victim's living situation after an alleged sex offense by contacting the Director of Auxiliary Services, if those changes are requested by the victim and are reasonably available. Depending upon the outcome of a formal College hearing, the housing agreement of the accused may be terminated. Outcomes of the formal campus hearing process will supersede any previous arrangements made by Housing Services. Student Services staff is also available to assist victims who live off campus in finding alternative off campus housing arrangements.

**What Does a Restraining Order Do?**

In general, restraining orders can include:

**Personal Conduct Orders**

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

- Contacting, calling, or sending any messages (including e-mail);  
- Attacking, striking, or battering;  
- Stalking;  
- Threatening;  
- Sexually assaulting;  
- Harassing;  
- Destroying personal property; or  
- Disturbing the peace of the protected people.
**WHAT DOES A RESTRAINING ORDER DO?**

**Stay-away Orders**

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

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

**Residence Exclusion (“move-out”) Orders**

These are orders telling the restrained person to move out from where the protected person lives and to take only clothing and personal belongings until the court hearing. These orders can only be asked for in domestic violence or elder or dependent adult abuse restraining order cases. For the person to be restrained, having a restraining order against them can have very serious consequences:

- He or she will not be able to go to certain places or do certain activities.
- He or she might have to move out of his or her home.
- It may affect his or her ability to see his or her children or other family members.
- He or she will generally not be able to own a gun. (And he or she will have to turn in, sell or store any guns they have now and not be able to buy a gun while the restraining order is in effect.).
- It may affect his or her immigration status if he or she is trying to get a green card or a visa.

If the restrained person violates (breaks) the restraining order, he or she may go to jail, or pay a fine, or both.

**TYPES OF RESTRAINING ORDERS**

There are four kinds of orders you can ask for:

1. Domestic Violence Restraining Order [http://www.courts.ca.gov/1260.htm#domestic](http://www.courts.ca.gov/1260.htm#domestic)
2. Elder or Dependent Adult Abuse Restraining Order [http://www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-elder.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-elder.htm)
3. Civil Harassment Restraining Order [http://www.courts.ca.gov/1260.htm#civil%20harassment](http://www.courts.ca.gov/1260.htm#civil%20harassment)

Find more information:

- Domestic Violence Restraining Order [http://www.courts.ca.gov/1260.htm#domestic](http://www.courts.ca.gov/1260.htm#domestic)
- Elder or Dependent Adult Abuse Restraining Order [http://www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-elder.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-elder.htm)
- Civil Harassment Restraining Order [http://www.courts.ca.gov/1260.htm#civil%20harassment](http://www.courts.ca.gov/1260.htm#civil%20harassment)
- Workplace Violence Restraining Order [http://www.courts.ca.gov/1260.htm#workplace](http://www.courts.ca.gov/1260.htm#workplace)
Types of Restraining Orders (Cont.)

Civil Harassment Restraining Order

You can ask for a civil harassment restraining order if you are being harassed, stalked, abused, or threatened by someone you are not as close to as is required under domestic violence cases, like a roommate, a neighbor, or more distant family members like cousins, aunts or uncles, or nieces or nephews.

Find more information about civil harassment at http://www.courts.ca.gov/1044.htm.

Workplace Violence Restraining Order

You can ask for a workplace violence restraining order if:

- You are an employer, and
- You ask for a restraining order to protect an employee who has suffered stalking, serious harassment, violence, or a credible (real) threat of violence at the workplace. An employee CANNOT ask for a workplace violence restraining order. If the employee wants to protect him or herself, he or she can ask for a civil harassment restraining order (or a domestic violence restraining order if the abuser is a partner/spouse or former partner/spouse or close family member).

Find more information about workplace violence at http://www.courts.ca.gov/1045.htm. Support with Restraining Orders:

The Cooperative Restraining Order Clinic (CROC) is a collaborative city-wide project which helps domestic violence survivors in San Francisco get restraining orders against their abusers. The services are free and confidential. It is the main way in which women in San Francisco obtain restraining orders.

At CROC, clients meet one-on-one with an interviewer who then prepares the paperwork necessary to file for a restraining order. Interpreters are available at the clinics for clients who do not speak English or Spanish. Child care is also available. Clinic appointments are scheduled on Saturdays or on Thursday evenings.

After the initial interview, CROC files the client’s restraining order request at the Family Court and obtains a Temporary Restraining Order that lasts until a hearing on a Wednesday morning. The Temporary Restraining Order must be personally served on the abuser, and CROC can assist with this service. CROC attorneys accompany clients to their restraining order hearings and arrange for interpreters if necessary. At the hearing, the Court can make a Restraining Order that lasts for up to five (5) years.

You can call 415-255-0165 to schedule an appointment for an upcoming CROC Clinic.

After a student or employee receives a restraining order, to mitigate any risk of harm they may contact UCSFPD to develop a plan designed to increase their safety. This plan may include, but is not limited to: escorts, changing classroom or work locations, and other similar protective actions.

The College cannot apply for a legal order of protection, a no contact order or a restraining order for a victim from the applicable jurisdiction(s). The victim is required to apply for these services, directly. Information on how to obtain a restraining order, including an explanation of the judicial process and required forms, may be found at the following website: http://www.courts.ca.gov/1264.htm. For free assistance with this process contact The Cooperative Restraining Order Clinic (CROC) at (415) 255-0165.

The College may issue an institutional no contact directive if deemed appropriate or at the request of the victim or accused. To the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, College offices will work cooperatively to ensure that the complainant's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a Formal College investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic, living, or working situations in addition to counseling, health services, and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement.
The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires institutions of higher education to advise their campus communities where to obtain law enforcement information concerning registered sex offenders. Registered sex offenders are already required to register with the state where the person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteers services, or is a student; the Act also obliges them to provide notice to each institution of higher education in that respective state.

The State of California requires sex offenders to register with the police in the jurisdiction in which they reside. California makes this registration information available to law enforcement agencies and members of the community. For more information, please contact the police department where you live or visit the website of the Office of the Attorney General – State of California at: [http://meganslaw.ca.gov/](http://meganslaw.ca.gov/).

UC Hastings has a zero-tolerance policy and program directed at workplace violence. When an employee or student believes their safety is threatened or that they are working in a hostile environment, the employee or student may reach out to any member of the UCSF Police Department, Human Resources, the Title IX Coordinator, the General Counsel’s Office, or their supervisor. When alerted, the appropriate responding group (if applicable) will meet to discuss the situation and take necessary action to resolve it. All criminal acts are referred to the UCSF Police Department for criminal investigation.

UC Hastings' Weapons Policy

All weapons are prohibited on the U.C. Hastings Campus, except for sworn law enforcement officials. It is a felony to bring or possess any firearm on any California school campus (Ca. Pen. Code §626.9). It is also a felony to possess any air gun, including pellet and BB guns that utilize air, carbon dioxide, or spring pressure, to propel a metal projectile (Ca. Pen. Code §626.10). Knives with a blade length of over two and one half inches, dirks, daggers, and ice picks, are also illegal. Individuals with Carry Concealed Weapon (CCW) permits may not carry a weapon on campus without written permission from the Chief of Public Safety.

The UC Hastings Student Conduct Code and state laws expressly prohibit the possession of all weapons, firearms, fireworks, explosives, or any dangerous weapons on campus. (See Ca. Pen. Code §§ 16100-33600, 626.9, 653(k), and 626.10; hardcopies of the Student Conduct Code are available on campus, and digital copies are available online). Violators are subject to discipline, arrest, and/or criminal prosecution.
Pursuant to the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, and the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, UC Hastings is a drug-free campus. UC Hastings’ Policy on Substance Abuse in the Workplace, along with Section 52 of the Policies and Regulations Applying to College Activities, Organizations, and Students, prescribe standards of conduct to faculty, staff, and students, in maintaining a drug-free campus, and contain additional provisions to ensure that the College is in compliance with applicable laws. Hard copies of those policies can be obtained from Human Resources.

**Federal Laws Governing Controlled Substances:**
Federal and state statutes govern the manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, and use of controlled substances and/or alcohol. Under those laws, penalties are imposed for both misdemeanor and felony convictions. A list of drugs regarded as controlled substances can be found in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (29 U.S.C. 812), which is further detailed in the Code of Federal Regulations (21 C.F.R. 1308.11-1308.15). Additional information and copies of the Act and regulations can be obtained from Human Resources, and are also on reserve in the Library. Some highlights in the laws follow:

- The manufacture, sale, or distribution of all scheduled (illicit) drugs is a felony. (21 U.S.C. 841); Scheduled Drugs include the various narcotics, barbiturates, amphetamines, cocaine, cannabis, hallucinogens, and synthetic drugs, e.g., PCP, MPTp, MDMA. (21 U.S.C. 812).
- Simple possession of controlled substances can be punished by civil fines of up to $10,000 per violation, and a jail sentence. (21 U.S.C. 844).
- Persons convicted of possession or distribution of controlled substances can be barred from receiving benefits from any and all federal programs, including student grants and loans, except some long-term drug treatment programs; Health care providers convicted of a criminal offense involving distribution or dispensation of a controlled substance are barred from receiving payment from federal insurance programs.
- Distribution of, or possession with the intent to distribute, a controlled substance on College property requires a sentence of up to twice the prescribed sentence for the original offense, and twice the prescribed parole time. This provision also calls for a mandatory sentence of not less than one year in prison for any offense except possession of less than 5 grams of marijuana. (21 U.S.C. 860(a)).
- Property, including vehicles, vessels, aircraft, money, securities, or other things of value which are used in, intended for use in, or traceable to transactions that involve controlled substances in violation of federal law, is subject to forfeiture to the U.S. (21 U.S.C. 881).

**California Laws Governing Controlled Substances:**
California law governing controlled substances is in many respects similar to federal law. However, California additionally contains provisions in its Business and Professions Code, under which most professionals who are subject to licensing may be disciplined, up to and including loss of their license, for conviction of offenses involving controlled substances. Additionally, under §23152 of the California Vehicle Code, it is unlawful for a person who is under the influence of any drug, or the combined influence of any alcoholic beverage and drug, to drive a vehicle.
**Alcohol & Drug Policies Cont’d**

The Legal Drinking Age in California is 21: No person may sell, furnish, give, or cause to be sold, furnished or given away, any alcoholic beverage to a person under the age of 21, and no person under the age of 21 may purchase alcoholic beverages. (Ca. Bus. & Prof. Code §25658). It is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 to possess alcoholic beverages on any street or highway or in any place open to the public. (Ca. Bus. & Prof. Code §25662(a)). It is a misdemeanor to sell, furnish, or give away an alcoholic beverage to any person under age 21 or to any obviously intoxicated person. (Ca. Bus. & Prof. Code §25658 and §25602). It is a misdemeanor to sell alcoholic beverages any place in the state without a proper license from the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. (Ca. Bus. & Prof. Code §23301).

**Additional laws govern use while driving,** including unlawful blood alcohol levels (0.08 or higher for non-commercial vehicles; 0.04 for commercial vehicles). (Ca. Vehicle Code §23152).

**Disciplinary Sanctions:** Employees found in violation of the College Policy on Substance Abuse in the circumstances warrant, may be subject to corrective or disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal, under applicable policies and labor contracts. Students found in violation may be disciplined as set forth in the UC Hastings Policies and Regulations Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations and Students, Section 50. In lieu of corrective or disciplinary sanctions, and at the discretion of the College, employees and students may be required to participate in Employee Assistance or Support Programs or other counseling programs.

**Student Support & Assistance**

Students should contact Carbon Health at (415) 326-7549 for evaluation, treatment, and referrals for medical treatment and injuries, mental health problems, and drug or alcohol problems.

**Employee Support & Assistance**

UC Hastings provides services to employees through an employee assistance program. Employees should contact Human Resources at (415) 565-4703 to access the program.

**Where to Get Help**

All employees, staff, and students are encouraged to seek assistance for substance abuse and dependency problems voluntarily (self-referral). Assessment and referral services are available through the Student Health Center or the Employee Assistance Program. Information disclosed to these entities will be considered confidential, in accordance with federal and state laws and UC Hastings’ policies. The Employee Assistance Program provides information, consultation, and referral services to assist employees in dealing with a wide range of personal problems that negatively affect their lives. Services include training and orientation for employees and supervisors on substance abuse issues, individual case evaluation, initial counseling, assistance in developing individual treatment plans, referral to outside counseling and treatment providers, treatment follow-up, and assistance in dealing with healthcare providers. (See the end of this report for an extensive list of additional resources.)
Student of Concern Committee and Threat Assessment Team

UC Hastings has a Student of Concern Committee that also serves as the Threat Assessment Team. UC Hastings’ Student of Concern Committee is a multi-disciplinary team whose purpose is to work in collaboration with campus departments, faculty, and staff, to provide early intervention to at-risk students. The Committee’s responsibilities include: coordinating a response among campus departments and offices in dealing with a student who is exhibiting concerning, disruptive, or distressed behavior, with a focus on ensuring the safety of the student, the campus at large, and the general public. Offices that are represented on the Committee include: the Associate Academic Dean, Student Services, Health Services, UCSF Security, Operations, Housing, and the Disability Resources Program. The Committee also consults with academic advisors, campus housing, faculty, and staff.

What to Do if You Believe a Student is in Distress

If you believe that a student is in distress or is otherwise exhibiting behavior that is concerning (see inset to the right with descriptions of concerning behavior), please contact the Associate Academic Dean, Student Services, Health Services, UCSF Security, or the Disability Resources Program to share your concerns. The Student of Concern and Threat Assessment team will conduct a thorough investigation to ensure the safety of the student in question, as well as the campus community.

Signs that a Student May Be in Distress

Academic Signs:
- Deterioration in quality of work
- Missed assignments or appointments
- Repeated absence from class or clinic
- Continual requests for unusual circumstances (late papers, extensions)
- Essays, emails, or papers that have themes of hopelessness, social isolation, rage, or despair
- Lack of engagement in participation-oriented classes
- Inappropriate disruptions or monopolizing classroom time

Physical or Psychological Signs:
- Excessive anxiety or panic
- Apathy, lack of energy, a change in sleeping or eating habits, or dramatic weight gain/loss
- Marked changes in personal hygiene, work habits, or social behavior
- Mood elevation
- Isolation or withdrawal
- Overtly suicidal thoughts, such as referring to suicide as a current option
- Giving away treasured personal possessions
- Increased irritability or aggressive behavior
- Bizarre thinking, seemingly at odds with the reality of the situation (such as apparently paranoid ideas)
- Excessive use of alcohol or other drugs

Other Factors to Consider:
- Direct statements indicating family problems, personal losses such as death of a family member or the break-up of a relationship
- Expressions of concern about a student by peers
- Written note or verbal statement that has a sense of hopelessness or finality
- Your sense, however vague, that something is seriously amiss
UC Hastings has responsibility for gathering statistics, identifying reportable crimes, and reporting/publishing statistics to the Department of Education, and to the public in compliance with the Clery Act.

Crime statistics are reported in different formats and categories depending upon legal requirements. The Clery Act requires statistics to be reported from a wider geographic area than just College owned property (e.g., adjacent public property and off-campus student organization properties). The Clery Act also requires reports of student disciplinary referrals in addition to arrests for drug, alcohol and weapons offenses.

Information and statistics compiled for the UC Hastings Annual Security Report is for the previous three calendar years, and is based upon crime reports received by UCSFPD and from crime statistics received from the San Francisco Police Department.

Unfounded Crimes: According to FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) guidelines, a reported offense can be cleared as unfounded if the investigation shows that no offense occurred nor was attempted. Beginning with the 2014 calendar year, UC Hastings in accordance with the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) (Pub. Law 113-4) began disclosing the number and types of crimes deemed to be unfounded.

Clergy Geography Definitions

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 halls; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified above, 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).

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.

Noncampus – 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. UC Hastings does not have any non-campus property as defined by the Clery Act.

Noncampus Criminal Activity

UC Hastings does not have any off-campus sites that are controlled by recognized student organizations.
CLERY ACT DEFINITIONS OF REPORTABLE CRIMES

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

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

Forcible Sex Offenses – 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. Including: forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling.

Non-Forcible Sex Offense – Any unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse, including incest, and statutory rape.

Sexual Assault – Defined as an offense that meets the definition of Rape, Fondling, Incest or Statutory Rape as categorized above.

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

Aggravated Assault – An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Burglary – The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft – Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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.

Arrest and Referrals for Disciplinary Action – Under the Clery Act institutions must also report arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession.

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

Dating Violence – Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (b) where the existence of such a relationship will be determined by the reporting party's statement and 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.

For the purposes of this definition dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

Stalking – Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress. Course of Conduct – Two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with personal property.
Hate Crimes – Includes all of the crimes listed above that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because the perpetrator’s bias against the victim based on one of the Categories of Prejudice listed below, plus the following crimes.

Larceny/Theft – Includes pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and all other larceny. Simple Assault – Unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

Intimidation – To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism to Property (except Arson) – To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Categories of Prejudice

Race – A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by descent and heredity that distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.

Gender – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because those persons are male or female.

Religion – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.

Sexual Orientation – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their sexual attraction toward, and responsiveness to, members of their own sex or members of the opposite sex.

Ethnicity/National Origin – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race or national origin who share common or similar traits, languages, customs, and traditions.

Disability – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments/challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

Gender Identity – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because the perceived gender of those persons may be different from the gender traditionally associated with their gender at birth.

In 2016, UCSFPD took over security and policing services on the UC Hastings campus and surrounding neighborhood. At that time, UCSFPD began collecting crime statistics on behalf of UC Hastings. Prior to that, UC Hastings’ Office of Public Safety collected and published these statistics in the Annual Security Report. The next three pages contain tables for 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively.
### UC HASTINGS CRIME STATISTICS 2019

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**UC HASTINGS CRIME STATISTICS 2017**

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*Hate Crime listed for 2017 includes the crime of vandalism of public property with a bias category of religion.*
IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION & RESOURCES

UCSF Police Department
Security Desk 200 McAllister Street: (415) 565-4611
Non-Emergency Dispatch Line: 415-476-1414
Emergencies: 415-476-6911
ucsfpd@uchastings.edu
https://www.uchastings.edu/offices-and-services/safety-and-security/ or http://police.ucsf.edu/

Security Desks and Safety Escorts
UC Hastings Security Desk 415-565-4611
UCSF PD Dispatch 415-476-1414
UCSF Security Supervisor, securitysupervisors@police.ucsf.edu

Title IX Coordinator
200 McAllister Street, Room 552
(415) 565-4733
TitleIX@uchastings.edu

Student Services
200 McAllister Street , Room 254
(415) 565-4773
studentservices@uchastings.edu
https://www.uchastings.edu/campus-life/student-services/

Student Health & Counseling
200 McAllister Street , Room 202
(415) 326-7549
uchastings-support@carbonhealth.com
https://www.uchastings.edu/campus-life/student-health-services/
www.carbonhealth.com/student-health/uc-hastings

Disability Resource Program
200 McAllister Street , Room 273
(415) 565-4876
DRP@uchastings.edu

Housing Services
100 McAllister Street, First Floor
(415) 581-8902
brychj@uchastings.edu

Operations (Oversees UCSFPD Contract)
100 McAllister Street, Second Floor
(415) 581-8858
bailardrhiannon@uchastings.edu

UC Hastings Websites
Student Services https://www.uchastings.edu/offices-and-services/student-services/
Student Health Service https://www.uchastings.edu/campus-life/student-health-services/
Human Resources https://www.uchastings.edu/offices-and-services/human-resources/
Housing Services https://www.uchastings.edu/campus-life/campus-housing/

External Websites
California Coalition Against Sexual Assault http://www.calcasa.org/
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence http://www.ncadv.org/
National Sexual Violence Resource Center http://www.nsvrc.org/
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) https://www.rainn.org/
San Francisco Women Against Rape http://www.sfwar.org/
Clery Center for Security on Campus http://www.clerycenter.org/
U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women http://www.usdoj.gov/ovw/
The definitions of consent, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking under the relevant California laws are listed below.

**CONSENT** is defined under California law as positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved. **SEXUAL ASSAULT** in the state of California is defined under the following Penal Code Sections:

261(a) Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person not the spouse of the perpetrator, under any of the following circumstances:

1. Where a person is incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving consent.

2. Where it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.

3. Where a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused.

4. Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, “unconscious of the nature of the act” means incapable of resisting because the victim meets any one of the following conditions:

   A. Was unconscious or asleep.
   
   B. Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.
   
   C. Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator’s fraud in fact.
   
   D. Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator’s fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.

5. Where a person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief.

6. Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, “threatening to retaliate” means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

7. Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in this paragraph, “public official” means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.
(b) As used in this section, “duress” means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted. The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and his or her relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in appraising the existence of duress.

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

261.5(a) Unlawful sexual intercourse is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person who is not the spouse of the perpetrator, if the person is a minor. For the purposes of this section, a “minor” is a person under the age of 18 years and an “adult” is a person who is at least 18 years of age.

261.6 In prosecutions under Section 261, 262, 286, 288a, or 289, in which consent is at issue, “consent” shall be defined to mean positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved.

A current or previous dating or marital relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute consent where consent is at issue in a prosecution under Section 261, 262, 286, 288a, or 289.

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

261.9(a) Any person convicted of seeking to procure or procuring the sexual services of a prostitute in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 647, if the prostitute is under 18 years of age, shall be ordered by the court, in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed, to pay an additional fine in an amount not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000).

262.(a) Rape of a person who is the spouse of the perpetrator is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished under any of the following circumstances:

(1) Where it is accomplished against a person’s will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.

(2) Where a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known, by the accused.

(3) Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, “unconscious of the nature of the act” means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

(A) Was unconscious or asleep.

(B) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.

(C) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator’s fraud in fact.

(4) Where the act is accomplished against the victim’s will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, “threatening to retaliate” means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

(5) Where the act is accomplished against the victim’s will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in this paragraph, “public official” means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.
262. (b) As used in this section, “duress” means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted. The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and his or her relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in apprising the existence of duress.

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

262. (d) If probation is granted upon conviction of a violation of this section, the conditions of probation may include, in lieu of a fine, one or both of the following requirements:

(1) That the defendant make payments to a battered women's shelter, up to a maximum of one thousand dollars ($1,000).

(2) That the defendant reimburse the victim for reasonable costs of counseling and other reasonable expenses that the court finds are the direct result of the defendant's offense.

For any order to pay a fine, make payments to a battered women's shelter, or pay restitution as a condition of probation under this subdivision, the court shall make a determination of the defendant's ability to pay. In no event shall any order to make payments to a battered women's shelter be made if it would impair the ability of the defendant to pay direct restitution to the victim or court-ordered child support. Where the injury to a married person is caused in whole or in part by the criminal acts of his or her spouse in violation of this section, the community property may not be used to discharge the liability of the offending spouse for restitution to the injured spouse, required by Section 1203.04, as operative on or before August 2, 1995, or Section 1202.4, or to a shelter for costs with regard to the injured spouse and dependents, required by this section, until all separate property of the offending spouse is exhausted.

263. The essential guilt of rape consists in the outrage to the person and feelings of the victim of the rape. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE in the state of California is defined under the following Penal Code Sections:

273 ab. (a) Any person, having the care or custody of a child who is under eight years of age, who assaults the child by means of force that to a reasonable person would be likely to produce great bodily injury, resulting in the child's death, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 25 years to life. Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the applicability of subdivision (a) of Section 187 or Section 189.

273 ab. (b) Any person, having the care or custody of a child who is under eight years of age, who assaults the child by means of force that to a reasonable person would be likely to produce great bodily injury, resulting in the child becoming comatose due to brain injury or suffering paralysis of a permanent nature, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life with the possibility of parole. As used in this subdivision, “paralysis” means a major or complete loss of motor function resulting from injury to the nervous system or to a muscular mechanism.

273d. (a) Any person who willfully inflicts upon a child any cruel or inhuman corporal punishment or an injury resulting in a traumatic condition is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, four, or six years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, by a fine of up to six thousand dollars ($6,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

(b) Any person who is found guilty of violating subdivision (a) shall receive a four-year enhancement for a prior conviction of that offense provided that no additional term shall be imposed under this subdivision for any prior term or term imposed under the provisions of subdivision (h) of Section 1170 served prior to a period of 10 years in which the defendant remained free of both the commission of an offense that results in a felony conviction and prison custody or custody in a county jail under the provisions of subdivision (h) of Section 1170.
(c) If a person is convicted of violating this section and probation is granted, the court shall require the following minimum conditions of probation:

(1) A mandatory minimum period of probation of 36 months.

(2) A criminal court protective order protecting the victim from further acts of violence or threats, and, if appropriate, residence exclusion or stay-away conditions.

(3) (A) Successful completion of no less than one year of a child abuser’s treatment counseling program. The defendant shall be ordered to begin participation in the program immediately upon the grant of probation. The counseling program shall meet the criteria specified in Section 273.1. The defendant shall produce documentation of program enrollment to the court within 30 days of enrollment, along with quarterly progress reports.

(B) The terms of probation for offenders shall not be lifted until all reasonable fees due to the counseling program have been paid in full, but in no case shall probation be extended beyond the term provided in subdivision (a) of Section 1203.1. If the court finds that the defendant does not have the ability to pay the fees based on the defendant’s changed circumstances, the court may reduce or waive the fees.

(4) If the offense was committed while the defendant was under the influence of drugs or alcohol, the defendant shall abstain from the use of drugs or alcohol during the period of probation and shall be subject to random drug testing by his or her probation officer.

(5) The court may waive any of the above minimum conditions of probation upon a finding that the condition would not be in the best interests of justice. The court shall state on the record its reasons for any waiver.

273.5 (a) Any person who willfully inflicts corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon a victim described in subdivision (b) is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of up to six thousand dollars ($6,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(b) Subdivision (a) shall apply if the victim is or was one or more of the following:

(1) The offender’s spouse or former spouse.

(2) The offender’s cohabitant or former cohabitant.

(3) The offender’s fiancé or fiancée, or someone with whom the offender has, or previously had, an engagement or dating relationship, as defined in paragraph (10) of subdivision (f) of Section 243.

(4) The mother or father of the offender’s child.

(c) Holding oneself out to be the spouse of the person with whom one is cohabiting is not necessary to constitute cohabitation as the term is used in this section.

(d) As used in this section, “traumatic condition” means a condition of the body, such as a wound, or external or internal injury, including, but not limited to, injury as a result of strangulation or suffocation, whether of a minor or serious nature, caused by a physical force. For purposes of this section, “strangulation” and “suffocation” include impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a person by applying pressure on the throat or neck.

(e) For the purpose of this section, a person shall be considered the father or mother of another person’s child if the alleged male parent is presumed the natural father under Sections 7611 and 7612 of the Family Code.

**DATING VIOLENCE** is defined under the California Penal Code as the following: 13700. As used in this title:

(a) “Abuse” means intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury, or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself or herself, or another.

(b) “Domestic violence” means abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or person with whom the suspect has had a child or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship. For purposes of this subdivision, “cohabitant” means two unrelated adult persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of relationship. (cont. next page)
Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to, (1) sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters, (2) sharing of income or expenses, (3) joint use or ownership of property, (4) whether the parties hold themselves out as spouses, (5) the continuity of the relationship, and (6) the length of the relationship.

(c) "Officer" means any officer or employee of a local police department or sheriff's office, and any peace officer of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the University of California Police Department, or the California State University and College Police Departments, as defined in Section 830.2, a peace officer of the Department of General Services of the City of Los Angeles, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 830.31, a housing authority patrol officer, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 830.31, a peace officer as defined in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 830.32, or a peace officer as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 830.33. (d) “Victim” means a person who is a victim of domestic violence.

STALKING is defined under the California Penal Code as the following:

646.9.

(a) Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family is guilty of the crime of stalking, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or five years.

(2) Every person who, after having been convicted of a felony under subdivision (a), commits a violation of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or five years.

(d) In addition to the penalties provided in this section, the sentencing court may order a person convicted of a felony under this section to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290.006.

(e) For the purposes of this section, “harasses” means engages in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, torments, or terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose.

(f) For the purposes of this section, “course of conduct” means two or more acts occurring over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “course of conduct.” (g) For the purposes of this section, “credible threat” means a verbal or written threat, including that performed through the use of an electronic communication device, or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal, written, or electronically communicated statements and conduct, made with the intent to place the person that is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family, and made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family. It is not necessary to prove that the defendant had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of a person making the threat shall not be a bar to prosecution under this section. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “credible threat.”

(h) For purposes of this section, the term “electronic communication device” includes, but is not limited to, telephones, cellular phones, computers, video recorders, fax machines, or pagers. "Electronic communication" has the same meaning as the term defined in Subsection 12 of Section 2510 of Title 18 of the United States Code.
(i) This section shall not apply to conduct that occurs during labor picketing.

(j) If probation is granted, or the execution or imposition of a sentence is suspended, for any person convicted under this section, it shall be a condition of probation that the person participate in counseling, as designated by the court. However, the court, upon a showing of good cause, may find that the counseling requirement shall not be imposed.

(k) (1) The sentencing court also shall consider issuing an order restraining the defendant from any contact with the victim, that may be valid for up to 10 years, as determined by the court. It is the intent of the Legislature that the length of any restraining order be based upon the seriousness of the facts before the court, the probability of future violations, and the safety of the victim and his or her immediate family.

(2) This protective order may be issued by the court whether the defendant is sentenced to state prison, county jail, or if imposition of sentence is suspended and the defendant is placed on probation.

(l) For purposes of this section, “immediate family” means any spouse, parent, child, any person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree, or any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior six months, regularly resided in the household. (m) The court shall consider whether the defendant would benefit from treatment pursuant to Section 2684. If it is determined to be appropriate, the court shall recommend that the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation make a certification as provided in Section 2684. Upon the certification, the defendant shall be evaluated and transferred to the appropriate hospital for treatment pursuant to Section 2684.
Fire Safety is an essential tool in protecting a campus community from injuries, deaths, business interruption, and property damage resulting from fires and related perils. Fire Safety includes education, training, and policies designed to ensure all students, staff and faculty of these institutions are aware of and understand the elements that help to ensure the safety of all. The Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315, 2008) requires that all academic institutions produce an annual fire safety report outlining safety practices, standards, and all fire-related statistics pertaining to on-campus residential buildings. This Annual Fire Safety Report is produced in compliance with that act and includes fire statistics for each on-campus student housing facility, including fire systems and drills conducted. The report also includes institutional policies and rules concerning fire safety, such as procedures for student housing evacuation.

Fire Systems: The on-campus housing facility, or “Tower,” at 100 McAllister Street, is equipped with full fire sprinkler system (wet standpipe) and automatic fire alarm system that is wired into an off-site dispatch center, where staff are available to respond 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and into the local building Fire Control Center (FCC). There are approximately 250 apartment units in the Tower, and all contain smoke detectors.

Fire Evacuation Drills: Fire evacuation drills are scheduled in coordination with UCSFPD. The last evacuation drill occurred on October 17, 2019. UC Hastings was pleased to work with UCSFPD’s team to improve the College’s fire emergency preparedness and response through further training of students and employees. An evacuation drill was planned for October 2020, but was not feasible given campus virtualization with the vast majority of campus working from home. A residential only drill is planned for spring 2021, and a campus-wide drill in October 2021.
**On-Campus Housing Fire and Safety Regulations:** Every resident of the Tower is strictly required to adhere to rules prohibiting all flammable substances and chemicals; candles, including decorative and functional, wick or no wick; all substances that emit offensive odors, are toxic, corrosive, or explosive in nature; ammunition, fireworks, gasoline, illegal weapons, and illegal drugs; and, hot plates or any appliance with an open-heating.

**Evacuation Procedures:** In the event of an evacuation, everyone on campus should reconvene at the designated assembly area in United Nations Plaza (behind the Asian Art Museum)--see map below--and await further instructions. If the building fire alarm sounds, assume there is a fire. Do not wait to see whether it was a false alarm. Walk to the fire exit nearest to where you are and exit the building. Persons with disabilities should wait near a fire exit for assistance. Once you are outside, head to the designated assembly area and await further instructions. Do not use an elevator during a fire emergency.

![Evacuation Map](image)

**UC HASTINGS ON-CAMPUS HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Fires</strong></td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cause</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Injuries</strong></td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fatalities</strong></td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combined Damages</strong></td>
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*The ongoing fire log of any fires occurring in UC Hastings housing may be obtained by contacting Facilities at facilities@uchastings.edu.*
Nondiscrimination Policy Statement

The University of California Hastings College of the Law is a community of students and professionals committed to upholding the principles of academic integrity and honesty and the highest standards of professional conduct in teaching, learning, research, and service. In expression of this commitment, and in strict compliance with federal, state, and local laws, UC Hastings has adopted a policy prohibiting acts of discrimination, bias, protected-status harassment, sexual harassment, and sexual assault and violence against students, and establishing procedures for responding to violations against students by students, employees, other students, or third parties.

The University of California Hastings College of the Law shall not discriminate unlawfully on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, disability, age, sex or sexual orientation. This nondiscrimination policy covers admissions, access and treatment in Hastings-sponsored programs and activities.

Every student at UC Hastings has the right to pursue his or her academic or professional career in an atmosphere that is safe and free from prohibited acts of discrimination, harassment, or violence, including sexual abuse, rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, intimate-partner violence, stalking, sexual coercion, or other forms of sexual violence by or against students. Bigotry, harassment, or intimidation is particularly insidious when directed at a member or group of the Hastings community on the basis of actual or perceived age, color, creed, physical or mental disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity or expression, marital status, national origin, race, religion, sexual orientation, military or veteran status, or any combination of these or related factors; and, to the degree it constitutes prohibited bias activity, such conduct will also not be tolerated. The occurrence of prohibited activity violates the trust that is essential to the thriving of Hastings' academic and professional environment, threatens the well-being of UC Hastings students and ultimately undermines Hastings’ core mission.