

University of California, Riverside

2016 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Higher Education Opportunity Act (CLERY Act)

Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Statistics

For any questions contact Kelly Duncan at (951) 827-7285 or via e-mail Kelly.Duncan@ucr.edu

The University of California, Riverside is committed to protecting the safety and security of all students, staff, and faculty, as well as visitors to our campus, and to providing accurate and complete information regarding crimes committed within the campus community. We believe that our policies and programs for preventing and reducing crime, and our emergency notices, timely warnings and disclosure of crimes reported, promote a safer, more informed community. Please take time to read this information and, if you have questions, contact the resources identified below for assistance.

Clery Act Overview and Important Information & Links

The "Jeanne CLERY Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998," commonly referred to as the "CLERY Act," requires institutions of higher education receiving federal financial aid to report specified crime statistics on college campuses and to provide other safety and crime information to members of the campus community.

The University provides crime information and statistics to the public in a variety of ways. In addition to the CLERY Act, the University provides to the California Department of Justice crime statistics that are classified pursuant to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the FBI. These statistics are reflected in the University of California Police Department Annual Report and Crime Statistics, the annual California Department of Justice Crime in California, and the annual FBI Crime in the United States publications.

Preparation of Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The current Annual Campus Security Report has been compiled for the previous calendar year (2015) from crime reports received by the UC Riverside Police Department; from crime statistics received from other police agencies having jurisdiction over Public Property on and around UC Riverside, off-campus UC Riverside affiliated, owned, or controlled property; from crime reports received in response to written requests sent to non-police campus security authorities; and from reports received through established reporting guidelines. The report also includes disciplinary referrals by a variety of UCR Offices that administer conduct by both students and employees for drug, alcohol and weapons and other Clery Act Crimes not otherwise reported as an arrest or crime.

Clery Act Requirements

This Report Contains Information Regarding

- Reporting crimes and emergencies (reporting crimes/emergencies; non-urgent crime reports; confidential crime reports, reporting hate crimes)
- The UC Riverside Police Department
- Emergency Notification, Everbridge system, Crime alert bulletins and timely warnings
- Missing Persons Notification Policy
- Procedures for handling sexual assault cases (reporting the assault; seeking medical attention/preserving evidence; support, assistance, resources and referrals)
- Reporting suspected misconduct by students, student organizations, staff or faculty
- How to obtain public information regarding sex offenders
- Keeping the campus safe: safety precautions (developing campus safeguards, access to and maintenance of campus buildings and grounds; walking and biking on campus; no weapons on campus)
- Education & prevention services and programs (Crime Prevention Unit; Campus Violence Prevention Program and University Neighborhood Enhancement Team)
- Collection of statistics for campus security report
- Substance abuse: policy, sanctions, & laws (University policy and sanctions; federal, and state laws and penalties)

- Prevention, education, resources, and assistance for substance abuse
- Health effects of substance abuse
- Disclosure of Campus Safety Policies
- Reporting Criminal Actions and Emergencies
- Emergencies (Use of the 911 System)

Local Reporting Municipal Police Departments

- Riverside Police Department
- Riverside County Sheriff's Office
- San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office

Campus Security Authorities - CSA's Responsible for Reporting Criminal Activity

The University has designated certain administrators and staff as "Campus Security Authorities" in recognition that many students, faculty and staff may be hesitant about reporting crimes to UC Riverside Police Department (*campus police*), and maybe more inclined to report incidents to non-law enforcement administrators and staff instead. Another possible option is to send the UC Riverside Police Department an *anonymous tip* via <http://police.ucr.edu/anon.html>.

The law defines "Campus Security Authority" as: "An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings." An example would be a dean of students who oversees student housing, a student center, or student extra-curricular activities and has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Similarly, a director of athletics, team coach, and faculty advisor to a student group also has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. A single teaching faculty member is unlikely to have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, except when serving as an advisor to a registered student group. Clerical staff, as well, is unlikely to have significant responsibility for student and campus activities. For more information about the Clery Act and the role of Campus Security Authorities go to <http://police.ucr.edu/clery/clery.html> and click "Clery Act Training" for the PowerPoint presentation.

Campus Security Authorities are charged with reporting to the appropriate law enforcement personnel, either UC Riverside Police Department or local police, or to any official or office which should be informed of the crime or complaint due to the nature of the crime or complaint, those allegations of Clery Act crimes that the Campus Security Authority concludes are made in good faith. A Campus Security Authority is not responsible for determining whether a crime took place as that is the function of law enforcement and its investigatory process.

A Campus Security Authority is required to report all allegations to law enforcement personnel, even if the Campus Security Authority was told of a crime in the context of providing emotional support or health care support. The allegations will be reported whether or not the victim chooses to file a report with law enforcement or press charges. A Campus Security Authority may also provide a victim or witness with assistance in reporting a crime to UC Riverside Police Department or local police, or to any official or office which should be informed of the crime or complaint. Third-party security guards for UCR special events are Campus Security Authorities. These responsibilities and duties are included by a contractual memorandum of understanding (MOU).

Pastoral counselors and mental health counselors at the University are not Campus Security Authorities, and are therefore exempt from disclosing or reporting allegations of crimes and incidents. However, to be exempt from the Clery Act reporting requirements, the counselor must be acting in their professional role of pastoral or mental health counselors at the University. For example, a Dean who has a PhD in Psychology is not acting in the counseling role, but rather as a Dean; and a PhD student in Psychology working in the counseling center as part of his/her education and training is acting in the counseling role. Pastoral counselors and mental health counselors are trained in the procedures for reporting crimes and the procedures for reporting crimes confidentially. The University encourages them to inform their clients of the procedures in accordance with their professional judgment, given the individual victim and circumstances before them. In addition, the Student Health Services employees, including the Campus CARE Advocate, ombudsperson, medical director, physicians and nurses are not Campus Security Authorities.

Law Enforcement

The UC Riverside Police Department at 3500 Canyon Crest Drive Riverside, Ca. 92521 operates 24 hours-per-day, 365 days a year. The non-emergency UC Riverside Police Department number is (951) 827-5222 and the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for all 911 system calls originating from telephones located at UCR, meaning that responses to all 911 calls (Police/Fire/Medical emergencies) are coordinated through the UC Riverside Police Department. The department is an authorized terminal user of all local, regional, state and federal criminal justice information systems (e.g., wanted persons, DMV, stolen vehicles/property, criminal records, etc.). UC Riverside Police Department employs Police Officers and Community Service Officers (CSO's) to deliver public safety services to the campus community.

Our goal is to provide timely and appropriate responses to community problems and needs. Police officers of the UC Riverside Police Department are armed, duly sworn peace officers of the State of California. Empowered by section 830.2(b) of the California Penal Code, UC Riverside Police Officers possess the same authority, and adhere to the same state-mandated standards, as municipal police officers. Therefore, under California law, UC Riverside Police Officers may enforce laws and make arrests anywhere in the state; however, we concentrate our efforts on the campus and its immediate surrounding area.

UC Riverside Police Officers may work in uniform or plain-clothes. They provide a full range of police related services, including: primary emergency responses; preventative patrols; investigation of observed, reported, or suspected crimes; enforcement of all applicable laws; follow-up and specialized criminal investigations; crime prevention; community liaison and relations; V.I.P./dignitary protection; special event security; traffic activities (enforcement and accident investigations).

Persons arrested by the UC Riverside Police Officers are processed in accordance with prevailing practices in Riverside County, which can include: citation and release; booking into the Riverside County Jail; filing of charges with, and prosecution through, the District Attorney's Office; and formal trial. Additionally, UCR affiliates (student, faculty, staff) may be subject to additional (administrative/Code of Conduct) sanctions.

By mutual agreement with state and federal agencies, the UC Riverside Police Department maintains an NLETS terminal (National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Network). Through this system police personnel can access the National Crime Information Computer system as well as the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS). These computer databases are used for accessing criminal history data, nationwide police records, driver/vehicle identification information, as well as other local, state and federal law enforcement information.

Community Service Officers (CSO's) are student employees. They wear distinctive shirts and/or jackets, are not armed, and perform many specialized services for the community, including: contract security patrols (e.g., campus housing areas), campus building security checks/unlocks/lock-ups, and occasional campus escorts.

Our department enjoys a positive and close working relationship with the City of Riverside Police Department, with whom we share proximity, mutual interests, and geographic jurisdiction. Both Police Departments share information regarding crimes in each jurisdiction. Additionally, both departments participate in the University Neighborhood Enhancement Team.

The University Neighborhood Enhancement Team (UNET) is a cooperative effort between the UC Riverside Police Department and the Riverside Police Department. Each agency has committed four officers and one sergeant to a seventeen square mile area, which surrounds the university. Officers are encouraged to identify community concerns and seek out novel approaches to solving those concerns. There is a memorandum of understanding between the UC Riverside Police Department and the Riverside Police Department for the UNET program.

UNET team members work two shifts, day shift and swing shift. Officers from the UC Riverside Police Department are paired up with officers from the Riverside Police Department. This has proven crucial, as the officers can act as liaisons for the respective agency. UNET team members work primarily in full uniform and drive marked police cars. One of the most effective tools at UNET's disposal is the use of the bicycle in patrol activities. UNET regularly conducts bicycle crime abatement programs, which have resulted in numerous arrests for drug related crimes and has impacted the neighborhood with a significant decrease in overall crime activity. UNET has focused on everything from drugs and gangs, to burglaries and auto thefts during these programs.

UNET has been working very closely with the University Neighborhood Association (UNA). UNA is a community action group, which is comprised of residents, university students and university staff who live in the immediate area. UNET team

members attend UNA Monthly meetings and bring community concerns back to the team. The team has proactively worked on the concerns of UNA and brought several issues to a close. Traffic problems and neighbor conflicts with college students renting homes in the area continue to be the association's main concerns. There is a memorandum of understanding between the UC Riverside Police Department and the Riverside Police Department for the UNET program.

In response to these concerns, team members have developed programs to address them head on. As a result, traffic enforcement days have resulted in numerous citations being issued, impacting many of the traffic problems presented by UNA. Team members continue to work with student groups who rent single-family residences in the area. These students often clash with residents who have lived in their neighborhoods for many years. Officers have resolved several problems through conflict resolution techniques and have acted as mediators between the students and residents. We have also used the regular party patrols and enforcement of the Riverside City Loud Party Ordinance effectively. This ordinance has decreased the number of repeat visits by law enforcement to loud party calls and helps to quickly stop the disturbances. Considerable time and effort has been spent helping the students understand how to be good neighbors.

UNA has been instrumental in identifying problems in the university neighborhood, and UNET continues to work closely with this organization, as their goal is to better their neighborhood.

Team members have been assigned to individual apartment complexes within the UNET boundaries and are working closely with those apartment's managers. Team members are assisting the managers through the Riverside Crime Free Multi Housing Program and have begun "Phase 3" inspections for the program. The apartment managers, as well as the UNET officers have been very receptive to the program and are continuing to make their complexes safe for their residents.

Reporting Crimes and Emergencies

Community members, students, faculty, staff and guests are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents to the UC Riverside Police Department in a timely manner. In general, reports are confidential unless the victim gives permission to document identifying information or for police to investigate. Report forms include crime definitions and request specific information (date, location, nature of offense). This information is used to compile statistics, while preserving confidentiality, avoiding duplicate or inaccurate statistical reporting, and to assign reports to appropriate Clery and FBI crime classifications.

All police/fire/medical emergencies should be reported immediately, utilizing the 911 system reporting procedure appropriate to the telephone instrument or by using the emergency call boxes located in or adjacent to parking lots.

- All PBX station phones (those capable of 4-digit extension interoffice calls) must dial 911.
- All dormitory room phones dial 911.
- On-Campus residences and businesses on outside lines (e.g., Bannockburn and Crest Housing) must dial 911.
- All pay phones are programmed for 911 access by dialing 911 after receipt of a dial tone. No coin deposit should be necessary to initiate and complete a 911 call.
- Emergency red phones which ring directly to the UC Riverside Police Department.

Emergency Call Boxes

The purpose of the emergency call boxes is to provide a method for people to alert the UC Riverside Police Department, of any emergency or suspicious circumstances they may observe. To activate the box, open the box, press the button, and tell the UC Riverside Police Department Dispatcher what you have seen. If in an emergency you are unable to speak, you can alert the Police simply by pressing the button. This will signal the dispatcher who will then send assistance.

Non-Emergency and Routine Business

Non-emergency business maybe reported and/or handled by calling ext. 25222. When off campus, dial (951) 827-5222.

Confidential Reporting of Crimes

Victims or witnesses may report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics by mailing a written statement or by calling the UC Riverside Police Department. Also, the University encourages pastoral counselors and professional counselors, if and when they deem appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics by

mailing a written statement to the UC Riverside Police Department, 3500 Canyon Crest Drive, Riverside, CA 92521, or by calling the UC Riverside Police Department at (951) 827-5222. You may also leave an *anonymous tip* on our website <http://police.ucr.edu/anon.html>.

Crimes should be reported to the UC Riverside Police Department to ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and to aid in providing timely warning notices to the community, when appropriate.

Reporting Hate Crimes

A hate crime is any criminal act or attempted criminal act directed against a person(s), public agency or private institution based on the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity, or disability of the victim. A hate crime includes an act that results in injury, however slight, a verbal threat of violence that apparently can be carried out, an act that results in property damage, and property loss or other criminal act(s) directed against a private or public agency.

Crimes routinely classified as misdemeanors can be felonies if committed because of bigotry. A conviction cannot be based on speech alone unless the speech itself threatens violence against a specific individual or group, and the defendant has the ability to carry out the threat. If you are the victim of or witness a hate crime, report it as soon as possible to the UC Riverside Police Department.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. UC Riverside Police Officers regularly patrol the campus and report malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions to the Physical Plant Department for correction. Other members of the University community are helpful when they report equipment problems to the UC Riverside Police Department or Physical Plant.

University of California Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students: 40.00 "POLICY ON USE OF UNIVERSITY PROPERTIES" is available through the University of California, Office of the President's website <http://policy.ucop.edu/doc/2710524/PACAOS-40>.

Policies governing student affairs facilities are available on the Highlander Union Building's website <http://www.highlanderunionbuilding.ucr.edu/EventScheduling/Pages/SchedulingPolicies.aspx>.

Programs Designed to Inform About Security Practices

The UC Riverside Police Department presents programs to inform the community about safety and security practices. These programs occur numerous times throughout the year and include new student orientations. For information regarding these programs please contact the Crime Prevention Unit at (951) 827-1597. More information about programs and safety tips are available online at <http://police.ucr.edu/prevention.html>.

The Campus Safety Committee (CSC) is diverse group of University faculty, staff, administration, union representation, and other constituencies, is chaired by the Director of Environmental Health & Safety. The committee meets monthly to discuss campus safety issues. The primary goal of the safety committee is to create and maintain a high level of interest and awareness in safety among all employees and to help provide a safe and healthy environment for our faculty, staff, students, and visitors. The safety committee is also a forum where any and all safety issues can be discussed. The safety committee makes recommendations for improvement in various safety related areas. For more information, visit <http://safety.ucr.edu>.

Awareness and Prevention Programs to Assist Student, Staff and Faculty

Title IX/Sexual Harassment Office

The Title IX/Sexual Harassment Office (Title IX/SHO) maintains a leadership role in UCR's commitment to a learning and workplace environment in which all persons are treated with civility, dignity, and respect. Under Title IX, Educational Amendments of 1972 and Title VII, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX/SHO monitors and evaluates campus policies and procedures to ensure compliance and to provide an environment in which all members of the campus community feel supported and free of personal threat from sexual harassment and sexual violence.

In addition, the Title IX/SHO has the primary responsibility for educating the campus community on sexual harassment and sexual violence; providing ways to prevent sexual harassment and sexual violence; assisting individuals involved in complaints of sexual harassment; assisting victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking; and investigating and resolving complaints of sexual harassment and sexual violence. Sexual harassment prevention education presentations are available to all members of the UCR community. These presentations increase awareness and provide information and resources about issues such as sexual harassment, sexual assault, rape prevention, dating/domestic violence and stalking. To request a presentation, contact Rhonda Dixon, Sexual Harassment/Sexual Violence Educator at (951) 827-5670 or rhonda.dixon@ucr.edu.

On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed into federal law the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA), which is aimed at improving how colleges and universities in the U.S. address sexual violence. This new law imposes obligations for the University of California to revise its policy and practices to comply with new regulations that addresses and prohibits acts of violence such as, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, and it clarifies the rights of victims. The new regulations also include:

- Reporting campus crime statistics beyond the crime categories that the Clery Act already mandates, to which now include incidents of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, as well as crimes motivated by gender identity or national origin;
- Providing comprehensive educational prevention and awareness programs for incoming students and new employees, in addition to ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students, faculty and employees that identifies and defines sexual assault, rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking; and
- Conducting annual training for investigators and hearing officers who investigate and review reported offenses.

In addition, both Title IX and VAWA legislation permits the University of California, Riverside to assist both the victim and the accused with:

- An investigation
- Counseling and medical services
- Using the Campus Safety Escort Service
- Choosing a support person to accompany them throughout proceedings
- Allowing the victim and the accused to attend different classes
- Academic support services

Campus Advocacy Resources and Education (CARE)

The Campus Advocacy & Resource Education (CARE) Office consists of certified sexual assault/domestic violence survivor advocates who provide survivors with on-campus and off-campus resources and supporting whichever path the survivor feels will be most helpful in their recovery. They welcome students, faculty, and staff – as well as support individuals – to meet with them in a safe and highly confidential space. CARE Advocate Office is located at Surge 384 and Surge 386, (951) 827-6225 or <http://care.ucr.edu>. This office provides the below services or visit <http://care.ucr.edu/care-services/index.html>.

- Listening without judgment
- Offering an introduction to options and resources
- Accompanying survivors to treatment and medical centers
- Assisting with the UCR adjudication and off-campus reporting process (if desired by the survivor)
- Case management
- Along with the CARE office staff, SAVE peer educators provide an array of workshops and trainings that relate to several topics regarding sexual violence (including sexual assault, intimate partner violence and stalking).

This can include workshops on:

- Consent
- Healthy relationships
- Active bystander intervention
- How to support a victim/survivor
- Dynamics of abusive relationship and more

Women's Resource Center (WRC)

The UCR Women's Resource Center (WRC) provides programs and services that support and empower the campus community. The WRC offers campus safety programs, sexual assault and domestic violence support, student leadership opportunities and special events connected to women's and gender issues. The office is located at 260 Costo Hall, (951) 827-3777 or <http://wrc.ucr.edu/contactus/index.html>.

The Women's Resource Center also provides or facilitates the following services:

- The Campus Safety Escort Service (CSES) is safe and easy to use. It's available to students, staff, faculty and anyone else who needs a safety escort. The service is free. The service can be made by calling (951) 827-3772 or; picking up any red phone on campus that reads "Campus Safety Escort Service" or; stopping by the dispatcher desks at the HUB information desk or Rivera Library to request an escort. A map to find the nearest Campus Safety Escort Service phone can be found by visiting <http://wrc.ucr.edu/escortservices/findthenearestescortphone.html>. The Campus Safety Escort Service operates from dark to 11:30 p.m., Sunday through Thursday. After 11:30 p.m., call UCR Police at (951) 827-5222.
- Free self-defense classes are offered every quarter. Self-defense class schedules can be acquired by calling the WRC Office, (951) 827-3777 or <http://wrc.ucr.edu/programsandservices/index.html>.

University of California Police Department at Riverside

It is well recognized that the prevention of crime provides the best measure of protection. Therefore, the UC Riverside Police Department operates as a proactive crime prevention unit that works closely with the members of the community to make UCR a safer place to work, live and learn.

The UC Riverside Police Department provides and/or collaborates in presentations on topics such as personal safety, vehicle and residential security, office and equipment security, sexual assault prevention, and guidelines for how to respond to a crisis.

Brochures and literature on crime prevention and personal safety are available through the UC Riverside Police Department's Detective and Crime Prevention Office you can contact them via e-mail CrimePrevention@ucr.edu or call (951) 827-1597.

In order to increase the level of crime awareness and campus safety at UCR, incidents of criminal activity within the campus community are publicized in many ways: distribution of the UCR PD Annual Report and Crime Statistics; maintenance of an ongoing "crime log;" dissemination of Community Crime Alert Bulletins (posters and mass e-mail notifications); the "Rap Sheet" column in the Highlander student newspaper; articles in the weekly UCReport; "Crime Watch" columns in the campus housing newsletters; via regular police activity reports to campus housing administrators; and through crime prevention programs.

In recent years UCR has experienced growth in the programs that target safety and security. For example, lighting has been improved at many locations around the campus, and several new Emergency Call Boxes (ECBs) have been installed and placed into service. In 2008 UCR implemented use of the Everbridge system to provide the community with alert and updates on safety related incidents. Community members can sign up to receive notifications via text message, land line telephone, and e-mail. For more information and to sign up, please follow this link <http://cnc.ucr.edu/ens>. It is anticipated that as the population of UCR increases, so will the personnel, support services and programs designated for safety and security on the campus.

UC Riverside Police Department provides a web link at <http://police.ucr.edu> to a digital crime map. This crime map is updated daily to provide the public and our community with the most accurate and up to date information. You may access it directly with this link <http://police.ucr.edu/acknowledge.html>.

UC Riverside Police Department provides many training opportunities to our community, faculty, students and staffs by our Crime Prevention Officer you can contact them via e-mail CrimePrevention@ucr.edu or call (951) 827-1597. These programs are done in a variety of settings to fit the need and request of the audience. For further training options go to <http://police.ucr.edu/prevention.html> and for training <http://police.ucr.edu/class.html> click "online" through the UCR Learning go to the Human Resources link (under Health and Safety heading) for times and dates.

Some of the most frequently requested are: Distressed and Distressing Students; RAIN for acts of violence; General Safety

Awareness Training; New Student Orientation Training; UNEX and International Student Safety and Orientation; New Employee Orientation and Off Campus Events for Clubs and Organizations.

The City of Riverside and the University of California at Riverside have created a partnership to enhance the vehicle, bicyclist and pedestrian traffic safety in the heavily traveled areas around the university through the installation and upgrading of the City of Riverside's traffic camera program. The cameras monitor busy intersections, sidewalks and bicycle lanes and are designated with blue and white traffic signs posted in high visibility areas on light posts.

Crime prevention efforts and tips by UC Riverside Police Department are done in a variety of ways on an ongoing basis. Some examples are: using social media; providing articles for The Highlander campus newspaper and ROAR, the Housing newsletter; provide tabling at events with give-a-way items such as keychains and whistles with UC Riverside Police Department's phone number and webpage address; providing bookmarks with campus safety partner information and DUI and Drug Awareness Information with THE WELL.

Residential Buildings

UC Riverside provides housing to approximately 7,500 students, from apartments designed for students with children to multi-student apartment complexes and residential buildings. The UC Riverside Police Department, Student Housing staff, and apartment managers for on-campus private housing work closely together to create a safer and more comfortable living and learning environment. The Security of residential areas involves on-duty housing staff, apartment managers, Community Service Officers and around-the-clock UC Riverside Police Department patrols. To provide residents with timely notice of major crimes or threats to the campus, Student Housing staff and apartment staff promptly post all Crime Alert Bulletins.

Although all residence halls are accessible only by key/card key 24 hours a day, residents must also take an active role to ensure their own security. Always use common sense, and learn and follow campus security procedures. In addition, since the campus is open, and visitors to residence halls and apartments are not restricted or monitored, residents need to be alert and aware of their surroundings.

To maintain the safety and security of residence halls, residents and visitors must ensure that locked buildings stay closed and locked. Keep your room or apartment door locked, always carry your key, take precautions to protect your keys against theft or loss, and report immediately any theft/loss of your building or room keys. In addition, do not open the door for unknown persons, and alert residence hall staff and the UC Riverside Police Department if you notice improper entry (someone climbing over a fence) or suspicious activity (a stranger leaving your friend's room carrying his or her computer).

Non-Residential Buildings

Our campus has over 264 buildings comprising almost 3 million square feet. Burglars or others intent on crime may target these structures. Although most buildings can be accessed by key after business hours, many are locked and alarmed after 5 p.m. It is essential that staff, faculty, and students cooperate to keep closed facilities locked. To prevent unauthorized entrance to campus buildings, DO NOT prop doors open, leave doors unlocked, or open the door for people you do not know. In addition, protect the security of campus keys, and report immediately any loss or theft of keys.

Missing Persons Notification Policy

Missing Students who reside in Campus Housing

UC Riverside takes the safety and welfare of our students very seriously. To that end, each student living in a campus housing facility has the opportunity to register the name and contact information of a person he or she would like notified if the student is found to be missing and cannot be located through reasonable outreach and investigation. Missing person contact information is registered confidentially and is accessible only to authorized campus officials in furtherance of a missing person investigation. Housing authorities will notify the UC Riverside Police Department in the event of any resident student who is discovered to be missing.

The UC Riverside Police Department will take any missing person's report which is reported to them without delay regardless of jurisdiction. A missing person report will be given investigative priority over non-emergency property crimes. If you believe that any member of the campus community is missing or is in any danger, do not hesitate to report it to UC Riverside Police Department, immediately.

When an officer receives a report of a missing person, the officer will determine the category of missing person and complete a report. The reporting officer will ensure that the appropriate information is entered into the California and

National Missing Persons data base. If the missing person is a student; the reporting UC Riverside Police Officer will also ensure notification is made to the student's missing person's contact, if available, within 24 hours of the initial report. If the missing person is under 18 and not emancipated, UC Riverside Police will notify a custodial parent or guardian.

Reporting Suspected Misconduct by Students, Staff, Faculty, or Student Organizations

If those suspected of committing a crime are University students, staff or faculty members, you may, in addition to filing a police report, report the suspected misconduct for possible disciplinary action.

To report suspected misconduct by a UC Riverside student or student organization, call or e-mail the Student Conduct and Academic Integrity Office (951) 827-4208 or e-mail conduct@ucr.edu. University of California Standards of Conduct for Students prohibit physical assault, including sexual assault; threats of violence; and conduct that threatens health or safety, sexual harassment; stalking; illegal use or possession of weapons, explosives, drugs or alcohol; theft; vandalism; misuse of computer resources; and other crimes and misconduct. Students who commit crimes maybe prosecuted criminally as well as disciplined by the campus. Students and student organizations maybe disciplined for off-campus conduct that threatens health, safety or security.

If a formal student disciplinary hearing is held, both the complainant and the accused have the same rights to be present at the hearing, and both have the same right to be accompanied by an advisor at any stage of the process. If the incident involved an alleged crime of violence or an alleged sex offense, both the alleged victim and the accused student are notified of the final decision in the disciplinary proceeding and any sanctions imposed. If the complainant is deceased as a result of the crime, the disclosure will be made, upon request, to the complainant's next of kin. A finding that the violation was intentional, forcible, violent, or motivated by hatred or bias normally results in a sanction of Suspension or Dismissal.

UC Riverside staff or faculty members maybe subject to disciplinary action under applicable personnel policies or collective bargaining agreements. Questions about or reports of alleged staff misconduct maybe directed to UC Riverside Human Resources, (951) 827- 3641 or visit <http://hr.ucr.edu/supervisor/labor.html>.

Alleged faculty misconduct maybe reported to the Office of the Vice-Provost Academic Affairs, by calling (951) 827-2304 or visit <http://academicpersonnel.ucr.edu>.

Off-Campus Criminal Activity by Recognized Student Organizations

The UC Riverside Police Department monitors criminal activity by students at off campus locations of student organizations officially recognized by the University, including student organizations with off campus housing facilities. This is done through the University Neighborhood Enhancement Team and information provided by the Riverside Police Department.

A Registered Campus Organization is required to comply with University policies and campus regulations as well as applicable laws or it will be subject to revocation of registration, loss of privileges, or other sanctions. In denying or revoking registration or applying sanctions, campus regulations shall provide an opportunity for a hearing with basic standards of procedural due process. (University of California, Riverside Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students 70.30 CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE) <http://policy.ucop.edu/doc/2710527/PACAOS-70>.

Disciplinary Sanctions

Sanctions for Group or Group Supported Actions: In case of an infraction of UC Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations and Students. . . Any sanction imposed should be appropriate to the violation, taking into consideration the context and seriousness of the violation. (UC Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations and Students, Section 105.00 TYPES OF STUDENT DISCIPLINARY ACTION) <http://policy.ucop.edu/doc/2710530/PACAOS-100>.

Appeals: Procedures associated with appeals are outlined in UCR ADMINISTRATION OF STANDARDS OF CONDUCT. 10:00 APPEALS OF STUDENT CONDUCT& ACADEMIC INTEGRITY PROGRAMS OR THE STUDENT CONDUCT COMMITTEE DECISIONS: <http://conduct.ucr.edu/policies/administrationofstandards.html>.

Procedure: Available from the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs Office

University of California, Riverside Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students, 100.00 "POLICY ON STUDENT CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE" 101.00 "STUDENT CONDUCT (ON AND OFF CAMPUS)". Students are members of both society and the academic community with attendant rights and responsibilities. Students are expected to comply with the general law, University policies, and campus regulations.

Student conduct that occurs off University property is subject to UCR Standards of Conduct where it 1) adversely affects the health, safety, or security of any member of the University community, or the mission of the University, or 2) involves academic work or any records, or documents of the University. In determining whether or not to exercise jurisdiction over such conduct, the University shall consider the seriousness of the alleged offense, the risk of harm involved, whether the victim(s) are members of the campus community and/or whether the off-campus conduct is part of a series of actions which occurred both on and off University property. (Recommendations to extend jurisdiction will be reviewed by the Assistant Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs).

The University may also exercise jurisdiction over student conduct that occurs off campus where, the conduct compromises University neighbor relations. UCR ADMINISTRATION OF STANDARDS OF CONDUCT, 3.30 OFF CAMPUS JURISDICTION <http://conduct.ucr.edu/policies/administrationofstandards.html>.

University of California, Riverside Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students: 102.00 "GROUNDS FOR DISCIPLINE" <http://policy.ucop.edu/doc/2710530/PACAOS-100>. Chancellors may impose discipline for violation of, or an attempt to violate, any university policies or campus regulations. Violations or attempted violations include, but are not limited to, the following types of misconduct: [includes subsections 102.01 - 102.25]".

Alcoholic Beverages

Written approval is required for the sale, service, or distribution of alcohol on campus property, including open space and long-term or short-term leased property.

The POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR SALE, SERVICE, AND CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL ON CAMPUS including the Alcohol Approval Request Forms are located here: <http://basapps.ucr.edu/policies/index.php?path=viewPolicies.php&policy=700-60>. The appropriate Vice Chancellor approvals for alcohol are required.

University of California, Riverside Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students: "102.00 GROUNDS FOR DISCIPLINE" "102.18 Manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, use, or sale of, or the attempted manufacture, distribution, dispensing or sale of alcohol which is unlawful or otherwise prohibited by, or not in compliance with, University policy or campus regulations."

"ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE Pursuant to the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, UC Riverside publicizes a notice in its quarterly Schedule of Classes which identifies University Policy on Substance Abuse, Legal Sanctions, Health Risks, Safety and Performance, Where to Get Help, Disciplinary Sanctions, and Criminal Laws."

Illegal Drugs

University of California, Riverside Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students: 102.00 "GROUNDS FOR DISCIPLINE"... 102.17 Unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, use, or sale of, or the attempted manufacture, distribution, dispensing, or sale of controlled substances, identified in Federal and State law or regulations."

Substance Abuse: Policy, Sanctions and Laws

In accordance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, the following information is provided regarding University and campus policies prohibiting unlawful possession, use or distribution of drugs or alcohol; University and campus sanctions regarding drug and alcohol violations by students or employees; federal, state, and local laws and penalties for drug and alcohol offenses; health effects of drug and alcohol abuse; and local resources providing assistance for drug and alcohol abuse (counseling, rehabilitation, or re-entry programs).

University Policy and Sanctions

The University strives to maintain communities and workplaces free from the illegal use, possession, or distribution of alcohol and other drugs. Manufacture, sale, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of alcohol and controlled substances by University students and employees on University property, at official University functions, or on University business is prohibited except as permitted by law, University policy, and campus regulations. Students violating these policies are subject to disciplinary action, including suspension or dismissal from the University, and may be referred for

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

Loss of Financial Aid for Conviction Involving Possession/Sale of Illegal Drugs

A conviction under federal or state law for any offense involving the possession or sale of illegal drugs will result in the loss of eligibility for any Title IV, HEA grant, loan, or work-study assistance (HEA Sec. 484(r) (1)); (20 U.S.C. 1091(r) (1)), if the conviction occurs during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving Title IV HEA program funds.

Federal Laws and Sanctions

Under Federal law, it is a felony offense to sell or intend to sell, manufacture, or distribute Schedule I and II illicit drugs or mixtures containing them (e.g. cocaine, methamphetamines, heroin, ecstasy, GHB, Ketamine, LSD, PCP, and so-called "designer drugs", as well as "counterfeits" purported to be such drugs), or to traffic in marijuana or hashish. Depending upon the quantity of drugs involved, penalties for first offenses range from 5 years to life (20 years to life if death or serious injury involved) and fines up to \$10 million or more, and for second offenses from 10 years to life (life if death or serious injury involved) and fines up to \$20 million. Illegal trafficking in over-the-counter or prescription drugs (including anabolic steroids) have maximum terms of 5 years for first offenses and 10 years for second offenses, and heavy fines. Illegal possession of controlled substances can trigger federal prison sentences and fines up to \$100,000 for first offense, more for second offenses. Those convicted of possession or distribution of controlled substances can be barred from receiving benefits of federal programs, including student grants and loans, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses; maybe subject to forfeiture of property used in or traceable to illegal controlled substance transactions; and, if non-citizens, subject to deportation.

California Laws and Sanctions

California law prohibits furnishing and selling alcoholic beverages to underage (younger than 21) or obviously intoxicated individuals. Underage persons may not buy alcoholic beverages or possess them on campus, in public, or in places open to public view; the penalties for violations of these laws may include substantial fines and jail. Alcohol may not be sold without a license or permit. State law also prohibits driving a motor vehicle under the influence (a blood alcohol level of .08 percent or higher creates a presumption of intoxication, but can be charged with lower blood alcohol levels); drinking or possessing an open container of alcohol while driving; and operating a bicycle while intoxicated.

Drunken driving penalties include jail or prison, fines of \$1,000 or more, driver's license suspension or revocation, and required drug/alcohol treatment programs. Refusing to submit to a test for blood alcohol can result in suspension of driver's license for up to 3 years. Sale or possession for sale of controlled substances such as cocaine, methamphetamines, heroin, ecstasy, GHB, Ketamine, LSD, PCP, and "designer drugs" is a felony with terms of 7 years or more; manufacture results in terms of 20 years or more; possession alone is punishable by up to 7 years in prison. Sentences are enhanced for previously convicted felons, for distribution within 1,000 feet of a school or University or within 100 feet of a recreational facility, and for distribution to a pregnant woman or to someone under 18 by one over 18. Property used in drug transactions can be seized.

Health Risks Associated with Substance Abuse

Substance abuse can cause very serious health and behavioral problems, including short-term and long-term effects upon both the body (physiological) and mind (psychological), as well as impairment of learning ability, memory, and performance. For additional information on health risks of substance abuse, see <http://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/medical-consequences-drug-abuse>.

Drug or Alcohol Abuse Programs

Drug and alcohol abuse assistance programs are available to students at the Counseling Center, located in the Veitch Student Center Building (NW), at the Student Health Service, located at the Veitch Student Health Service Building, and The Loft at UCR, an emerging Collegiate Recovery Program located in Glen Mor 2, created by partnership between the Healing Highlanders student organization and the department of Housing, Dining and Residential Services. There are a variety of programs that UCR students or staff can become involved in through the UCR Well program and resources. For a schedule of available programs and workshop contact the office by telephone at (951) 827-WELL (9355) or go to <http://well.ucr.edu/selfhelp/findhelp.html>.

Additional programs and/or information related to drug or alcohol abuse include:

UCR help for Alcohol and Drugs

<http://well.ucr.edu/index.html>

Addict Help

<http://www.addict-help.com>

Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies (research oriented)

<http://www.caas.brown.edu>

Center for Substance Abuse Research (research oriented)

<http://www.cesar.umd.edu>

Club Drugs

<http://www.clubdrugs.org>

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI) (not particularly student centered)

http://healthliteracy.worlded.org/docs/culture/materials/orgs_015.html

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (research oriented)

<http://www.niaaa.nih.gov>

National Institute on Drug Abuse

<http://www.nida.nih.gov>

Drug and alcohol abuse assistance programs are available to employees at the Faculty and Staff Assistance Program, coordinated by the Human Resources Office, 1160 University Avenue. Assistance in these areas is also available to most employees through their medical insurance programs.

Weapons on Campus

All weapons are prohibited on the UC Riverside campus, whether in a book bag, in the car, or in an office, classroom, or apartment. Except for sworn police officers or federal law enforcement officials, it is a felony to bring or possess ANY firearm on any California school, college, or university campus (§626.9 PC). It is also a felony to possess any air gun - including pellet and BB guns that utilize air, CO₂, or spring pressure to propel a projectile (§626.10 PC). In addition to firearms, knives with a rigid blade length of over two and one half inches, dirks, daggers, metal knuckles, nunchaku (nunchucks), and ice picks are illegal.

If you see a gun or other weapon on University property, please alert the police immediately at (951) 827-5222 with a description of the location of the weapon and/or the individual carrying it. If you believe that the weapon is being or is about to be used, dial 911 from a land-line, and from a cell phone, dial (951) 827-5222.

Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking

The University has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to those who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. These procedures include informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges as well as the availability of medical, counseling and support services, and additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party, such as housing, academic, transportation and working accommodations, if reasonably available. Students and employees should contact the University's Title IX/Sexual Harassment Office at (951) 827-7070, located at 349 Surge Building, for assistance in handling concerns involving sexual assault and sexual violence.

If you have been the Victim of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and/or Stalking

After an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence or dating violence the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible. In the event of a sexual assault, the victim may seek medical attention at the Riverside County Regional Medical Center (951) 486-5650 for a sexual assault evidence examination. In California, for incidents involving sexual assault, evidence maybe collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement—you can decide later on whether or not to report it to law enforcement. It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 120 hours (5 days) so criminal activity may be preserved. In cases involving sexual assault, if victims do not wish to take a sexual assault evidence examination, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any that would be useful to University investigators or police. Although the University strongly encourages all members of the campus community to report sexual assault and sexual violence to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police. The University's Sexual Assault Resource Services Consultant at (951) 827-6225 will assist any victim with notifying local law enforcement such as, the City of Riverside Police Department (951) 826-5314 or the UC Riverside Police Department at (951) 827-5222 if they so desire. A list of contacts for UC Riverside Police Department may be found online at <http://police.ucr.edu/contact.html>.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable which might make it more difficult to investigate, possible for prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining a protection order from abuse. If a victim chooses not to make a report regarding an incident, he or she nevertheless should consider speaking with UC Riverside Police Department (or any law enforcement agency) about preserving evidence in the event that the victim changes his/her mind at a later date.

Victim's Rights

In California, a victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking has the following right to: 1) Be informed of Riverside County District Attorney's decision to decline hearing or dismiss the case along with information about seeking restraining order; 2) Protection against employer retaliation for victims to take reasonable time off to attend order for protection or harassment restraining order proceedings; 3) Domestic abuse victims have the ability to terminate a lease without penalty; 4) Sexual assault victims can make a confidential request for HIV testing of a convicted offender; 5) Sexual assault victims do not have to pay the cost of a sexual assault examination; and 6) Sexual assault victims may not be required to undergo a polygraph examination in order for an investigation or prosecution to proceed.

Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights

The "Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights" exists as a part of the campus security reporting requirements, commonly known as the Jeanne Clery Act. Federal law entitles victims of sexual assault/sexual violence to the following rights:

- Victims shall be notified of their options to notify law enforcement.
- Accuser and accused must have the same opportunity to have others present.
- Both parties shall be informed of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding.
- Victims shall be notified of counseling services.
- Victims shall be notified of options for changing academic and living situations.

Orders of Protection for Victims

Any person who obtains a restraining order should provide a copy to UC Riverside Police Department. A complainant might then meet with the UC Riverside Police to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for the UC Riverside Police Department and the victim to reduce the risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, additional resources from UCR Student Affairs, Housing and Conduct may include but is not limited to: special parking arrangements, providing a temporary cell phone, changing classroom location, allowing a student to complete assignments from home, or placing the offender on the Exclusionary List and/or issue a No Contact Order etc.

If you experience physical or emotional abuse, threats, stalking, harassment, or other acts of violence, and you wish to restrain a person from having contact with you, you can apply for a restraining order at the Riverside County Family Justice Center at 3900 Orange Street, Riverside, CA 92501. Or you may go online to obtain the document at <http://riverside.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp/domesticviolence.shtml>. If you are in immediate danger, call 911. A law enforcement officer can issue an Emergency Protective Order which is upheld from 5 to 7 days.

Confidentiality

To the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, university officials, including Director/Title IX Compliance Officer (Sexual Harassment Officer), managers, supervisors, and other designated employees, will provide confidential resources to which victims/survivors can consult for advice and information regarding making a report of sexual assault or sexual violence. These resources will provide victims/survivors who may be interested in reporting a sexual assault or sexual violence incident with a safe place to discuss their concerns and learn about the procedures and potential outcomes involved. Individuals who consult with confidential resources will be advised that their discussions in these settings are not

considered reports of sexual assault or sexual violence and that without additional action by the complainant, the discussions will not result in any action by the University to resolve their concerns. The confidential resources at UCR that protect complainant's privacy and ensure confidentiality to the extent possible by law and policy are the Student Counseling Center (951) 827-5531, Office of the Ombudsman (951) 827-3213, and the Faculty and Staff Employee Assistance Program (951) 781-0510 or (800) 266-0510. In circumstances involving safe-based accommodations, these confidential resources and other offices on campus (responsible for assisting) will work to ensure that the complainant's physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal university investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic accommodations, student housing, or workplace situations in addition to counseling, health services and assistance in notifying appropriate campus or local law enforcement. Other offices responsible for assisting the victim/survivor with safe-based accommodations are the Sexual Assault Resource Services Consultant (951) 827-6225, the Student Affairs Case Manager (951) 827-9354, Assistant Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs (951) 827-4641, and/or Labor Relations (951) 827-3641.

Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who is investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant. The University does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims in the UC Riverside Police Department's Daily Crime Log or online. Victims may request that directory information online (for employees) or the Growl system (for students) be removed to avoid being public by request. If you are an employee, you may contact your department's Financial and Administrative Officer (FAO) or Management Service Officer (MSO) or designated person. If you are a student, you will need to go into the Growl system and check the box that says you do not want your information to be public. The confidentiality of accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim will be maintained to the extent that such confidentiality will not impair the ability of the institution to provide such accommodations/protective measures.

Disciplinary Procedures Following a Complaint

Whether or not criminal charges are filed, the university or a person may file a complaint under the University's Policies and Procedures for Responding to Reports of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence alleging that a student or employee violated the University's policy. Reports of all sexual assaults, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking made to UC Riverside Police Department will automatically be referred to the Title IX/Sexual Harassment Office for investigation regardless if the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges.

The University's disciplinary process will include a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process. Investigator(s) and hearing board members are trained annually on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and taught how to conduct a hearing process that protects the safety of the victim and promotes accountability.

The policy provides that:

1. The complainant and the accused may each have a representative present when he or she is interviewed, and at any subsequent proceeding or related meeting. A representative may only consult and advise his or her advisee, but not speak for the advisee at any meeting or hearing;
2. The complainant and accused will be informed if there were findings made that the policy was or was not violated and of actions taken to resolve the complaint, if any, that are directly related to the complainant, such as an order that the accused not contact the complainant. In accordance with University policies protecting individuals' privacy, the complainant may generally be notified that the matter has been referred for disciplinary action, but will not be informed of the details of the recommended disciplinary action without the consent of the accused; 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 violated the university's policy";
3. At the conclusion of any disciplinary proceeding arising from an allegation of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, the complainant and the accused will be simultaneously informed in writing of: 1) The outcome of any University disciplinary proceeding; 2) The University's procedures for appealing the results of the proceeding; 3) any change to the results that occur prior to the time that such results become final; and 4) When results become final.
4. In a conduct decision involving a student, the complainant and the accused both have the right to appeal the outcome of the conduct hearing by submitting a written appeal to the Assistant Dean of Students within ten working days of receiving written notification of the decision; and the complainant or the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing of the final outcome after the appeal is resolved. For more information about how to appeal a conduct decision then go online to Administration of the Standards of Conduct 10.00 at

<http://conduct.ucr.edu/policies/administrationofstandards.html>.

5. A person reporting sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may utilize the complaint and investigatory procedures set forth in the University's Policies and Procedures for Responding to Reports of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence at <http://titleix.ucr.edu> in order to remedy any hostile environment. All conduct proceedings involving students, will be resolved through the Sexual Violence and University of California Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations & Students online at <http://conduct.ucr.edu/policies/index.html>.

In all cases, investigations that result in a finding of more likely than not that a violation of the policy occurred will lead to the initiation of disciplinary procedures against the accused individual. The University may implement protective measures following the report of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking. A protective measure usually includes a "stay-away" provision, prohibiting the accused from having contact with the victim. A protective measure may include a restraining order issued by a California court which specifies a list of places on campus where the accused is prohibited from entering, under the reasoning that these are places where the accused go to regularly and the accused does not have a need to visit. For example, the classroom, workplace, a laboratory, campus child daycare center, anywhere the accused might go to on a regular basis. In addition, protective measure issued administratively may include a "No Contact Order", "Suspension", "Interim Suspension", "Investigatory Leave", or add them to the "Exclusionary List." Students or employees who violate policy will be subjected to discipline up to and including dismissal from the University. Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are criminal acts which also may subject the accused to criminal and civil penalties under federal and state law.

Disciplinary Procedures for Employees

UCR staff appointees are governed by a number of disciplinary policies, depending upon their appointment type and bargaining unit assignment. For further information about policies governing employee discipline, please contact the Office of Employee & Labor Relations at (951) 827-3641.

Resources for Victims of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

ON-CAMPUS

UC Riverside Police Department

<http://police.ucr.edu>

Emergency Call 911

All Other calls (951) 827-5222

CARE Advocate

<http://titleix.ucr.edu/care.html>

Naddia Palacios

(951) 827-6225

E-mail naddia.palacios@ucr.edu

Sexual Violence Prevention and Response

<http://sexualviolence.ucr.edu>

(951) 827-6225

Title IX / Sexual Harassment Office

<http://titleix.ucr.edu>

(951) 827-7070

Women's Resource Center

<http://wrc.ucr.edu>

Romaine Arterberry

Program Representative

(951) 827-3337

E-mail romanie@ucr.edu

Student Conduct and Academic Integrity Programs (SCAIP)

<http://conduct.ucr.edu>

(951) 827-4208

E-mail conduct@ucr.edu

Counseling Center

<http://counseling.ucr.edu>

(951) 827-5531

Campus Health Services

<http://www.campushealth.ucr.edu>

(951) 827-3031

Student Affairs Case Manager

<http://deanofstudents.ucr.edu/emergencycrisis/casemanager.html>

(951) 827-9354

Penny Key Lead Case Manager

Main Office (951) 827-5000

E-mail penny.key@ucr.edu

Office of the Ombudsperson

<http://ombudsperson.ucr.edu>

(951) 827-3213

E-mail ombuds@ucr.edu

Campus Safety Escort Service

<http://wrc.ucr.edu/escortservices//index.html>

(951) 827-3772

Located on 1st Floor of the Highlander Union (HUB)

NON-CAMPUS**Riverside Police Department**

<http://www.riversideca.gov/rpd>

Emergency Call 911

All Other calls (951) 787-7911

Riverside Area Rape Crisis Center

<https://www.rarcc.org>

24-Hour Crisis Hotline (951) 686-7273

Riverside County Regional Medical Center

(951) 486-5650

26520 Cactus Avenue Moreno Valley, CA 92555

National Sexual Assault Hotline - RAINN

<http://www.rainn.org>

24-Hour Crisis Hotline (800) 656-4673

Alternatives to Domestic Violence Riverside

<http://www.alternativestodv.org/home.html>

24-Hour Crisis Hotline (951) 683-0829 or (800) 339-7233

National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline

<http://loveisrespect.org>

(866) 331-9474 or (866) 331-8453 TTY

Text: loveis to 22522

Risk Reduction, Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior and Future Attacks

No victim is ever to blame for being assaulted or abused. Unfortunately, a person who is the victim of sexual or dating violence is more likely to be re-victimized. Below are some tips to help reduce your risk, to recognize warnings signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks.

Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior

Domestic and dating abuse often escalates from threats and verbal abuse to violence. And, while physical injury maybe the most obvious danger, the emotional and psychological consequences of domestic and dating violence are also severe.

Warning signs of dating and domestic violence include:

- Being afraid of your partner.
- Constantly watching what you say to avoid a “blow up.”
- Feelings of low self-worth and helplessness about your relationship.
- Feeling isolated from family or friends because of your relationship.
- Hiding bruises or other injuries from family or friends.
- Being prevented from working, studying, going home, and/or using technology (including your cell phone).
- Being monitored by your partner at home, work or school.
- Being forced to do things you don't want to do.

Reduce Your Risk and Avoid Potential Attacks

If you are being abused or suspect that someone you know is being abused, speak up and/or intervene.

- Get help by contacting the Counseling Center or Health Center for support services.
- Learn how to look for “red flags” in relationships so you can learn to avoid some of those characteristics in future partners.
- Consider making a report with Campus Police and/or the Title IX Compliance Officer and ask for a “no contact” directive from the University to prevent future contact.
- Consider getting a restraining order from the Riverside County Family Justice Center, located at 3900 Orange Street, Riverside, CA 92501.
Or you may go online to obtain the document at <http://riverside.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp/domesticviolence.shtml>.
- Learn more about what behaviors constitute dating and domestic violence, understand it is not your fault, and talk with friends and family members about ways you can be supported.
- Trust your instincts: if something doesn't feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.

Sexual Assault Prevention (From RAINN)

- Be aware of rape drugs
- Try not to leave your drink unattended
- Only drink from un-opened containers or from drinks you have watched being made and poured
- Avoid group drinks like punch bowls
- Cover your drink. It is easy to slip in a small pill even while you are holding your drink. Hold a cup with your hand over the top, or choose drinks that are contained in a bottle and keep your thumb over the nozzle
- If you feel extremely tired or drunk for no apparent reason, you may have been drugged. Find your friends and ask them to leave with you as soon as possible
- If you suspect you have been drugged, go to a hospital and ask to be tested
- Keep track of how many drinks you have had
- Try to come and leave with a group of people you trust
- Avoid giving out your personal information (phone number, where you live, etc.). If someone asks for your number, take his/her number instead of giving out yours

Traveling Around Campus (Walking)

- Make sure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged
- Be familiar with where emergency phones are installed on the campus
- Be aware of open buildings where you can use a phone
- Keep some change accessible just in case you need to use a pay phone
- Take major, public paths rather than less populated shortcuts
- Avoid dimly lit places and talk to campus services if lights need to be installed in an area
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone
- Walking back from the library very late at night is sometimes unavoidable, so try to walk with a friend
- Carry a noisemaker (like a whistle) on your keychain
- Carry a small flashlight on your keychain
- If walking feels unsafe, try calling the campus Safety Escort Service (951) 827-3772 which is located on the 1st floor of the Highlander Union Building (HUB).

Location of Registered Sex Offender Information

California law requires sex offenders who are employed, volunteer, are a resident of, or enrolled as a student at an institution of higher education, to register with the campus police. If you would like information concerning registered sex offenders in California, check the Megan's law web site at <http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov>. You can search the database by a sex offender's specific name, or geographically by entering the ZIP Code, or city/county to obtain information on registrants residing in a specific area.

Emergency Notifications and Timely Warnings

In the event of a substantiated emergency or on-going threat to public safety on or near University property, diligent efforts are made to notify members of the UCR community. These efforts are in accordance with the federal Clery Act, which requires universities and colleges to notify students and employees in a timely manner if a significant emergency or on-going threat to public safety on or near University property occurs. Such notification shall be made without delay. On a case-by-case basis, the University may defer notification only if doing so would compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

What is the UCR Emergency Notification System?

The UCR Emergency Notification System was developed by Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S), UC Riverside Police Department, Computing & Communications, and Strategic Communications. It is designed to notify subscription holders (students, staff and faculty) via a variety of electronic tools and systems, including electronic text messaging.

Dissemination of UCR Emergency System Notifications

UCR will use the UCR Emergency Notification System to notify and update the UCR community (and the larger local community) about the emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees is occurring on campus. The system includes the following tools:

- UCR Emergency Text Messaging
- UCR Campus Status Website
- Emergency Communications Listserv (e-mail)
- Campus Status Website
- Scotmail (e-mail)
- 888-UCR-WARN (recorded message line)
- Voicemail Blast (distributed voicemail)
- R'Web – Student Portal <http://www.rweb.ucr.edu>
- R'Space – Faculty/Staff Portal <http://www.rspace.ucr.edu>

Issuing an Immediate UCR Emergency Notification

The UCR Emergency Notification system will be used when an emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees is occurring on campus. On a case-by-case basis, the University may defer notification only if doing so compromises efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. An Emergency Notification may not be related to criminal activity. Importantly, depending on the circumstance, various components of the Emergency Notification System will be utilized (e.g. text messaging and e-mail only) that best address and ameliorate the situation at hand. Examples of circumstances under which the University may issue an Emergency Notification include, but are not limited to:

- active shooter
- building collapse
- natural disaster on or threatening the campus
- large explosion or major fire
- hazardous spills

Authorized Users of UCR Emergency Notification System Mediums

The following personnel are authorized and trained to send emergency text notifications:

- Campus Emergency Manager

- Chief of Police
- Assistant Chief of Police
- Lieutenant of Police
- UC Riverside Police Department Public Safety Dispatchers (or police staff as determined by the Chief of Police)
- UCR Training Director of Enterprise Risk Management
- UCR Computing & Communications Associate Director, Computing Support Services

Technological Support of the Emergency Notification System Provided By

- Director of Educational Technologies and Computing Support
- Systems / Network Project Manager
- UCR's AVC C&C

Decision, Procedure, Timing and Content Criteria for a UCR Emergency Notification

- The decision to send UCR Emergency Notifications may be made by the UC Riverside Police Department watch commander or Campus Emergency Manager. Depending upon the circumstances, the decision may be made in consultation with campus or local officials for information related an emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees.
- The procedure for sending the emergency text message is as follows: The message will be sent via the emergency text messaging phone application. If that function is not available, the message may be sent via the emergency text messaging website or via a phone operator. The message should be sent by UC Riverside Police Department Public Safety Dispatcher or police staff as designated by the Chief of Police or other authorized users.
- The Emergency Notification System will be activated as soon as reasonably possible and without delay.
- The first step of an emergency notification, if possible, is to update the campus Status Page with information about the situation at hand. All further communications then reference the Status webpage.
- An emergency text message to the UCR community will be brief and will include 1) the nature of the emergency, 2) location of the emergency, and 3) directions or instructions on actions the community should take in response. After the initial notification, updated information may be disseminated to the community via additional text messages and/or other mediums (see previous page).
- In conjunction with broad campus messaging, the Emergency Notification System allows for information to be addressed to specific segments of the campus community (faculty, staff, students, buildings, departments) and information to specific campus populations may be disseminated using the system.

Business and Operational Continuity

Depending upon the nature of the incident and corresponding emergency notifications, some or all campus operations, services or business activities may be delayed or discontinued until safe conditions are re-established. Depending on the nature of the incident, UCR's leadership team (Chancellor, Provost, Vice Chancellors, Deans, etc.) or UCR's Executive Management Policy Group (EMPG) will be notified via text, phone call or e-mail by the Vice Chancellor of Business and Administrative Services, the Campus Emergency Manager or the UC Riverside Police Department so appropriate continuity, logistic and communication information is disseminated to faculty, staff, and students. This may include but is not limited to:

- Alternative classes or instructional schedules and locations
- Information pertaining to daily operations and services (i.e. Housing & Dining, Transportation & Parking)
- Cancellation of pre-planned or on-going special events or meetings

Regular System Testing

UCR will test the emergency notification systems/procedures at least annually, including publicizing its procedures at least once per calendar year. The University will document a description of the exercise, as well as the date and time of the exercise and whether it was announced or unannounced. The actual use of the Emergency Notification System also constitutes additional system testing. Additionally, the components of the Emergency Notification System will be reviewed on a quarterly basis by a technology oversight group comprised of:

- AVC/CIO – Computing & Communications
- UC Riverside Police Department Chief of Police (or designee)
- AVC Strategic Communications

- Director, EH&S (or designee)
- Campus Fire Marshal
- Campus Emergency Manager

Timely Warnings

In the event a situation arises either on or near campus, that, in the judgment of the UC Riverside Police Department's Chief of Police (or designee) or other Senior University Officials, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat to the community, a campus-wide "timely warning" will be issued. The warning maybe issued using any or all of the tools and systems noted in this document. It is the primary responsibility of the UC Riverside Police Department's Chief of Police (or his/her designee) or other Senior University Officials to issue a campus-wide timely warning of serious crimes or series or pattern of criminal behaviors that may pose a threat to the UCR community. A timely warning will be issued as soon as pertinent information is available.

What is a UCR PD Crime Alert?

A UCR PD Crime Alert is primarily a timely warning Scotmail (e-mail) to students, faculty and staff from the UC Riverside Police Department's Chief of Police or designee to the campus community when a serious crime constituting a threat to students and employees has reportedly occurred on or very near to campus. UC Riverside Police Department's Crime Alerts may also be sent, if there is a pattern of criminal behavior.

Issuing a UCR PD Crime Alert

UCR PD Crime Alerts are sent for the following: Arson, criminal homicide, sex offenses, aggravated assaults, robberies, or a pattern of criminal behavior. As with all warnings, decisions about UCR PD Crime Alerts will be made on a case-by-case basis. For example, if a fight (assault) occurs between two students who have a disagreement that poses no known threat to the UCR community; no UCR PD Crime Alert would be sent.

Timing, Content and Decision Criteria for a UCR PD Crime Alert

- The UCR PD Crime Alert should be sent when pertinent information and facts related to a serious crime or are available and enable the UCR community members to better protect themselves within a reasonable and timely manner.
- The UCR PD Crime Alert will specify the type of crime, time of occurrence, location and the available pertinent information in the prevention of similar crimes and to enable the campus community to protect themselves.
- The issuance of a UCR PD Crime alert must be decided on a case-by-case basis and in light of the nature and facts surrounding the crime, continuing danger to the campus community and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts.

Dissemination of the UCR PD Crime Alerts

UCR PD Crime Alerts will be sent via electronic Scotmail (e-mail) to UCR students, faculty and staff subscribers listed on a campus group e-mail. UC Riverside Police Department will electronically post Crime Alerts on the UC Riverside Police Department's website. UCR Departments, staff and faculty can also post these alerts in highly visible areas and lounges.

Authorized Users of UCR PD Crime Alerts

- UC Riverside Police Department's Chief of Police
- UC Riverside Police Department's Assistant Chief of Police
- UC Riverside Police Department's Lieutenants

Additional Information and References

Further information relative to the UCR emergency response plan, including procedures specific to particular types of emergencies, question and answers, and useful links can be found on the following links:

More about the Emergency Notification System

- Emergency Notification System Home Page <http://cnc.ucr.edu/ens>
- Campus Status Page <http://www.campusstatus.ucr.edu>

Emergency Management

- UCR Emergency Action Plan

The emergency notification and evacuation procedures are described in the **Emergency Action Plan**, maintained online at http://ehs.ucr.edu/emergency/emergency_action_plan.pdf, and shared through the Safety Orientation Training Course at <http://ehs.ucr.edu/training/online/safetyorientation/indexlms.html> with the campus community. When it comes to evacuation, the general steps are for the campus community to take actions prior to exiting, follow evacuation routes, and moving towards the Emergency Assembly Area(s). Once evacuated, there are emergency staff who account for employees and coordinate rescue and medical service. This document also describes the policies and procedures for emergency communications, which is multi-layered and redundant to ensure that as many people are reached as possible. The notification systems include: building fire alarms, text messaging from the Emergency Notification System, verbal notification, e-mail, websites, voicemail systems, and radios.

- Emergency Procedures (For the Community)

The evacuation procedures are maintained online at <http://ehs.ucr.edu/emergency/procedures>, and shared through training courses with the campus community. These procedures were created with the goal of answering the question of what to do. Everyone accesses these procedures by visiting the Emergency Procedures at above link, and clicking on "Evacuation." Additionally, training courses describe the evacuation procedures, Emergency Assembly Areas, and actions to take after a significant emergency or dangerous situation. The overall procedure is to quickly leave the building when the fire alarm sounds, or evacuation is initiated by emergency staff, follow evacuation routes to the Emergency Assembly Area, and notify emergency staff that they have evacuated safely.

Campus Planning

- Campus Emergency Operations Plan visit <http://www.ehs.ucr.edu/forms/eop.pdf>

Getting Involved

- Building Supervisor for Emergency Conditions visit <http://www.ehs.ucr.edu/about/bsec.html>
- Building Emergency Staff visit <http://www.ehs.ucr.edu/about/bes.html>

Important Phone Numbers

- Dial 911 to report emergencies
- UC Riverside Police Department's business line: (951) 827-5222
- Emergency Information line (951) UCR-WARN: (951) 827-9276
- Environmental Health & Safety: (951) 827-5528
- UCR Facilities for maintenance problems: (951) 827-4214
- Counseling Center personal and emotional challenges: (951) 827-5531

Emergency Response and Evacuation Testing Procedures

Unannounced evacuation (fire) drills are conducted as required by the California Fire Code, by UC Riverside EH&S for all on-campus student housing facilities. Additional evacuation drills are also conducted each year for federally funded campus facilities.

- During these exercises, participants are trained on the locations of emergency exits, general evacuation paths for their building, and their Emergency Assembly Areas. For longer-term evacuations additional designated evacuation areas may be identified based on time of day, location of the building being evacuated, the availability of various locations on campus, and other factors such as the location and nature of the threat. When a building is evacuated, UC Riverside police officers and building staff on the scene will communicate information regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.
- The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants, students, faculty, and staff for an organized evacuation in the case of a fire or other emergency. In addition to educating the occupants of each building about the evacuation procedures during the drill, the process also provides UC Riverside an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm systems.

Crime and Fire Logs

The UC Riverside Police Department maintains a daily crime log and a fire log that contains specified information about any and all crimes or fires [must have an actual flame to appear on this daily fire log] that occur within the patrol jurisdiction of the UC Riverside Police Department and that are reported to the UC Riverside Police Department. There is also a daily log provided by the Riverside Police Department of crimes that occurred within the UNET boundary. The daily crime log and fire log can be viewed at the UC Riverside Police Department, 3500 Canyon Crest Drive, Riverside, Ca. 92521 certain information may be withheld from the crime log under specified circumstances, primarily information that would jeopardize the success of an investigation or the safety of a person involved in the investigation. The UC Riverside Police Department makes the crime log and the fire log for the most recent 60-day period open to public inspection during normal business hours, while crime logs and fire logs containing material more than 60 days old are retained for seven years for public inspection upon two days' notice.

GEOGRAPHY DEFINITIONS FROM THE CLERY ACT

ON-CAMPUS

Defined as: 1) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and 2) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (1), 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 retail vendor).

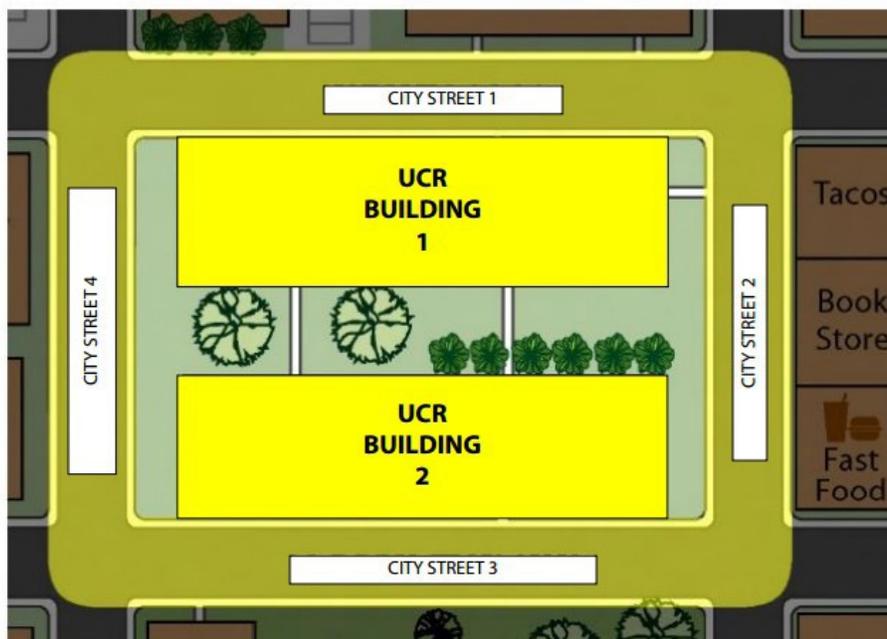
NON-CAMPUS BUILDING OR PROPERTY

Defined as: 1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or 2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of or in relation to the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

PUBLIC PROPERTY

Defined as: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The UC Riverside Police Department crime statistics do not include crimes that occur in privately owned homes or businesses within or adjacent to the campus boundaries.

(See illustration)



Example of public property: sidewalk, street, sidewalk. In this illustration, the University's public property consists of the public sidewalk, street, and opposite sidewalk along all four borders of the campus. Nothing beyond the second sidewalk is included in the University's public property.

TERMS DEFINED

Clery Reportable Crimes as Per the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.

ARSON

Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property, etc.

BURGLARY

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

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

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

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

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

MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

ROBBERY

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

WEAPONS LAW VIOLATIONS

The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

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

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

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

SEX OFFENSES DEFINITIONS

As per the National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program

SEX OFFENSES - FORCIBLE

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.

FORCIBLE RAPE

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

FORCIBLE SODOMY

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

SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH AN OBJECT

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

FORCIBLE FONDLING

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

SEX OFFENSES - NON-FORCIBLE

Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

INCEST

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

STATUTORY RAPE

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

OFFENSE DEFINITIONS RELATING TO HATE/BIAS RELATED CRIME STATISTICS

As per the UCR Hate Crime Reporting Guidelines
(FBI Uniform Crime Reporting)

"Hate crimes" are crimes that, upon investigation, manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Clery Act statistics for hate crimes are derived from any of the Clery Act reportable crimes listed in the Crime Definitions section and, beginning in 2009, the following additional crimes:

Note: Non-Criminal hate incidents are not included.

SIMPLE ASSAULT

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

INTIMIDATION

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

RACE

A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics (e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc.) genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind (e.g. Asians, blacks or African Americans, whites).

GENDER

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender.

GENDER IDENTITY

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals.

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 (e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists).

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual attraction toward, and responsiveness to, members of their own sex or members of the opposite sex (e.g., gays, lesbians, heterosexuals).

DISABILITY

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

ETHNICITY

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry.

NATIONAL ORIGIN

A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.

LARCENY-THEFT

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession or constructive possession of another. (Larceny and theft mean the same thing in UCR). Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

SIMPLE ASSAULT

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

INTIMIDATION

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

DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/VANDALISM OF PROPERTY (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.

VAWA CRIME DEFINITIONS

AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share

information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

Safe and positive options that maybe carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking. This 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.

ONGOING PREVENTION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

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

PROGRAMS TO PREVENT SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND STALKING

Comprehensive, intentional and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies and campaigns intended to end sexual assault, dating violence, domestic 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.

CONSENT

Consent is informed. Consent is an affirmative, unambiguous, and conscious decision by each participant to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. 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. Consent is revocable. 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. A current or previous dating or sexual relationship, by itself, is not sufficient to constitute consent. Even in the context of a relationship, there must be mutual consent to engage in sexual activity. Consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual encounter and can be revoked at any time. Once consent is withdrawn, the sexual activity must stop immediately. Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated. A person cannot consent if s/he is 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. For purposes of this Policy, the age of consent is consistent with California Penal Code Section 261.5.

INCAPACITATION

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

SEXUAL ASSAULT

An offense classified as a forcible or non-forcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

DATING VIOLENCE

The term "dating violence" means violence committed by a person;

- A. 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 shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - i. The length of the relationship.
 - ii. The type of relationship.
 - iii. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

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

covered under the act of domestic violence.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The term “domestic violence” includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, 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.

STALKING

The term “stalking” means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- A. Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
- B. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Sexual harassment is unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, when submission to or rejection of this conduct explicitly or implicitly affects a person’s employment or education, unreasonably interferes with a person’s work or educational performance, or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive working or learning environment. In the interest of preventing sexual harassment, the university will respond to reports of any such conduct.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) – STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEFINITIONS

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.

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.

(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 that shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another.
- (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 makes payments to a battered women’s shelter, up to a maximum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
 - (2) That the defendant reimburses 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

273ab. **(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. **(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 prison 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 husband or wife 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 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. Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to, (1) sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters, (2) sharing of income or expenses, (3) joint use or ownership of property, (4) whether the parties hold themselves out as husband and wife, (5) the continuity of the relationship, and (6) the length of the relationship.

(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, or a peace officer as defined in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 830.32.

(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.

(b) Any person who violates subdivision (a) when there is a temporary restraining order, injunction, or any other court order in effect prohibiting the behavior described in subdivision (a) against the same party, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.

(c) (1) Every person who, after having been convicted of a felony under Section 273.5, 273.6, or 422, commits a violation of subdivision (a) shall be punished 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.

OTHER DEFINITIONS

MISSING PERSON

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

MISSING PERSONS NETWORKS

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

At Risk - Includes, but is not limited to (Penal Code §14213) the following:

- A victim of a crime or foul play
- A person missing and in need of medical attention
- A missing person with no pattern of running away or disappearing
- A missing person who maybe the victim of parental abduction
- A mentally impaired missing person

PASTORAL COUNSELOR

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

PROFESSIONAL COUNSELOR

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

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATIONS

Rapid communication of immediate threats to campus affiliates.

TIMELY WARNINGS

Notifications to the campus of certain types of crimes as required under the Clery Act.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM (ENS)

A system used to rapidly call, e-mail and/or text message campus affiliates who are registered in the system's database for immediate notification purposes.

University of California, Riverside - Annual CLERY Act Crime Statistics and Incidents Report 2013 -2015

	2013				2014					2015				
	On-campus Property		Non-campus Property	Public Property	On-campus Property		Non-campus Property	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes	On-campus Property		Non-campus Property	Public Property	Unfounded Crimes
	On-campus Residence	Total On-campus			On-campus Residence	Total On-campus				On-campus Residence	Total On-campus			
OFFENSES														
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	3	5	0	8	0	2	1	3	0	1	4	1	3	0
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Burglary	8	19	1	0	6	20	0	0	1	16	28	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	7	1	8	0	10	10	10	1	0	13	7	0	1
Arson	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Sex Offenses, Forcible (Total)</i>	4	6	0	4	7	8	1	0	0	5	10	0	0	0
Rape	2	4	0	0	5	6	1	0	0	4	8	0	0	0
Fondling	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
<i>Sex Offenses, Non-forcible (Total)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES														
Dating Violence	0	0	-	-	3	3	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	7	8	-	-	10	16	0	0	0	5	6	1	0	0
Stalking	0	1	-	-	5	8	0	0	0	7	10	0	0	0
ARRESTS														
Alcohol	0	1	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	10	12	1	12	2	6	3	3	0	6	17	4	0	0
Illegal Weapons	1	6	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
REFERRALS														
Alcohol	7	7	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	81	82	0	0	0
Drugs	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

*Unfounded cases were not required for Clery reporting until the 2014 calendar year.

Previous violations under California Code 25662 B&P which defines minor in possession of alcohol in public. Starting in 2015, simple possession by minors will be counted as defined 11999 Health & Safety Code. [*Hate Crimes: In 2013 there were 2 hate crimes. 1-Crime of vandalism based on racial discrimination. 1-Crime of vandalism based on national origin discrimination. In 2015 there was 1 hate crime. 1-Crime of vandalism based on religion.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE
2016 ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT
SUMMARY OF FIRE DEPARTMENT/EH&S REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) (Code Reference DOE 34 CFR 600, 668, 675 Final Rule) requires that certain information pertaining to the Fire Safety in UC administered housing units of current or perspective students and employees be reported on and readily available for viewing by any interested party. This document will address the following:

I. Definition of Terms (§668.49(a)):

- a) Cause of Fire
- b) Fire
- c) Fire Drill
- d) Fire-related Injury
- e) Fire-related Death
- f) Fire Safety Systems
- g) Value of property damage

II. Additional Terms:

- a) On-Campus Student Housing Facility

III. Policies (§668.49(b)):

- a) Safety Policies (§668.49(b)(4))
 - i. *Use of Electrical Appliances*
<http://fboapps.ucr.edu/policies/index.php?path=viewPolicies.php&policy=425-18>
 - ii. *Smoking*
<http://fboapps.ucr.edu/policies/index.php?path=viewPolicies.php&policy=850-65>
 - iii. *Open Flames*
<http://fboapps.ucr.edu/policies/index.php?path=viewPolicies.php&policy=425-28>
- b) Fire Evacuation Procedures (§668.49(b)(5))
- c) Fire Safety Education and Training (§668.49(b)(6))

IV. Fire Safety Systems (§668.49(b)(2)):

- a) Description of systems for all facilities

V. Fire Drills (§668.49(b)(3)):

- b) Number of Fire Drills held during the previous year

VI. Reporting List (§668.49(b)(7))

VII. Future Improvements (§668.49(b)(8))

VIII. Statistics (§668.49(c)):

- a) Number of fires
- b) Cause of each fire
- c) Number of injuries
- d) Number of deaths
- e) Value of property damage

IX. Fire Log (§668.49(d))

X. Disclosure of Information:

- a) Fire Log
- b) Fire Statistics Report
- c) Annual Safety Report
- d) Access to Annual Security Report

I. DEFINITION OF TERMS §668.49(a)

- a) **Cause of Fire:** The factor or factors that give rise to a fire. The causal factor may be, but is not limited to, the result of an intentional or unintentional action, mechanical failure, or act of nature.
- b) **Fire:** Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.
- c) **Fire Drill:** A supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.
- d) **Fire-related injury:** Any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of the fire. The term person may include students, faculty, staff, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals.
- e) **Fire-related death:** Any instance in which a person
 - i. Is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire; or
 - ii. Dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.
- f) **Fire Safety System:** Any mechanism or system related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire. This system may include sprinkler systems or other fire extinguishing systems, fire detection devices, standalone smoke alarms, devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights; smoke-control and reduction mechanisms; and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.
- g) **Value of Property Damage:** The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire, and related damages caused by smoke, water and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

II. ADDITIONAL TERMS

On-Campus Student Housing Facility:

Regulatory Language §668.41(a): A dormitory or other residential facility for students that is located on an institution's campus, as defined in §668.46(a).

UC Fire Marshal's Definition: The HEOA applies to all residential facilities owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area including privately operated residential housing, provided the building is owned by the University or on the main campus. If the residential housing facility is privately operated, not owned by the University and not located on the main campus then the facility is **not** included in this report. If the residential housing facility is privately operated, not owned by the University but located on the land owned by the Regents of the University of California, then the facility is included.

III. POLICIES §668.49(b)

a) **Safety Policies §668.49(b)(4)**

The UCR Campus fire prevention and life safety program is intended to ensure responsible and consistent protection for persons and property in, on, and exposed to UCR administered properties in conformance with California statutes, regulations and University policy. The program addresses emergency incident response, fire, panic, explosion, and disaster preparedness. Fire prevention utilizes adherence to established safety procedures and controls to limit the potential for emergencies. Fire protection incorporates features and procedures to limit the effects of fires and explosions. Fire safety is a primary responsibility of all faculty, staff, and students. When a fire does occur, each individual should be capable of effectively responding to a fire emergency. Established fire safety standards and procedures shall be adopted by the University and include construction, fire investigation, exiting, occupant loads, fire drills, flammable and combustible materials, and special events. For more details, refer to the Fire Prevention and Life Safety policy/procedures found at <http://fboapps.ucr.edu/policies>.

- i. Use of Electrical Appliances (UCR Policy 425-18) In order to ensure personnel and structural safety associated with the use of electrical appliances and devices, electrical safety standards apply to all departments and units of the UCR campus,

including vendors, contractors, or other entities occupying University property and the use of devices in conjunction with remodel, renovation, or construction projects by construction trades, when use of such devices are in compliance with the National Electric Code and with the California Code of Regulations.

- ii. Smoking (UCR Policy 850-65) No smoking is allowed on or within contiguous Campus properties or to UCR administered properties in conformance with California statutes, regulations and University policy that will expose any Campus properties or personnel to the effects of fire.
- iii. Open Flames (UCR Policy 425-28) generally no open flame processes or uses shall be allowed without specific approvals by the Office of the Campus Fire Marshal that will expose any Campus properties or personnel to the effects of smoke or fire.

b) Fire Evacuation Procedures §668.49(b)(5)

Refer to the Emergency Procedures <http://ehs.ucr.edu/emergency/procedures> and review the UCR Emergency Action Plan (EAP). When the building's fire alarm activates, or when notified to evacuate by UCPD, Fire Personnel, or a staff representative:

- Stop all activities
- If possible to do so without endangering yourself, shut down all operations that could produce hazards if left un-attended, such as cooking, and begin your evacuation immediately.
- Alert others around you that an evacuation is taking place and of their need to exit.
- Close your doors as you exit, and lock them to protect your belongings.
- Closed doors help contain fires, but locked doors do hamper response operations.

Unless it creates an unnecessary delay, gather your keys, purse or wallet as you evacuate, keeping in mind you may not be allowed back into the building for an extended time.

During a building evacuation, proceed to the nearest exit or stairwell if available. Use an alternate escape route if the stairwell is involved with fire, smoke, or otherwise obstructed. Each resident should be aware of at least two exit routes in their main building in the event one is compromised. **Walk, do not run, and do not use building elevators during an evacuation under any circumstances.**

Assist those who need assistance, especially physically challenged persons, to evacuate or in relocating them to an area of safe refuge. Do not move injured persons unless it is absolutely necessary. Persons involved with developing the local procedures need to address how to evacuate residents with special needs that are unable to evacuate on their own. Contact the Campus Emergency Manager for information and guidance on this topic.

Once outside, move away from the building and towards the building's primary Emergency Assembly Area (EAA). If the primary EAA is unavailable, proceed to the alternate EAA. A map of UCR campus EAA's can be found at: <http://ehs.ucr.edu/emergency/aaa.pdf>.

c) Fire Safety Education and Training §668.49(b)(6)

On an annual basis, Environmental Health & Safety provides training to Residence Life professional staff. This includes education and training in Fire & Life Safety, Electrical Safety, Fire Extinguishers, Emergency Response, and a Smoking Corridor exercise. Additionally, these components are included in the Safety Orientation course that is required of all faculty, staff, and students to take. The courses are available online 24/7 from the Environmental Health & Safety website <http://ehs.ucr.edu> under "Training".

IV.FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS §668.49(b)(2)

a) A description of each on-campus student housing facility fire safety system.

Residential Facilities	Fire Sprinkler		Fire Alarm System				Fire Wall	
	Full	Partial	Smoke	Duct	Manual Pull	Evac Device	Corridor	Room
A&I Residence Hall	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lothian Residence Hall	Y	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pentland Hills	Y	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Glen Mor	Y	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bannockburn Village	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Bannockburn Plaza	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Crest Family Housing	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
International Village	Y	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stonehaven Apts.	Y	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Falkirk Apartments	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Oban Apartments	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y

V.FIRE DRILLS §668.49(b)(3)

Fire drills are conducted in all Campus Residence Hall and Apartment Housing facilities as prescribed by the California Fire Code. These are scheduled to occur generally in the first two weeks of each academic quarter. These are unannounced and witnessed by Campus Fire Personnel, and Housing Staff members. In 2015, a total of 30 witnessed and documented evacuation drills, in qualifying On-Campus Student Housing occurred.

VI.REPORTING LIST §668.49(b)(7)

For purposes of including a fire in statistics in the annual fire safety report, a list of titles of each person or organization to which students and employees should report that a fire occurred.

All active fires are to be reported to Campus Police using 911 for emergencies or for non-emergency use (951) 827-5222. UC Riverside Police Department Dispatchers are available 24/7 to accept any calls regarding fires on Campus. Additional notifications can be made during business hours to the Office of the Campus Fire Marshal, of the Environmental Health & Safety Department on Campus, at (951) 827-6309. Residents are reminded to report any past smoke or fire condition, to appropriate Housing Staff for documentation and investigation.

VII.FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS §668.49(b)(8)

Fire Safety Systems

The Housing and Residential Services Unit maintains a list of the buildings that will receive fire protection system upgrades.

Description of Upgrades	Status	Building Name	Building Type
Fire alarm upgrade	Awaiting Funding	Fallkirk	Apartment
Fire alarm upgrade	Awaiting Funding	Oban	Apartment

VIII. STATISTICS §668.49(c)

The institution must report statistics for each on campus student housing facility for the three most recent calendar years which data are available. For UC Riverside, the information will come from the UC Riverside Police Department Record's Office, which collects the data based on the previously mentioned definitions.

The required statistics are:

- a) Number of fires
- b) Cause of each fire
- c) Number of injuries
- d) Number of deaths

The information will be sent in electronic form to the Secretary of the Department of Education, as well as published in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

IX. FIRE LOG §668.49(d)

For UC Riverside, the information comes from the Campus UCPD Records Office, which documents all fire alarm, incident, and response data based on the previously mentioned definitions:

The Daily Fire Logs contain the following information:

- Date and Time the fire was reported
- Nature of the fire
- General location of the fire.

X. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

a) Fire Log (§668.49(d)):

- i. Is maintained in a written, easily understood fire log.
- ii. Entries are made within 2 business days of receipt of information
- iii. The Daily Fire Log for the most recent 60-day period open to public inspection during normal business hours, and older logs are available within 2 business days of request.
- iv. Are reported to the campus community on an annual basis through the annual fire safety report statistics log.

b) Annual Fire Statics Report (§668.41(e)(5)):

- i. Each year, by the date and in a form specified by the Secretary, an institution must submit the statistics required by §668.46(c) and §668.49(c) to the Secretary.
- ii. Will include: number of fires and the cause of each fire; number of injuries related to a fire that required treatment; number of deaths related to a fire; value of property damage caused by the fire.

c) Annual Fire Safety Report (§668.41):

- i. Must be distributed to enrolled students through appropriate publications and mailings or internet or intranet web sites
- ii. Must be distributed in brief form to current employees through notice of exact electronic address for internet or intranet web sites with a statement that paper copies of full report available upon request.
- iii. Must provide a notice to prospective students or prospective employees of the availability of the report, a description of the report contents and an opportunity to request a copy. The notice must also include the exact electronic address if the report is posted on an internet web site, and also include a statement that paper copies of full report available upon request.
- iv. Will include: fire statistics as described previously; description of each on-campus student housing facility

fire safety system, the number of fire drills held during the previous calendar year; the institutions policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking, open flame in student housing facilities; the institutions procedures for student housing evacuation in case of a fire; policies regarding fire safety education and training programs provided to the students, faculty, and staff; a list of the titles of each person or organization to which students and employees should report that a fire occurred; plans for future safety improvements.

d) Access to Annual Security Report (\$668.41(6)):

UC Riverside Annual Security & Fire Safety Report is available at the UC Riverside Police Department's website <http://police.ucr.edu/clery/clery.html>

Name of Facility	2015 Number of Fires at Facility	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Injuries Requiring Treatment / Medical Facility	Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damaged
Pentland Hills	*1	2/19/2015	9:59pm	Intentional	0	0	\$1000-\$999
A&I Residence Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lothian Residence Hall	1	4/25/2015	3:38pm	Undetermined	0	0	\$0-\$99
Glen Mor	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bannockburn Village	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Plaza	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crest Housing	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
International Village	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stonehaven	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Falkirk	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oban	1	2/17/2015	7:23pm	Cooking	0	0	\$1000-\$999
Total Number of Fires	3	* Intentional fire: door placard removed and burned on the property					

Name of Facility	2014 Number of Fires at Facility	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Injuries Requiring Treatment / Medical Facility	Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damaged
Pentland Hills	*1	12/4/2014	8:55am	Intentional	0	0	\$0-\$99
A&I Residence Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lothian Residence Hall	1	1/6/2014	2:54pm	Electrical	0	0	\$100-\$999
Glen Mor	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bannockburn Village	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Plaza	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crest Housing	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
International Village	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stonehaven	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Falkirk	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oban	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Number of Fires	2	* Intentional fire: lighter was used to burn marks on door and walls					

Name of Facility	2013 Number of Fires at Facility	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Injuries Requiring Treatment / Medical Facility	Deaths Related to Fire	Value of Property Damaged
Pentland Hills	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
A&I Residence Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lothian Residence Hall	1	1/14/2013	5:59pm	Smoking Materials	0	0	\$0-\$99
Glen Mor	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bannockburn Village	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Plaza	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crest Housing	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
International Village	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stonehaven	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Falkirk	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oban	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Number of Fires	1						

~~End of Report~~