UCSF Annual Security Report 2020–2021

For all UCSF Campus Locations: Parnassus Heights, Mission Bay, Mount Zion, UCSF Benioff Children's Hospital Oakland, and UCSF Fresno

Contains crime statistics for 2017–2019 calendar years

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The University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) is a health science university with four professional schools (Dentistry, Pharmacy, Nursing, and Medicine) and a Graduate Division located on sites throughout San Francisco and the greater Bay Area. The University is an institution whose mission is teaching, research, patient care and public service to all members of the community. The University has a workforce of more than 27,000 and a student population including residents and postdoctoral scholars of approximately 6,000.

The University shares many of the same interests and complex problems associated with any major modern urban community – including crime. The University is not isolated from this issue. Crime is a national concern that affects all facets of the UCSF community. Therefore, we urge you to be alert and aware of your surroundings and to exercise common-sense safety precautions.

This publication was produced in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Act, which requires colleges and universities receiving federal funding to disclose reported instances of criminal activity on their campuses. Also included is information about UCSF’s security policies and steps you can take to maximize your personal safety. This publication, the UCSF Annual Fire Safety Report, and additional safety information can be found at: www.police.ucsf.edu.

Mike Denson
Chief of Police
UCSF Police Department
Clery Act Compliance Officer
The UCSF Annual Security Report is produced by the UCSF Police Department in cooperation with the Office for the Prevention of Harassment and Discrimination, Student Academic Affairs, Student Life Services, Housing Services and other departments throughout UCSF. This document, in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Act, is the University of California San Francisco’s Annual Security Report which includes statistics for the previous three calendar years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus; in certain off-campus buildings owned or controlled by the University; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

The procedures for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics include reporting statistics to the University community obtained from the following sources: the UCSF Police Department, the San Francisco Police Department, the Oakland Police Department, the Alameda County Sheriff’s Office, other outside law enforcement agencies and non-police officials, and Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) (as defined on page 6). For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year the crime was reported. A written request for statistical information is made on an annual basis to all CSAs (as defined by federal law). This report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, such as policies concerning alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, timely warning of crimes, sexual violence and other campus safety topics presented and updated by the relevant UCSF department. Note that all policies referenced apply to all campuses listed unless otherwise stated. Also note that due to the impact COVID-19 the services listed in this publication, including locations and hours, may be subject to change.

For comments or copies of this publication, please contact:

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The University of California, San Francisco Police Department (UCSFPD) serves the University community by helping to protect it against crime. UCSFPD endeavors to be known for its community service orientation, effectiveness at preventing crime through campus community involvement, and for providing a safe living and working environment for the promotion of education, research and public service. The Department has three customer service locations: Parnassus Heights campus – WeID office at Millberry Union, 654 Minnesota Street and Mission Center Building.

The emergency UCSF Police Department number is 9-1-1 when dialing from an on-campus landline, and (415) 476-6911 when dialing from a cell phone. The non-emergency number is (415) 476-1414.

For more information on UCSFPD, please go to police.ucsf.edu.
Vision Statement
The UCSF Police Department strives to provide a crime free and safe environment through strategic policing, integrity, respect and strong community partnerships. UCSFPD willingly accepts this responsibility and holds itself accountable for that accomplishment.

Mission Statement
UCSFPD’s mission is to enhance the safety and quality of life at UCSF by working in partnership with the community to promote public safety and crime prevention through education and enforcement; to maintain public order while preserving the legal rights of all individuals; to provide effective, efficient and courteous service; and to reduce the impact of crime. This mission is accomplished through effective:
- Crime prevention and suppression
- Victim support and assistance
- Infrastructure protection
- Emergency preparedness
- Traffic safety

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

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

Working Relationships with Outside Law Enforcement Agencies and Jurisdictions
UCSFPD maintains professional working relationships with the San Francisco Police Department. UCSFPD maintains a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with SFPD pertaining to the investigation of alleged criminal incidents. UCSFPD also maintains MOUs with South San Francisco PD and Daly City PD.

Noncampus Criminal Activity
UCSF does not have any noncampus sites that are controlled by recognized student organizations.
If you are the victim or witness to a crime, you have the responsibility to report it immediately to the police. UCSF community members are encouraged to accurately and promptly report all crimes or suspicious activity to the UCSF Police Department, when the victim of a crime elects or is unable to make such a report. Students and employees who report crimes to UCSFPD may aid in averting crimes and in the apprehension of suspects, as well as allowing UCSFPD to initiate a Timely Warning (Crime Alert) notice and to include the information in the annual statistics disclosure. Most importantly, prompt reporting will assist the Police Department to maintain a safe and secure campus environment for all. Crimes reported to UCSFPD and Campus Security Authorities, as defined below, will be reported in the annual statistical disclosure.

UCSF Campus Security Authorities

Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) have been identified and instructed to record any Clery Act crime or crime-like incident, and to submit this information to UCSFPD via the Clery Act Coordinator. All information is submitted anonymously without personally identifiable information of any involved party, unless the victim gives permission to document identifying data for police to investigate. Referrals for disciplinary action must be included when they involve an incident that may be a Clery Act crime. All CSAs who contribute to the Annual Security Report must maintain files documenting the information they report.

CSAs can also provide information about University programs for assisting victims of sexual assault and other assaults, and procedures for seeking medical help, as well as refer victims to counseling and support services.

CSAs are broadly defined as individuals who fall in the following four categories: (1) campus police and security, (2) any non police or security staff providing security or access monitoring, (3) any individual or organization specified in the Annual Security Report or University policies on security as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses, and (4) a University official who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities where an “official” is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the University.

More information about CSAs, including CSA training, reporting forms, Clery Act crime definitions, and Clery Act geographical reporting boundaries for UCSF, can be found at https://police.ucsf.edu/crime-prevention-statistics/clery-act-publications-and-resources/ucsf-campus-security-authorities.
How to Report a Crime

**San Francisco Campuses:** In an emergency dial 9-1-1 from any campus phone or (415) 476-6911 from a noncampus phone. In a non-emergency dial (415) 476-1414. Whenever possible, the actual victim or witness should contact the UCSFPD directly. First-hand information is always more accurate and complete.

**UCSF Benioff Children’s Hospital Oakland:**
Report a crime by dialing “55” from a campus landline at the main hospital or (510) 428-3600 and 9-1-1 for off-site locations.

**UCSF Fresno:** Report a crime by calling the Fresno Police Department by dialing 9-1-1 in the Fresno area or (559) 621-7000. For UCSF Fresno Security contact (559) 499-6401.

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**What to Say…**

*When calling to report a crime or incident, please be ready to give information such as:*

- Your name, your location, the phone number you are calling from
- A brief description of what occurred
- Where and when did the incident occur?
- How many suspects are involved?
- Did the suspect(s) have a weapon? If so, what type of weapon?
- Where and when was the suspect(s) last seen?
- What did the suspect(s) look like (gender, race, age, height, weight, hair color/length, clothing, facial hair, tattoos/scars)?
- Where the police should go to meet you or to respond to this incident?
- Be sure to include any other relevant information (i.e., description of getaway car, distinct body odor, etc.)
- Speech issues (accent, dialect)
- Background noises
Reporting an Emergency

San Francisco Campuses: For reporting all emergencies related to police, fire, chemical spills or medical assistance, dial 9-1-1 from any campus telephone or dial (415) 476-6911 from a cell phone to contact the UCSF Police Department. When 9-1-1 is dialed, the public safety dispatcher receives information on a computer screen identifying the location where the call originated. When dialing from a cell phone, you will have to provide the dispatcher with the location.

If contacting the San Francisco Police Department for emergencies, dial 9-1-1 from a non-campus telephone or dial (415) 553-8090.

To file a police report in person, you may go to the main UCSFPD administrative office at 654 Minnesota Street, Suite 180.

UCSF Benioff Children’s Hospital Oakland: Report an emergency by dialing “55” from a campus landline at the main hospital or (510) 428-3600 and 9-1-1 for off-site locations.

UCSF Fresno: Report an emergency by calling the Fresno Police Department by dialing 9-1-1 in the Fresno area or (559) 621-7000. For UCSF Fresno Security contact (559) 499-6401.

Reporting a Non-Emergency

For non-emergency assistance or for general inquiries, please dial (415) 476-1414 if dialing from a cell phone or 6-1414 if dialing from a campus landline.

Note: While everyone is encouraged to report crime directly to the police department, the Campus Security Authorities, as defined on page 6. of this report, may also provide assistance with reporting.

Response to Reports of Crime

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

Confidential Reporting Procedures

Reporting to Police: All incidents reported to UCSFPD are considered confidential except information that is required by law to be released. For cases involving sexual assault and with the complainant’s permission, UCSFPD can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing his or her identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with the complainant’s wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of the complainant and others.

With such information, UCSFPD can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students and staff, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the University community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution.

Non-Police Reporting: If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the University system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making an anonymous report to a Campus Security Authority as defined on page 6. At a minimum, crime victims may receive valuable counseling and referral information.

Confidential v. Anonymous Reporting: Reports made to Campus Security Authorities are not strictly confidential, as CSAs are required to report the date, time, location, and all relevant information needed to classify the offense for statistical purposes. CSAs are instructed to never release personally identifiable information, so all reporting individual remain anonymous unless permission is given explicitly by the victim. For confidential reporting, individuals may contact the entities mentioned below. For additional resources, see pages 23-25.

UCSF pastoral and professional counselors are exempt from Clery reporting requirements and reports made to these individuals are confidential1. Confidential/anonymous reports are extremely valuable in order to prevent further victimizations and to obtain a more accurate portrait of UCSF campus crime.

The Faculty Staff Assistance Program (FSAP) provides confidential counseling for faculty and staff as well as support for victims; assisting them as necessary regardless of whether a police report has been made. Students may obtain similar services at Student Health & Counseling Services. More information about these services can be found on page 59 of this report. Confidential reports can also be made to those individuals listed on pages 23-24.

1 UCSF does not have policies that encourage counselors to inform those they counsel of procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.
Timely Warning Notices and Policy

UCSF will issue a Timely Warning Notice (called Crime Alerts at UCSF), if deemed necessary, in the event of a Clery Act crime that poses an ongoing or serious threat to members of the University community which occurs on Clery Act geography. Crime Alerts are typically issued for the following Uniformed Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime classifications: arson, aggravated assault, murder/non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, and sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape). Alerts may also be issued for the Clery Act defined crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

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

For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no ongoing threat to other UCSF community members and a Crime Alert would not be distributed. In cases involving sexual assault, they are often reported long after the incidents occur, thus there is no ability to distribute a “timely” warning notice to the community. If there is a pattern of crime in the categories of burglary or motor vehicle theft, a crime alert would typically be distributed. Crime Alerts may also be issued for non-Clery Act enumerated crimes which occur on Clery Act geography or for Clery Act crimes occurring at non-Clery Act geography locations, as deemed necessary.

Timely Warning Notices are written and distributed by UCSFPD.

As noted, such reports shall be provided to the UCSF community in a manner that is timely and may aid in the prevention of similar occurrences. UCSFPD reviews all crime reports to determine if there is an ongoing threat to the community and if the distribution of a Timely Warning Notice is warranted.

Timely Warnings (Crime Alerts) are disseminated to students, faculty, and employees through the all-University Administrative Listservs and are also posted on the UCSFPD website. UCSFPD will withhold the names and other identifying information of victims from all Crime Alerts.

Depending on the particular circumstances of the crime, the UCSF Police Department may also post a Crime Alert via the University-wide website, UCSF News Center, to provide the University community with additional timely information. The website is immediately accessible via the internet by all faculty, employees and students. www.ucsf.edu/news

Anyone with information warranting a Timely Warning should report the circumstances to UCSFPD by phone, (415) 476-1414, or at the dispatch center within 654 Minnesota Street, Suite 180, San Francisco, CA 94143-0238.

Emergency Notification – Imminent Threat To Life/Safety

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

Confirmation of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation

UCSFPD will confirm the existence of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees by contacting the appropriate department or agency (e.g., UCSF department(s) or the City and County of San Francisco). UCSFPD will verify that the threat/event is credible, identify the location(s) of the threat/event, the imminence of the threat, and its impact on life, safety and/or property.

2 Timely Warning Notices related to UCSF Fresno are written by UCSF Fresno administration and UCSF PD, and are distributed by UCSF Fresno administration.
Content, Segments to Be Notified, and Initiation of the System

The content of the notification will be based on a combination of pre-scripted, approved messages and messages developed by authorized officials. These officials include the Chief of Police/Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Director, Chief of Police designee, and EOC Director alternates. Content where possible shall be developed in consultation with UCSF Public Affairs or the Public Information Office.

Those authorized individuals (Chief of Police/designee or EOC Director/designee) will determine the segments of the University to be notified, and have authorization to initiate the system. UCSFPD will without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system. Notification will not be sent if, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, the notification would compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Content is likely to be sent using the WarnMe Mass Notification System, but may also be sent using the all-University Administrative Listservs.

In the case of a prolonged emergency, both the confirmation process, content, segments to be notified, and the initiation of the system may be delegated by authorized individuals to such entities as the Office of the Chancellor to help coordinate broader UCSF communications and response.

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

WarnMe

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

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

- **Email Messaging** – Current students, faculty, and staff are automatically registered to receive notifications via their UCSF email account and cannot opt-out of this type of notification. Anyone with an active UCSF ID can opt-in to receive emails on other personal email accounts.

- **Text Messaging** – An opt-in notification where a text message can be received on mobile phones and other ‘smart’ devices. UCSF does not charge for this service; however, SMS carriers may have standard text messaging charges.

- **Voice Message** – An opt-in notification where a voice message can be received by mobile, home or work phone. Officially assigned UCSF phone numbers are automatically included, and cannot opt-out of the system.

- **UCSF SAFE** – Community members can elect to received WarnMe messages via UCSF SAFE, a smart phone app for receiving emergency information, news and instructions in a single platform.

**UCSF Benioff Children’s Hospital Oakland**

Upon alert and notification of an emergency situation to the hospital, phone operators under support services and/or security personnel, will determine the nature of the incident using a standard checklist from the Emergency Operations Plan (Section 405; Emergency Response Plans). An overhead page emergency notification system initiated by the operator and support services provides alerts at the main medical center. Additionally, disaster pagers are available to all Children’s Hospital Oakland off-site locations that make a request via the hospital operator for call-out notification specific to a department/facility. The hospital has also designed a Disaster Hotline (510) 428-3192 that can be used for pre-recorded information and instructions.

**UCSF Fresno**

WarnMe messages are distributed at UCSF Fresno; confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation, as well as, message content and system initiation is determined by UCSF Fresno administration, in consultation with UCSFPD. InformaCast emergency broadcast displays and telephones are located at the main UCSF Fresno campus and are available and activated in case of emergency.
Sign Up for Alerts!

**Current students, faculty, and staff:**

To opt-in to the WarnMe emergency notification system to receive emergency text, email and voice messages via personal contact information/devices, visit warnme.ucsf.edu. You must have an official UCSF employee or student ID to register.
Drills, Exercises, and Training

In conjunction with other agencies, the University conducts emergency response exercises each year, including tabletop and field exercises. Monthly testing of the Mass Notification System, WarnMe, is also conducted. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency response plans and capabilities of the institution. These tests may be announced or unannounced. At least annually, emergency response and evacuation procedures are publicized in conjunction with a test.

General information about emergency response and evacuation procedures are publicized each year as part of the University’s Clery Act compliance efforts and is available on the UCSFPD Emergency Management webpage under the “Preparing for Disasters” section.

UCSF Benioff Children’s Hospital Oakland: UCSF Benioff Children’s Hospital Oakland Emergency Preparedness Coordinator assists departments and sites with developing, maintaining, and implementing emergency operations plans, developing and conducting exercises, hazard vulnerability assessments (HVA), and building resilient partnerships with external response agencies. The Emergency Preparedness Coordinator assists with and coordinates the hospital’s overarching mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery programs. The position develops and distributes emergency response procedures to employees via emergency response overview, badge buddy, and education programs, with information available at all Children’s Hospital locations through the Environmental Health & Safety Office.

Children’s Hospital conducts at least two exercises annually. These exercises include, but are not limited to: tabletops, drills, functional, or full-scale. UCSF BCHO conducts after-action reviews of all emergency management exercises. These exercises are coordinated with local, state, and federal agency stakeholders. In conjunction with at least two exercise each year, UCSF BCHO will notify the appropriate stakeholders of the exercise and remind the community of the alert and notification system and emergency response procedures.

Evacuation Procedures for UCSF

If you hear a FIRE ALARM:

- Do not ignore the building alarm warning.
- EVACUATE. Follow evacuation plan and procedures.
- Look for smoke or fire in the immediate area and along exit pathways.
- Listen for instructions from: Public Address systems, Police or Fire Department personnel, Emergency Coordinators/Floor Wardens.

- In high-rise buildings the fire alarm system requires staff on floors not directly involved in the fire remain in the building until instructed otherwise. The fire alarm will sound, alerting the need to evacuate only on the incident floor, two floors above, and one floor below. (Does not apply to in-patient care areas (e.g., Moffitt-Long Hospitals) and designated out-patient care areas.)
- Announcements will be made on additional floors if further evacuation is necessary. Become familiar with your building’s fire alarm and alert system. If the alarm sounds on your floor, implement evacuation plan.
- Never enter a smoke filled room.
- Feel all doors at top for heat. Do not open a door if it is warm to touch. Even if the door is cool, kneel as low to the floor as possible before opening.
- Determine in advance the nearest emergency exit/route from your work location.
- Establish an alternate exit route to be used in the event your first route is blocked or unsafe to use.
- If safe to do so, and time allows, secure sensitive documents upon exiting.
- Take personal property (e.g., purse, keys, and coats) with you. You may not be allowed to re-enter the building.
- Walk, do not run. Keep noise to a minimum.
- DO NOT use elevators.
- Do not push or crowd, use handrails in stairwells – stay to the right.
- Assist anyone with disabilities if they are present.
- Move to your Emergency Assembly Area, and await further instructions.
- Never try to re-enter an evacuated building until authorized personnel give the “all clear” signal.

Evacuation of Disabled Persons

It is recommended that individuals with mobility, visual or deaf/hearing impairments (both permanent and temporary) prepare for an emergency ahead of time by informing their Building Management, work site Emergency Coordinators, co-workers and classmates of the best methods of assistance during an emergency.

A “buddy” system should be established in which volunteers are paired with persons with disabilities, and will have the responsibility of alerting and assisting them during an evacuation.


Attempt a rescue evacuation ONLY if you have had rescue training or the person is in immediate danger and cannot wait for professional assistance.
All emergency exit stairwells are resistant to fire and smoke for approximately two hours. Disabled persons are advised to proceed to them and await assistance by rescue personnel.

State law requires occupants to evacuate a building when the fire alarm sounds. Title 19, Section 3.10.

When Not to Evacuate (Shelter-In-Place)
WarnMe, UCSF’s Mass Notification System will be activated with instructions to shelter-in-place to all UCSF email accounts, and any self-registered mobile devices, (registered at warnme.ucsf.edu) if deemed appropriate by UCSFPD.

Outdoor warning sirens or horns maintained by the City and County of San Francisco may be activated (San Francisco tests the system and can be heard every Tuesday at noon).

Campus Closure: Emergency Declaration
The Chancellor or the Chancellor’s designee may formally close the campus or portions of the campus should it be necessary in a declared emergency or other event. UCSF will make every effort to remain open at all scheduled times. However, to ensure health and safety, there are unusual occurrences that may necessitate modified operating schedules or cancellation of academic, research, administrative, service or clinical programs. The Chancellor or designee may declare a Campus State of Emergency when an unusual occurrence requires curtailment of operating schedules. (See UCSF PD General Order 7.3.1 at: police.ucsf.edu/about-us/mission-vision-values/policies-procedures.)

Summary
- **Know your department staff.** Encourage individuals with disabilities to self-identify with the EAP Emergency Coordinator for emergency planning purposes.
- **Refer to the Campus Emergency Procedures** (yellow flip chart) as a University-wide guideline.
- **Prepare an evacuation plan** for all staff, students, patients, and visitors. Plan for what you would do, who may need assistance, use of evacuation chairs if indicated, and where you should go to wait for assistance. Include this information in the respective departmental Emergency Action Plan.

During normal business hours UCSF facilities are open and accessible to students, staff, faculty and visitors of the University. After normal business hours and during breaks these facilities are locked and only accessible to authorized individuals. UCSFPD and Medical Center Security Services control entry into these facilities, monitor security cameras, and conduct routine patrols to identify trespassers and report any unusual circumstances.

UCSF buildings are secured by proprietary security systems, including electronic card readers and key locks. The access program for UCSF affiliates is managed by WeID and Facilities Services. UCSF badges (card access) are issued by WeID for campus employees and students, and by Medical Center Security Services (SecAccess) for Medical Center employees. Access to specific locations within UCSF is managed by the various departments, in cooperation with UCSF Human Resources and WeID.

Residential facilities are only accessible to building residents and their authorized guests. All UCSF Housing tenants are issued appropriate badge and key access to assigned Housing locations. Residents should avoid permitting unknown individuals access to residential buildings and are encourage to report suspicious activity.

Security Considerations Used in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities
UCSF maintains campus facilities in a manner that minimizes hazardous and unsafe conditions. UCSFPD works closely with Facilities Services to promptly address burned out lights, malfunctioning door locks, or other physical conditions that may deter security. Facilities Services is notified by UCSFPD of all incidents of property damage that occur at UCSF locations.

UCSFPD, in cooperation with Facilities Services and other campus departments, conducts regular security reviews of existing and proposed campus buildings/infrastructure designed to mitigate the possibility of criminal conduct based on the most up-to-date information on physical safety and security. Any physical security upgrade requested by a UCSF department requires a physical security review conducted by UCSFPD prior to installation by Facilities Services.

To report any issues related to the maintenance of campus facilities please contact Facilities Service at (415) 476-2021. (For UCSF Benioff Children’s Hospital Oakland, contact hospital administration at (510) 428-3000.)
As a public university, UCSF is uniquely challenged to strengthen campus safety and security while also preserving openness and public accessibility. While there are no fail-safe solutions to preventing crime, UCSF has measures in place to enhance community safety.

These measures include:

- **Threat Management Team** – UCSF maintains a workplace violence early warning system that provides for a multi-disciplinary approach to evaluating and mitigating potential workplace violence situations.

- **Campus Police and Security Staff** – The UCSF Police Department consists of 173 plus authorized staff, including 62 authorized sworn police officers, dedicated to crime suppression and prevention. The Police Department provides 24-hour service every day to UCSF sites in San Francisco County and UCSF Benioff Children’s Hospital Oakland main campus. The Department closely coordinates mutual-aid resources with neighboring police jurisdictions and other UC campuses. The Department also staffs approximately 90 security personnel deployed throughout UCSF campus locations. Additionally, the UCSF Medical Center maintains a staff of approximately 76 security guards and closely coordinates with UCSFPD. UCSF Benioff Children’s Hospital Oakland staffs approximately 35 full-time security personnel throughout its locations.

- **911 Emergency Communications Center** – The UCSF Police Department operates a state-of-the-art 911 Emergency Communications Center (ECC) that operates 24/7 to answer calls for assistance and dispatch appropriate public safety personnel. The ECC ensures communication between emergency responders from multiple jurisdictions.

- **Emergency Notifications** – The Department employs numerous emergency notification processes, including a system that sends alerts to the phones, emails, pagers and ‘smart’ devices of campus leadership and Emergency Operations personnel. Also, email notification can be sent to every person at UCSF with an email address and real-time information can be posted on the Campus Emergency Hotline, which can be accessed during an emergency at (415) 502-4000. Additionally, some campus buildings are equipped with overhead alert systems.

- **Emergency Operations Center** – The Police Department and Emergency Operations staff routinely conduct emergency drills and trainings.

- **Intercoms and Panic Buttons** – The University has installed emergency intercoms and panic buttons throughout the Parnassus Heights, Laurel Heights, Mount Zion and Mission Bay parking structures and in open parking lots. Upon receipt of any call for assistance, police officers are dispatched immediately to the incident location.
| Safety Escorts – Safety escorts for patients, visitors, staff and students to the respective parking lots or garages (possibly bus stops if requested) are available for the Parnassus Heights, Mission Bay, Mount Zion, Laurel Heights and Mission Center Building locations.

The phone numbers for safety escorts are as follows:
- Medical Center Security Services (Parnassus Heights/ Mount Zion/Mission Bay) | (415) 885-7890
- Genentech Hall, 1st Floor Main Lobby | (415) 514-4020
- Rock Hall, 1st Floor Main Lobby | (415) 514-4317
- Sandler Neuroscience, Main Lobby | (415) 502-7511
- Smith Cardiovascular | (415) 514-1271
- IRM Building | (415) 476-9358
- 1500 Owens Street | (415) 252-1302
- School of Dentistry | (415) 476-6100
- Mission Hall | (415) 476-5190
- Hellen Diller, Main Lobby | (415) 514-4975
- Laurel Heights, 1st Floor Main Lobby | (415) 476-8868
- Mission Center Building | (415) 476-0399

Most importantly, UCSF relies upon the vigilance of every member of the community to help maintain a safe and secure environment. On a departmental level, managers should ensure that Emergency Action Plans remain current and staff is aware of emergency procedures. Individually, everyone can contribute by wearing UCSF identification cards, immediately reporting suspicious activity, closing and locking doors appropriately and knowing emergency procedures.

For further information, and to download the UCSF Campus Emergency Procedures guide, please go to the UCSF Police Department website and follow the links to “Preparing for Emergencies” and “Forms and Resources”.

Daily Crime & Fire Logs

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

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

The Daily Crime Log can be accessed at:

The Daily Crime Log is also available at the UCSFPD main administrative location at 654 Minnesota Street, Suite 180, San Francisco, CA 94143-0238, or by calling (415) 502-9396.

The Daily Crime Log can be accessed at any public computer with internet access throughout UCSF, including the libraries at Parnassus Heights and Mission Bay, along with other publicly available computers.

UCSF Benioff Children's Hospital Oakland: UCSFPD began providing police services for the main Benioff Children’s Hospital Oakland campus in June of 2019. All Daily Crime Log information since that time is included in the log mentioned above. Prior logs are maintained by Benioff Children’s Hospital Oakland Security Services.

UCSF Fresno: Starting December 2018, UCSF Fresno entered into a security contract with the Community Regional Medical Center in Fresno. All Daily Crime Log information, from that date forward, is maintained by Community Regional Medical Center Security staff and can be obtained at the front desk at 155 N Fresno St.

The Fire Log records fire incidents occurring at all UCSF on-campus student housing facilities and like the Crime Log is updated within two business days of receiving updated information.

The Fire Log may be accessed at: [police.ucsf.edu/crime-prevention-statistics/clery-crime-report](police.ucsf.edu/crime-prevention-statistics/clery-crime-report)
Tips for Prevention of Campus/Personal Property Theft

In 2019, UCSF experienced 381 property crimes totaling $428,779 in losses. Computers and laptops remain one of the most targeted items for theft. What measures can you take to protect your property?

Tips to Secure Your Computer

■ Use a security device such as a cable lock whenever possible or store your laptop in a secure area.
■ Regularly update your virus protection software and download security updates and patches.
■ Use a firewall program and use a secure browser.
■ Delete all suspicious emails and their attachments. Report such emails to UCSF IT.
■ Don’t share your password; make your password difficult to guess. If possible, do not let the computer remember passwords for you.

Tips to Reduce the Opportunity for Theft

■ Do not leave your wallet/purse or other valuables unattended in an unlocked desk or cabinet.
■ Lock your door or your desk when you leave, even if you are gone for a short time.
■ Be alert for suspicious activity and promptly report to UCSFPD.
■ Maintain strict key/security code control.
■ Keep updated inventory of all office, lab and home equipment.
■ Have all equipment secured with approved lock-down device(s).
■ Identify all University equipment by engraving on the top or front side.*
■ Identify personal property by engraving your California driver’s license number; do not use your social security number.

*Note: Engravers are available for any UCSF employee/student. They may be checked out by contacting the Emergency Communications Center at (415) 476-1414. The Emergency Communications Center will coordinate the release of the engraver, which is available 24/7.

Vehicle Safety Tips

■ Have your vehicle keys in hand when you approach your vehicle.
■ Prior to entering your vehicle, check the inside and look underneath.
■ Immediately lock all doors upon entering and exiting your vehicle.
■ Maintain car in good working order, with safe tires and sufficient gas.
■ Park in well-lit heavily populated areas.
■ Do not leave valuable items visible in your car.
■ Close all windows and lock all doors before leaving your vehicle.

Carjacking

Your life is more important than anything of material value. It is recommended you give up your keys immediately and without protest. Avoid getting into the vehicle with the suspect(s) if at all possible. If you need to surrender your vehicle, try to remember details about the suspect(s) such as race, sex, height, clothing, speech issues (accent, dialect), the direction the suspect(s) went and type of weapons they had, if any. Report this information immediately to the police.

Prevention of ID Theft

■ Buy a good shredder – use it to shred pre-approved credit applications, credit card receipts, bills and other information you don’t want before discarding them.
■ Never leave receipts at bank machines, bank counters, or public trash receptacles.
■ Never give out personal information over the phone, such as your social security number, date of birth, mother’s maiden name, credit card number, or bank PIN code, unless you initiated the phone call or know exactly who you are speaking with.
■ Save all credit card receipts and match them against your monthly bills. Be sure to shred before discarding.
■ Never loan your credit cards to anyone else.
■ Report all lost or stolen credit cards immediately.
■ Be aware of con-artists who may use interactive service sites on the internet, or mail or telephone solicitations disguised as surveys or promotions offering instant prizes or awards to obtain your personal information or your credit card numbers.
What To Do if Your Wallet or Purse Has Been Stolen or Lost

- Have the toll free numbers and your credit card numbers handy so you know whom to call in case of theft. **Do not keep this info in your wallet or purse.**
- Cancel credit cards immediately.
- Contact the bank if your checkbook or ATM card was also stolen.
- File a police report immediately.
- Call all of the following numbers or go online immediately to place a fraud alert on your name and social security number. This alert means that they have to contact you by phone to authorize new credit:
  - Equifax (888) 836-6351
  - Experian (888) 397-3742
  - Trans Union (800) 680-7289
  - Social Security Administration Fraud Hotline (800) 269-0271

Apartment/Home Safety Tips

- Report suspicious individuals and activities immediately.
- Do not hold secure building entry doors open for strangers.
- Do not enter an elevator if you are uncertain of any occupant.
- Try to stand near the elevator control panel. If accosted, press all the buttons.
- Have keys ready to enter your residence quickly.
- Insure your apartment and keys against losses.
- Secure doors and windows at all times especially if windows are easily accessible from the outside.
- Install and use a wide angle peephole in all exterior doors.
- Change locks or re-key immediately if door keys have been misplaced or stolen.
- Identify callers before opening doors; check IDs of all repair and sales personnel prior to permitting entry into your home.
- If you suspect a prowler is inside your home, avoid confrontation, get out immediately and call the police.
- Keep money and valuables in secure places, preferably in a safe.
- Keep your curtains and blinds closed at night.

Personal Safety

- Travel with a friend or in a group.
- Be alert and aware of your surroundings.
- Be assertive.
- Do not carry excess amounts of cash or more credit cards than you need.
- Use well-lit and frequently traveled routes.
- Dress in clothes and shoes which do not hamper movement.

Personal Safety on Public Transportation

- Wait for buses or shuttles in well lighted areas if possible.
- Sit up front close to the driver.
- When you disembark, be aware of who else is getting off and if they are following you. If you feel you are being followed, go to the nearest store or occupied building to request assistance.
- Use well lighted streets to reach your destination.
Crime Prevention Education

Security awareness and crime prevention programs on personal safety are sponsored by various departments at UCSF throughout the year. UCSFPD facilitates programs for students, faculty, staff, orientations, organizations and residential housing. Housing Services and the Schools at UCSF offer programs for students specifically. UCSFPD, the Schools and Housing Services offer an average of more than two dozen security awareness educational programs during the course of the year. These programs address topics such as personal safety, alcohol and drug abuse awareness and sexual assault prevention. As part of the security awareness programs, students and employees are encouraged to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

Crime Prevention and Security Awareness Programs available include:

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

For more information: police.ucsf.edu/crime-prevention-statistics/personal-safety-and-security

Rape Aggression Defense
The Rape Aggression Defense (R.A.D.) System is a comprehensive course for people who identify as women that begins with awareness, prevention, risk reduction and risk avoidance, while progressing on to the basics of hands-on defense training. UCSFPD now offers classes for people who identify as men. R.A.D. is not a Martial Arts program. R.A.D. courses are taught by nationally certified R.A.D. Instructors and provide each person with a workbook/reference manual. This manual outlines the entire Physical Defense Program for reference and continuous personal growth, and is the key to R.A.D.'s free lifetime return and practice policy for R.A.D. graduates. R.A.D. courses are offered several times throughout the year at various UCSF locations. In addition to basic classes for men and women, advanced classes, including aerosol and keychain defense, are available. Offerings are announced through the all-University Listservs. For more information: police.ucsf.edu/crime-prevention-statistics/personal-safety-and-security/rad-self-defense-training.

Active Shooter Training
UCSFPD offers both an online training as well as in-person active shooter classes taught by members of UCSFPD.

For more information: police.ucsf.edu/crime-prevention-statistics/gunman-campus

Community Orientated Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS)
Under the COPPS program, UCSFPD patrol officers are assigned a specific COPPS beat for the duration of a shift rotation. Patrol officers are encouraged to become familiar with the UCSF community, listen to community concerns, become familiar with the area infrastructure, and involve the community in problem solving efforts.

Patrol officers conduct hundreds of COPPS related activities each year which include presentations, crime prevention and other targeted enforcement activities.

UCSF Community Police Academy
Starting in 2019, UCSFPD began offering a program designed to increase understanding of the Police Department’s operation and to allow community members the opportunity to interact with UCSFPD personnel. The program includes informative presentations, practical demonstrations, and interactive discussions related to policing in the 21st century.

Fire Safety
The UCSF Fire Safety Program is essential in protecting the University community from injuries, death, business interruption, and property damage resulting from fires and related perils. The Fire Safety Program is intended to ensure reasonable and consistent protection for persons and property in or on UCSF administered properties, including all housing units.

For more information on fire safety, fire logs and statistics: 2020–2021 Annual Fire Safety Report ehs.ucsf.edu/fire-life-safety
The University of California, San Francisco is committed to creating and maintaining a community where all individuals can participate in University programs and activities, and work and learn together in an atmosphere free of harassment, exploitation, or intimidation. Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking violate both California law and University policy. UCSF encourages students, employees and visitors who experience any of these offenses, whether on campus or off campus, to access on and off campus resources. Survivors are strongly urged to consider taking action through the University’s institutional conduct process and through the criminal justice system.

The University’s policy governing sexual violence and harassment, including sexual misconduct, is listed below. UCSF will take whatever action may be needed to prevent, correct and, as necessary, discipline behavior that violates this policy.

The University is committed to core values for all members of the UCSF community to fulfill our mission. These values are organized under the acronym PRIDE, which stands for Professionalism, Respect, Integrity, Diversity and Excellence.

diversity.ucsf.edu/PRIDE-values

University of California Policy on Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment

The University policy on Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment applies to all employees, faculty, students and other members of the University community, including invitees and visitors. policy.ucop.edu/doc/4000385/SVSH

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

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

This Policy prohibits sexual violence, sexual harassment, retaliation and other prohibited behavior as defined under the Policy. Incidents that violate this Policy may occur between:

- any members of the University community, including faculty and other academic appointees, staff, student employees, students, coaches, doctors, residents, interns, and third parties;
- people in hierarchical relationships and peers;
- people of any gender, gender identity, or sexual orientation; and
- strangers and non-strangers.

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

UCSF’s goal is to create a supportive climate that encourages each victim/survivor of sexual violence to report the incident(s) and to provide support and information to assist the person in dealing with these traumatic events. This policy also intends to promote campus safety through facilitating the collection of accurate data on incidents of sexual violence and prompt reporting of sexual violence incidents to appropriate University officials.

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

To report sexual misconduct or to ask a question about UCSF’s policy or procedures, please contact:

Title IX Officer, Director of OPHD
Office for the Prevention of Harassment and Discrimination
3333 California Street, Suite S-16
San Francisco, CA 94143-1249
(415) 502-3400

To make a complaint online, please go https://ophd.ucsf.edu/complaints to find the UCSF Discrimination/Harassment Complaint Form.
Definitions

To better identify these distinctions, the University policy definitions are stated below. The Clery definitions are stated in the Collection of Statistics for UCSF Annual Security Report section on pages 58-59. The State of California statutory definitions are given in full in the Appendix at the end of this publication.

University of California – Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy Definitions

Sexual Harassment
1. *Quid Pro Quo*: a person’s submission to unwelcome sexual conduct is implicitly or explicitly made the basis for employment decisions, academic evaluation, grades or advancement, or other decisions affecting participation in a University program, or activity; or

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

Sexual assault includes sexual or romantic advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature.

Other sex-based conduct includes acts of verbal, nonverbal, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostility based on gender, gender identity, gender expression, sex- or gender-stereotyping, or sexual orientation.

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

Sexual harassment may include incidents between any members of the University community, including faculty and other academic appointees, staff, student employees, students, coaches, residents, interns, and non-student or non-employee participants in University programs (e.g., vendors, contractors, visitors and patients). Sexual harassment may occur in hierarchical relationships, between peers, or between individuals of the same sex or opposite sex.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

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

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

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

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

Note: Sexual Assault–Penetration and Sexual Assault–Contact are aggravated when they include any of the following:

- Overcoming the will of complainant by:
  - force (the use of physical force or inducing reasonable fear of immediate or future bodily injury);
  - violence (the use of physical force to cause harm or injury);
  - menace (a threat, statement, or act showing intent to injure);
  - duress (a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, hardship, or retribution that is enough to cause a reasonable person of ordinary sensitivity, taking into account all circumstances including age and relationship (including a power imbalance), to do or submit to something that they would not otherwise do); or
  - deliberately causing the complainant to be incapacitated (for example, through drugs or alcohol);

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

- Recording, photographing, transmitting, or distributing intimate or sexual images of complainant without complainant’s prior knowledge and consent.
RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE is:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The respondent’s belief arose from the respondent’s own intoxication or recklessness;
- The respondent did not take reasonable steps, in the circumstances known to the respondent at the time, to ascertain whether the complainant affirmatively consented; or
- The respondent knew or a reasonable person should have known that the complainant was incapacitated, in that the complainant was:
  - asleep or unconscious;
  - unable to understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual activity due to the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication; or
  - unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition.

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

GET HELP

Procedures Survivors are Encouraged to Follow

- Call 9-1-1 if you or someone you know is in danger or needs immediate help.

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

You have the right to decide who and when to tell about an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. However, it is important to get medical attention after being sexually assaulted.

Seek Medical Attention after Being Sexually Assaulted: Free forensic exams are performed, 24 hours a day at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Center in the Emergency Department, located at 1001 Potrero Avenue, Suite 1E21, San Francisco, CA, 94110, (628) 206-8000.

Exams should be conducted as soon as possible, but can be conducted as late as five days after an assault. Exams performed within 72 hours can include HIV prevention medication and emergency contraception.

Preserving of Evidence

If an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking occurs, it is important for a survivor to preserve and collect evidence, so that the full range of options, including a successful criminal prosecution, remains available.

If you have experienced a sexual assault, in order to preserve evidence, if possible, do not wash your hands or face, shower or bathe, brush your teeth, straighten up the area where the assault took place, use the restroom, or change your clothes prior to a medical exam. It is best to seek a medical examination as soon as possible. Additionally, evidence of an incident of relationship violence, such as bruising or other visible injuries, should be documented by taking a photograph. Evidence of stalking, including any communication, such as written notes, voicemail, or other electronic communications, should be saved and not altered in any way.

In California, evidence may be collected even if you choose not to cooperate with law enforcement. The hospital may be required to contact law enforcement (consistent with California Penal Code Section 11160 http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=11160&lawCode=PEN), but a victim can choose whether or not to file a formal complaint at that time.

Accommodations

Designated University representatives, including the Title IX Officer and the Confidential CARE Advocate, can provide sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking survivors with important assistance and accommodations, where reasonably available, including the following interim and mitigating measures:

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

Accommodations may be made upon request, if they are reasonably available, irrespective of whether a survivor chooses to report an incident to the UCSF Police Department, local law enforcement, or the Title IX Officer. The Confidential CARE Advocate can provide this support to survivors who choose not to report.

Accommodations may remain in place until the final outcome of a disciplinary or appeals process; change or terminate

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Per Penal Code Section 11160: Any health practitioner employed in a health facility, clinic, physician’s office, local or state public health department, or a clinic or other type of facility operated by a local or state public health department who, in his or her professional capacity or within the scope of his or her employment, provides medical services for a physical condition to a patient whom he or she knows or reasonably suspects is a person described as follows, shall immediately make a report in accordance with subdivision (b): (1) Any person suffering from any wound or other physical injury inflicted by his or her own act or inflicted by another where the injury is by means of a firearm. (2) Any person suffering from any wound or other physical injury inflicted upon the person where the injury is the result of assaultive or abusive conduct.
Despite the University's strong encouragement, if an individual has been the victim of an incident of sexual violence, they should report it to UCSFPD at (415) 476-6911 from a cell phone or dial 9-1-1 from any campus phone. Call and tell the dispatcher, “I want to report a sexual assault.” The individual may also report in person to UCSFPD 654 Minnesota Street, Suite 180, San Francisco, CA 94143, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

If an individual chooses to report an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking, so the University and the police may protect the survivor and the campus community. However, non-reporting is also an option. Accommodations may still be available to individuals who do not report.

**UCSF Administration:** When a report is made that provides sufficient facts to allege a violation of policy, to a School, Department, Human Resources, etc., the Title IX Officer conducts an investigation as to whether a violation of policy took place. This administrative process is separate from a legal proceeding. The investigative report will be shared with only those members of the University community with need to know. Survivors have the right to be accompanied by a support person when they report to campus administration and the Confidential CARE Advocate can support them with this process. UCSF officials will assist any individual in notifying law enforcement if she/he chooses to do so. Victims are entitled to choose not to report to law enforcement.

**Title IX Officer:** The Title IX Officer receives and investigates reports of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and sexual harassment. The Title IX Officer is available to explain and discuss a survivor’s right to file a criminal complaint, the University’s complaint process, how confidentiality is handled, and available resources (both on and off campus). The Title IX Officer works with the UCSF Police Department on cases that are reported to both entities.

**UCSF Police Department:**

- Although the University strongly encourages members of the community to report violations 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.
- If an individual has been the victim of an incident of sexual violence, they should report to UCSFPD at (415) 476-6911 from a cell phone or dial 9-1-1 from any campus phone. Call and tell the dispatcher, “I want to report a sexual assault.” The individual may also report in person to UCSFPD 654 Minnesota Street, Suite 180, San Francisco, CA 94143, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- If an individual chooses to report an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking to UCSFPD, the Department will coordinate referral to the Title IX Officer for investigation regardless if the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges.
University police can initiate a criminal investigation and, may be able to obtain emergency protective orders on a survivor’s behalf.

If a survivor chooses not to report a crime immediately, the report can still be made at a later time. Survivors may contact the Confidential CARE Advocate for free and confidential assistance with this process.

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

OFF-CAMPUS REPORTING OPTIONS

Reporting to Local Law Enforcement: A survivor may report an incident to the police department located within the jurisdiction where the incident occurred. If a survivor chooses not to report a crime immediately, a report can still be made at a later time. Law enforcement can initiate a criminal investigation and, depending on the circumstances, provide a survivor with assistance in obtaining emergency protective orders, which will be enforced both on and off campus.

Civil Restraining Orders: A survivor may also choose to request a civil restraining order. This is an order that protects persons who have experienced or are reasonably in fear of violence, sexual assault, stalking or threats of violence. Survivors may contact the Confidential CARE Advocate for a referral to resources which provide free and confidential assistance with this process.

ANONYMOUS REPORTING

To file an anonymous online complaint, go to EthicsPoint at www.ucop.edu/ethics-compliance-audit-services and select “File A Report.” Choose a location, select “Discrimination/Harassment” as your subject matter, and enter the details of your complaint.

You can also file an anonymous phone complaint by calling the EthicsPoint Hotline at 1 (800) 403-4744. EthicsPoint is run by a neutral third party vendor and will be routed to the appropriate party anonymously. Please note that anonymous complaints may limit how UCSF can respond to a given situation.

UCSF is committed to operating in an ethical, honest, and lawful manner. UCSF follows the University of California Policy on Reporting and Investigating Allegations of Suspected Improper Governmental Activities (Whistleblower Policy) and the University of California Policy for Protection of Whistleblowers from Retaliation and Guidelines for Reviewing Retaliation Complaints (Whistleblower Protection Policy). In addition to the EthicsPoint Hotline, complaints may be filed to the UCSF Whistleblower Coordinator, the UC Confidential Hotline, the California State Auditor, the California Attorney General or directly to a supervisor. See policies.ucsf.edu/policy/150-23 for more information.

CONFIDENTIALITY

UCSF recognizes the sensitive nature of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking incidents. The University is committed to protecting the privacy of survivors who make reports or seek accommodations and protective measures. When a survivor reports an incident to UCSF or seeks accommodations and protective measures, his or her privacy will be respected to the full extent possible. Reports and/or requests for accommodations and protective measures will be shared with only those members of the University community with a need to know.

A report to the police/law enforcement may create a public record.

The police are required to notify a survivor that his or her name will become a matter of public record unless confidentiality is requested. (Cal. Penal Code § 293; Cal. Gov. Code § 6254(f)) If a survivor requests that his or her identity be kept confidential, their name will not become a matter of public record, and the police will not report his or her identity to anyone else at the University, including the Title IX Officer. UCSF Police, however, will report the facts of the incident to the Title IX Officer, without revealing the survivor’s identifying information.

UCSF is required by the Clery Act to report certain types of crimes, including sexual assaults, in statistical reports. Pursuant to the Clery Act, UCSF will report the type of incident that occurred in the Annual Security Report and Daily Crime Log, but no names or personally identifying information will be revealed.

Mandatory Reporting

You should be aware that some disclosures to UCSF faculty or employees (including student employees) will result in a report to the UCSF Office for the Prevention of Harassment and Discrimination/Title IX.

Per the UC Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy, any University employee who is not a Confidential Resource and who learns, in the course of employment, information that a student (undergraduate, graduate, or professional) has suffered sexual violence, sexual harassment or other prohibited conduct, must promptly notify the Title IX Officer or designee. This includes student employees, when disclosures are made to them in their capacities as employees.

If any of the following people learn, in the course of employment, that any other person affiliated with the
University may have experienced prohibited conduct, they must promptly notify the Title IX Officer or designee: Campus Police; Human Resources Administrators, Academic Personnel Administrators, and Title IX Professionals; Managers and Supervisors including Deans, Department Chairs, and Directors of Organized Research Units; Faculty members.

UCSF Procedures for Responding to Reports of Sexual Violence

- The University will provide written notification to students and employees regarding resources/services, on campus, off campus or both, to include medical services, legal assistance, victim advocacy, counseling & mental health, student financial aid, and visa and immigration assistance.

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

- Written notification will also be provided regarding protective measures and the persons’ rights and options. This document may be found at the following link: police.ucsf.edu/system/files/ucsf_rights_options_resources_web.pdf

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

- Requests for any of these services or accommodations should be made to the Title IX Officer or the Confidential CARE Advocate.

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

Sexual Violence Prevention Programs and Resources

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

- Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and

- Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

UCSF’s programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students and employees that:

- Identifies sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking as prohibited conduct.

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

- Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of California and under University policy.

- Provides a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

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

- Provides an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.
**New Student Orientations**

For UCSF students, the University makes three points of contact on the topics of sexual and gender-based violence and misconduct no later than the sixth week of classes. One of these points of contact consists of an in person training. After the initial training, all continuing students complete one, annual mandated training. The three points of contact are:

1. **An Email Message from the Chancellor or designee** with a link to a mandatory online training

2. **Online Mandatory Training developed for Graduate Students**

3. **In person presentation by the UCSF Confidential CARE Advocate at all New Student Orientations**

Training topics covered include: definitions of interpersonal violence and stalking, social norms—attitudes and beliefs that normalize violence, bystander intervention (including warning signs), trauma informed response, resources, and reporting rights and options. Upon request, the Confidential CARE Advocate is available to provide additional training, education, and informational sessions on the topics of sexual assault, sexual violence, stalking and gender based violence.

**New Employee/Faculty Orientations**

New employees are provided with information about UCSF’s sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking policies during their new hire orientations. Following orientation, they are encouraged to attend the University’s online Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) training, which provides valuable information about sexual violence, domestic/dating violence and stalking. Additionally, new faculty, managers, supervisors and other designated management or supervisorial-level employees are required to complete the University’s two-hour, online Sexual Harassment Prevention Training module. This module provides information about sexual harassment, sexual violence, domestic/dating violence and stalking.

**Ongoing Awareness and Education Programs**

Ongoing awareness and educational programs and trainings are sponsored by the University’s Confidential CARE Advocate, the Office for the Prevention of Harassment and Discrimination, and UCSFPD. These programs and trainings focus on a range of topics, including understanding consent, social norms, information regarding survivors’ rights on campus, bystander intervention, trauma informed response and recognizing and preventing sexual harassment, sexual violence, domestic/dating violence and stalking.

All members of the University community (students and employees) are regularly encouraged to attend the University’s online Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) training. Notices concerning the availability of this training are sent out on an annual basis.

University employees (staff, managers, supervisors and faculty) are encouraged to attend interactive, in-person sexual harassment prevention training. These trainings are offered several times throughout the year. Faculty, managers, supervisors and other designated management or supervisorial-level employees are required to attend the University’s online Sexual Harassment Prevention Training every other year, as long as they remain employed at the University. In place of the two-hour on-line training, they may choose to attend a two-hour, interactive in-person training.

The University also sometimes requires students, employees, and faculty to attend interactive, in-person sexual harassment prevention training. This often occurs in response to allegations or complaints of sexual harassment, sexual violence, domestic/dating violence and/or stalking.

The UCSF Police Department offers Rape Aggression Defense System (R.A.D.) training, which is open to both female and male identified members of the University community (employees, faculty and students). RAD is a comprehensive, 12-hour program that teaches students realistic self-defense tactics and techniques. It begins with awareness, prevention, risk reduction and avoidance, and progresses to hands-on defense training. This training is offered several times throughout the year.

Additionally, the University participates in and hosts a number of events honoring Sexual Assault Awareness Month. During these events the Confidential CARE Advocate and other University representatives provide information and resources regarding sexual harassment, sexual violence, dating/domestic violence and stalking.

**Advocacy Response Services**

The University’s Confidential CARE Advocate provides support and advocacy services to survivors of sexual assault, sexual harassment, domestic/dating violence, stalking and invasion of sexual privacy. The Confidential CARE Advocate is available to members of the University community 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
Sexual Violence Resources

On Campus

Confidential CARE Advocate
500 Parnassus Avenue, Millberry Union East, Room 233
(415) 502-8802
careadvocate.ucsf.edu

Student Life
500 Parnassus Avenue, MU100
550 16th Street, MH 1300
(415) 502-1484
studentlife.ucsf.edu

Student Health & Counseling Services
500 Parnassus Avenue, Millberry Union, Level P8, MUH-005
1675 Owens Street, 3rd Floor, Suite 330
(415) 476-1281
studenthealth.ucsf.edu

UCSF Police Department
654 Minnesota Street, Suite 180
(415) 476-1414
police.ucsf.edu

Office for the Prevention of Harassment and Discrimination
3333 California Street, Suite S16
(415) 502-3400
ophd.ucsf.edu

Title IX Officer
3333 California Street, Suite S16
(415) 502-3400
https://sexualviolence.ucsf.edu

Multicultural Resource Center
500 Parnassus Avenue, MU108
(415) 502-1911
mrc.ucsf.edu

Faculty Staff Assistance Program
3333 California Street, Suite 293
1855 Folsom Street, Suite 500H
(415) 476-8279
ucsfhr.ucsf.edu/index.phpassist

Student Disability Services
500 Parnassus Avenue, MU100
(415) 476-6595
sds.ucsf.edu

Office of Legal Affairs
745 Parnassus Avenue
(415) 476-5003
legal.ucsf.edu

Off Campus

San Francisco Police Department
1245 3rd Street | (415) 553-8090
sanfranciscopolice.org

Zuckerberg San Francisco General Sheriff’s Patrol
1001 Potrero Avenue | (415) 206-8063
www.sfsheriff.com

San Francisco Counseling Center
1801 Bush Street, Suite 215 | (415) 440-0500
www.sfccounselingcenter.com

San Francisco Women Against Rape Crisis Center and Counseling
3543 18th Street, #7 | 24-hour hotline: (415) 647-RAPE (7273)
www.sfwar.org

San Francisco Trauma Recovery Center
2727 Mariposa Street, Suite 100 | (415) 437-3000
traumarecoverycenter.org

W.O.M.A.N. Inc., Domestic Violence Services
26 Boardman Place | 24-hour hotline: (877) 384-3578
www.womaninc.org

YWCA Advocacy Group
940 Powell Street | (415) 397-6886
www.ywcasf-marin.org

San Francisco Superior Court Hall of Justice
850 Bryant Street | (415) 551-0651
www.sfsuperiorcourt.org

San Francisco District Attorney Victim Services
850 Bryant Street, Room 320 | (415) 553-9044
sfdistrictattorney.org/victim-services

San Francisco Bay Area Legal Aid
1800 Market Street, 3rd Floor | (415) 982-1300
baylegal.org

Other resources available to persons experiencing sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, include:

Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network
www.rainn.org

Department of Justice
www.justice.gov/ovw/sexual-assault

Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights
www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html
How to Prevent Domestic Violence

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

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

You can contact the Confidential CARE Advocate at (415) 502-8802 or contact the National Domestic Violence Hotline at (800) 799-SAFE (799-7233) to be referred directly to help in your community, including emergency services and shelters. UCSFPD is empowered to take action based on available evidence if you would like assistance in this matter.

Remember – there is never an excuse for domestic violence.

How to Be an Active Bystander

Bystanders can play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are “individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it.”

UCSF wants to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. You may not always know what to do even if you want to help. Below is a list of some ways to be an active bystander. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 9-1-1 or on UCSF property dial (415) 476-6911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

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


5 Bystander intervention strategies adapted from Stanford University’s Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse
Risk Reduction

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

- Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- Walk with purpose. Even if you don’t know where you are going, act like you do.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn’t the best place to be.
- Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cab money.
- Don’t allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don’t trust or someone you don’t know.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
- Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 9-1-1 in most areas of the U.S.). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
- If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:
  
  **Remember that being in this situation is not your fault.** You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
  
  **Be true to yourself.** Don’t feel obligated to do anything you don’t want to do. “I don’t want to” is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
  
  **Have a code word** with your friends or family so that if you don’t feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
  
  **Lie.** If you don’t want to hurt the person’s feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
  
  **Try to think of an escape route.** How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
  
  **If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.**
The University will apply appropriate disciplinary procedures to those who violate the University’s Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment policy. Sexual harassment and sexual violence are violations of state and federal law, University policy, the Faculty Code of Conduct, staff personnel policies, collective bargaining agreements and student policies. Whether or not criminal charges are filed, the University or an individual may file a complaint under the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment policy alleging a violation. Individuals should report complaints regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or any other violations of the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment policy alleging a violation. The Title IX Officer will also inform the complainant of the range of possible outcomes of the report, including supportive and remedial measures and disciplinary actions, the procedures leading to such outcomes, and their right to make a formal complaint.

The procedures set forth below are intended to afford a prompt response to charges of sexual misconduct, to maintain confidentiality and fairness consistent with applicable legal requirements, and to impose appropriate sanctions on violators of this policy. (See also: policies.ucsf.edu/policy/150-13)

Initial Investigation Procedures

Upon receiving a report of alleged sexual violence and/or sexual harassment (including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking), the Title IX Officer will determine, consistent with the University’s policy on Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment, whether a formal investigation should be initiated or if alternative/early resolution is an option. The Title IX Officer will make an immediate assessment of the health and safety of the complainant and the campus community, determine and oversee measures that are immediately necessary, and provide the complainant a written explanation of rights and reporting options, and available campus and community resources. The Title IX Officer will also inform the complainant of the range of possible outcomes of the report, including supportive and remedial measures and disciplinary actions, the procedures leading to such outcomes, and their right to make a formal complaint.

For complainants who do not want to participate in an investigation, or request that the University not move forward with an investigation, the University will strive to honor the stated wishes of the complainant, but there may be circumstances in which the University may need to move forward against the complainant’s wishes. This includes situations where there is an ongoing threat to the University, a pattern of alleged conduct toward multiple people by the same respondent that creates a hostile environment, or allegations of prohibited conduct in the public realm.

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

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

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

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

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

9 Alternative resolution is not available when the complainant is a student and the respondent is an employee.
Alternative Resolution may include, among other responses:
- separating the parties;
- providing for safety;
- referring the parties to counseling;
- mediation (except in cases of sexual violence);
- referral for disciplinary action;
- an agreement between the parties;
- conducting targeted preventive educational and training programs; and
- conducting a follow-up review to ensure that the resolution has been carried out effectively.

Protecting the Confidentiality of the Victim

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

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

The University does not publish the name of crime victims nor list identifiable information regarding victims in the UCSFPD Daily Crime Log. Victims may request that directory information on file be removed from UCSF controlled public sources by contacting the Title IX Officer, Information Technology Services (ITS), Human Resources or the respective dean’s office.

Protective Measures

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

Protective measures may be requested through the Title IX office, but may also be initiated through the UCSF Confidential CARE Advocate, appropriate dean or supervisor. Interim measures are available, as appropriate, regardless of whether a complainant seeks an investigation, formal resolution, or disciplinary action. For more information regarding supportive and remedial measures, see Appendix III of the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment policy.

Formal Investigation and DOE Grievance Procedures in Cases of Alleged Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

The University’s disciplinary process requires a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process, transparent to the complainant and the respondent. The investigation shall be completed promptly, typically within 60 to 90 business days of notifying the parties in writing of the charges, unless extended by the Title IX Officer for good cause followed by written notice to the complainant and respondent of the reason for the extension and the projected new timeline.

The parties may be advised of the private and sensitive nature of the allegations, personnel and student discipline, and other matters that arise, but cannot be restricted from discussing the allegations or gathering evidence (provided their conduct is not retaliation) or from further disclosing information.

10 Applicable law requires that, when taking such steps to separate the complainant and the respondent, the University must minimize the burden on the complainant and thus should not, as a matter of course, remove the complainant from his or her job, classes or housing while allowing the respondent to remain.
Burden of Proof

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

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

1. The complainant and the respondent are entitled to the same opportunity to have others present during a disciplinary hearing;

2. Both the complainant and the respondent will be informed of the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding brought alleging a sex offense, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking;

3. The University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a person who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph;

4. The complainant and the respondent each have the opportunity to attend a hearing before a properly trained hearing board that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability;

5. Hearing board members and investigators are trained annually on the issues related to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and are instructed how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victim and promotes accountability;[11]

6. The complainant and the respondent will have timely notice for meetings at which the complainant or respondent, or both, may be present;

7. UCSF will allow for timely access to the complainant, the respondent and appropriate officials, to any information that will be used after the fact-finding investigation but during formal and informal disciplinary meeting and hearings;

8. UCSF’s disciplinary procedures will not be conducted by officials who have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or the respondent;

9. UCSF provides the complainant and respondent the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding. The complainant and the respondent each have the opportunity to be advised by a personal advisor of their choice, at their expense, at any stage of the process and to be accompanied by that advisor at any meeting or proceeding. An advisor may be any person, except another party or potential witness. UCSF cannot limit the choice of an advisor, but may restrict the extent and manner of the advisor’s participation in the proceedings as long as the restrictions apply equally to the complainants and respondents. At the beginning of any resolution process, the Title IX Officer will inform parties of the University’s rules of conduct during the process, and potential consequences if an advisor does not meet those standards, including disqualification from further services as the advisor.

10. A conduct decision is based on the preponderance of evidence standard, i.e. “more likely than not to have occurred” standard. In other words, the conduct process asks: “is it more likely than not that the accused person violated the University’s policy?”;

11. The complainant and the respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing of the result[12] of any disciplinary proceeding, as well as any changes to those results or disciplinary actions prior to the time that such results become final. The writing will state how evidence was weighed and how the standard of evidence was applied; and

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

[12] Result is defined as any initial, interim and final decision made by the University and will include any sanctions imposed.
12. The rights of the complainant and respondent to appeal the outcome are listed in the Conduct Process sections below for students, faculty and staff. The complainant and respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing, of any change to the result prior to the time that it becomes final, and of the final result after the appeal is resolved.

The Title IX Officer will begin a DOE Grievance Process when they determine it is necessary per the policy outlined below. The Title IX Officer will begin a Formal Investigation when they decide not to close a report after their initial assessment, the alleged conduct is not DOE-covered conduct, and either (i) alternative resolution and other inquiry are not appropriate, or (ii) the parties do not agree to participate in alternative resolution or it ends before they agree on terms.

Department of Education (DOE) – Covered Conduct

Summary: Per the federal Title IX regulations effective August 14, 2020 (DOE Regulations), the University cannot discipline a respondent for DOE-Covered Conduct unless it follows the DOE Grievance Process. The DOE Grievance Process is triggered only by a DOE Formal Complaint that alleges DOE-Covered Conduct. Only a qualified complainant (Section A.1, below) or the Title IX Officer (Section A.4, next page) can make a DOE Formal Complaint. Instead of a DOE Grievance Process, the Title IX Officer could in some cases potentially open an Alternative Resolution in response to such a complaint. The DOE Grievance Process and Alternative Resolution are described in Section V.A.5 of the University policy on Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment (the Policy).

When allegations of DOE-Covered Conduct in a DOE Formal Complaint and allegations of other Prohibited Conduct or of violations of other University policies arise out of the same facts or circumstances, then the University will address all allegations together through either the DOE Grievance Process procedures or Alternative Resolution.

When allegations do not include DOE-Covered Conduct, then the Title IX Officer will determine whether to open a different Resolution Process per the Initial Assessment process in Section V.A.3 of the Policy.

To ensure the University provides a DOE Grievance Process when (and only when) required, and otherwise complies with the DOE Regulations, the Title IX Officer will follow the Initial Assessment process outlined in Section A upon receiving a report. The Title IX Officer will document their decision-making per written guidelines issued by the Systemwide Title IX Office.

Process:

A. INITIAL ASSESSMENT

The Title IX Officer will assess the report to determine whether to open a DOE Grievance Process, Alternative Resolution, or other Resolution Process.

1. Formal Complaint from a Qualified complainant. The Title IX Officer will first determine whether they received a DOE Formal Complaint from a qualified complainant. To be such, the report must: allege conduct that occurred on or after August 14, 2020;
   - be in writing;
   - be made by the person who allegedly experienced the harassment, and not by a third party;
   - be made by a person qualified to make it under the DOE Regulations, meaning someone participating or attempting to participate in a University program or activity;
   - be against an identified respondent;
   - request an investigation; and
   - allege DOE Sex-Based Misconduct, as defined in Section B (DOE-Covered Conduct, below).

   Yes DOE Formal Complaint: If the report is a DOE Formal Complaint from a qualified complainant, the Title IX Officer must next determine whether they are required to “dismiss” it (Required Dismissal of Formal Complaint, below).

   No DOE Formal Complaint: If the report is not a DOE Formal Complaint from a qualified complainant, the Title IX Officer must still determine whether the alleged conduct is DOE-Covered Conduct (DOE-Covered Conduct, below); if it is, the Title IX Officer may need to themselves “sign” a DOE Formal Complaint (Decision to Close or Open, page 34). Note: Before signing themselves, the Title IX Officer will inform a qualified complainant of how to make a DOE Formal Complaint, and give them that opportunity.

   2. Required Dismissal of Formal Complaint. If the report is a DOE Formal Complaint from a qualified complainant, the Title IX Officer will next determine whether they must “dismiss” the complaint or any of its allegations. They must “dismiss” the complaint if the conduct, even if true, is not DOE-Covered Conduct, as defined in Section B (DOE-Covered Conduct, below).
This “dismissal” is required by the DOE regulations, and means the Title IX Officer will no longer consider the allegations DOE-Covered Conduct. It does not necessarily mean the Title IX Officer will close the matter. Rather, the Title IX Officer will decide whether and how to continue resolution of the dismissed allegations, as explained in Section C, below.

No Dismissal: If dismissal is not required, the Title IX Officer will begin either a DOE Grievance Process or Alternative Resolution.

Yes Dismissal: If dismissal is required, the Title IX Officer will “dismiss” the complaint per Section C (Required Dismissal of Formal Complaint, below).

3. DOE-Covered Conduct. If the report is not a DOE Formal Complaint from a qualified complainant, the Title IX Officer will determine whether the report is nonetheless of DOE-Covered Conduct, as defined in Section B (DOE-Covered Conduct, below).

No DOE-Covered Conduct: If the conduct is not DOE-Covered Conduct, this is the end of the DOE process. The Title IX Officer will continue their assessment under Section V.A.3 of the Policy and decide whether to open a different Resolution Process.

Yes DOE-Covered Conduct: If the conduct is DOE-Covered Conduct, the Title IX Officer will decide whether to close the matter or, instead, open a DOE Grievance Process, Alternative Resolution, or Other Inquiry (Decision to Close or Open, below).

4. Decision to Close or Open. If the Title IX Officer did not receive a DOE Formal Complaint from a qualified complainant, yet the alleged conduct is DOE-Covered Conduct, then they must either:
   ■ close the matter,
   ■ “sign” a DOE Formal Complaint themselves and open either a DOE Grievance Process or Alternative Resolution, or
   ■ open an Other Inquiry (if it applies).

   Decision to Close: The Title IX Officer may decide to close the matter when, for example, the complainant does not want an investigation and the Title IX Officer determines one is not necessary.

   Decision to Sign: The Title IX Officer may decide to sign a DOE Formal Complaint themselves when, for example:
   ■ the complainant does want an investigation, but is not qualified to make a DOE Formal complaint themselves because they are not participating or attempting to participate in a University program or activity (for example, they are a former employee or student, or third party)
   ■ the complainant’s identity is unknown (for example, when the complainant reported anonymously or a third-party report did not identify the complainant)

Decision to Open Other Inquiry. The Title IX Officer may decide to open an Other Inquiry when the University cannot discipline the respondent—for example, when the respondent is not an employee or a student.

Complainant Rights. If the Title IX Officer signs the DOE Formal Complaint, they will notify the person who allegedly experienced the conduct, if known, who will be and have all rights of a complainant in the Resolution Process.

B. DOE-COVERED CONDUCT

Conduct is DOE-Covered Conduct if all of the below are true:

1. Date: The alleged conduct occurred on or after August 14, 2020.

2. Territoriality. The complainant was in the United States when the conduct allegedly occurred.

3. Program or Activity. The conduct occurred in a University program or activity, meaning the location was either:
   ■ on-campus, or
   ■ off-campus, and the conduct occurred:
     ■ in the context of University operations;
     ■ at a location, event or circumstance over which the University exercised substantial control over the respondent and the context in which the conduct occurred; or
     ■ at a building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the University.

4. DOE Sex-Based Misconduct. The alleged conduct is DOE Sex-Based Misconduct, meaning it is any of the following:
   a. conduct by an employee that meets the definition of Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment in Section II of the Policy;
   b. unwelcome sexual or other sex-based conduct (as defined in Section II of the Policy) that a reasonable person would determine is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denied the complainant equal access to the University’s programs or activities;
c. conduct that meets the definition of Sexual Assault-Penetration;

d. intentionally touching complainant’s intimate body part (genitals, anus, groin, breast, or buttocks) without the complainant’s consent (as defined in Section II of the Policy);

e. conduct that meets the definition of Relationship Violence in Section II of the Policy;

f. conduct that meets the definition of Stalking in Section II of the Policy;

g. sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 18; or

h. conduct that meets the definition of Invasion of Sexual Privacy in Section II of the Policy, and that a reasonable person would determine was so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denied the complainant equal access to the University’s programs or activities.

C. REQUIRED DISMISSAL OF ALLEGATIONS.

The Title IX Officer must “dismiss” allegations in a DOE Formal Complaint if:

- they determine during the Initial Assessment that the alleged conduct, even if true, is not DOE-Covered Conduct, as defined in Section B (DOE-Covered Conduct, below), or
- they determine during the investigation that the alleged conduct, even if true, did not occur in a University program or activity or that the complainant was not in the United States at the time of the alleged conduct.

1. Significance of Dismissal. As noted above, “dismissal” means the Title IX Officer will no longer consider the allegations DOE-Covered Conduct. It does not necessarily mean the Title IX Officer will close the matter. Rather, the Title IX Officer will decide whether and how to continue resolution of the dismissed allegations.

If as a result of dismissal there are no allegations of DOE-Covered Conduct, then any further investigation will be as Formal Investigation (see Section V.A.5 of the Policy).

If after the dismissal there are still other allegations of DOE-Covered Conduct, then the Title IX Officer will continue following the procedures in the DOE Grievance Process for all allegations, per Section D.2 (Consolidation of DOE-Covered Conduct Allegations with other Prohibited Conduct Allegations); that is, the Title IX Officer will notify the parties that the dismissed allegations are not covered by the DOE Regulations, but will still process all allegations under the DOE Grievance Process for clarity and consistency.

If the matter is in Alternative Resolution, the Title IX Officer may continue with that process, but will notify the parties which allegations were dismissed and which (if any) continue to be considered DOE-Covered Conduct.

2. Notice of Dismissal. If the Title IX Officer is required to “dismiss” allegations from a DOE Formal Complaint, they will notify the parties in writing:

- of the allegations dismissed and the reasons;

- whether they will continue resolution of the dismissed allegations and, if so, under what Resolution Process;

- that the parties can appeal the dismissal on the grounds listed below;

- that the parties will be notified in writing if the other party appeals;

- that the parties will have equal rights during any appeal process, including the opportunity to submit a written statement in support of, or challenging, the dismissal;

- that a written decision on the appeal and the rationale will be issued simultaneously to both parties;

- contact information for the appeal officer; and

- that this Policy prohibits Retaliation.

3. Grounds for Appeal of Dismissal. The appeal should identify the reason the party is challenging the dismissal on one or more of the available grounds:

- there was procedural error that affected the decision to dismiss; procedural error refers to alleged deviations from University policy, and not challenges to policies or procedures themselves;

- there is new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the decision to dismiss that could affect the decision; or

- the Title IX Officer or investigator had a conflict of interest or bias that affected the decision.

4. Commencing an Appeal of Dismissal. An appeal must be submitted to the appeal officer within 5 business days after notice of dismissal. The appeal must identify the grounds for appeal and contain specific arguments supporting each ground. The appeal officer will notify the other party of the appeal and that the other party can submit a written statement in response to the appeal, within three business days.

5. Standards for Deliberation. The appeal officer will decide whether the appealing party has proven the asserted grounds for appeal. They will consider the notice of dismissal, the appeal statements of the parties, and any additional information from the Title IX Officer.
6. **Decision by Appeal Officer.** The appeal officer may:

   a. uphold the dismissal;
   
   b. overturn the dismissal; or
   
   c. in appeals alleging new evidence, send the case back to the Title IX Officer with a request to determine whether the new evidence affects the dismissal and report back to the appeal officer.

7. **Notice of Decision.** Within 10 business days of receiving the appeal, the appeal officer will provide their written decision to the parties and the Title IX Officer, to include:

   a. a statement of the grounds identified on appeal;
   
   b. a summary of the information considered by the appeal officer; and
   
   c. the decision of the appeal officer and the rationale for the decision.

**D. CASE CONSOLIDATION**

The following provisions apply when the University opens a DOE Grievance Process.

1. **Consolidation of DOE Formal Complaints.** The Title IX Officer may consolidate allegations of DOE-Covered Conduct against multiple respondents, by multiple complainants, or by one party against the other party, when the allegations arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

2. **Consolidation of DOE-Covered Conduct Allegations with other Prohibited Conduct Allegations.** When allegations of DOE-Covered Conduct and allegations of other Prohibited Conduct or of violations of other University policies arise from the same facts or circumstances, the Title IX Officer will process all allegations under the DOE Grievance Process procedures for clarity and consistency. The Title IX Officer will clearly document and inform the parties of which allegations are and are not DOE-Covered Conduct.

**Student Conduct Process**

The University’s procedures for resolving complaints of sexual violence and sexual harassment where the respondent is a student, including the discipline of students found in violation of University policy, are described in the **UCSF Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline.** See: studentlife.ucsf.edu/student-conduct-and-discipline.

When a formal investigation is deemed appropriate for cases involving reports of sexual violence or sexual harassment, UCSF shall implement the procedures set forth in PACAOS Appendix E: Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Student Adjudication Framework, policy.ucop.edu/
Administration of Student Discipline

A. STUDENT RIGHTS

1. Students charged with alleged policy violation(s) are entitled to a notification of the allegations and alleged policy violation(s).

2. A student may choose not to participate (i.e. not providing written or verbal information) in the resolution of their alleged violation(s). In this situation, the disciplinary process will proceed to a resolution without the participation of the student.

3. If a student chooses not to participate during the entire proceeding then no inference will be drawn from the decision of the student. The University will reach a decision and conclusions based on the information available.

The University may, however, draw adverse inferences when a student selectively participates in the Administrative Disciplinary Resolution process, such as choosing to answer some but not all questions posed, or choosing to provide a statement only after reviewing the other information gathered. The Student Conduct Officer (or designee) may consider the selective participation in evaluating the student’s credibility.

4. The failure by the student to appear or respond to any parts of the proceedings by the stated deadlines will not be cause to delay, cancel, postpone, or reschedule, unless for good cause shown and approved by the Student Conduct Officer (or designee).

5. A student has the right to an advisor and a support person of their choosing, pursuant to terms outlined in Section VI.G.

6. A student may elect to have their case resolved through a Formal Disciplinary Hearing Process and upon election, the student will be provided the procedural process outlined in Section VIII.C.1.

B. COMMUNICATION

At all stages of the process, all written communications with the student, including responses and submissions outlined in these procedures, will be via UCSF email unless other arrangements have been made for the student with the prior written approval of the Student Conduct Officer (or designee). It is the responsibility of the student to inform the University of any issues or interruptions of their UCSF email service.

C. CONSULTATION

The Student Conduct Officer (or designee) may consult with any appropriate University officials at all stages of the process. It is important to note that the consultation with the student’s Dean (or designee) may trigger reporting obligations under the requirements and policies of the individual School or the Graduate Division.

D. STANDARD OF PROOF

The standard of proof at all stages of the Administrative Disciplinary Resolution and Formal Disciplinary Hearing Process, is preponderance of the evidence (i.e. more likely than not).

E. INTERIM MEASURES

The University will consider and take interim measures as appropriate to ensure the safety and well-being of its students. Interim measures may include, but are not limited to, the following: University directives, holds on University records, and Interim Suspension (Section X.G). Interim measures may be evaluated at any time, including to ensure that the measures are restrictive only to the minimum extent necessary.

F. TIMELINE

All deadlines contained in these procedures may be extended by the University, based on the totality of the circumstances and for good cause shown and documented.

G. ADVISOR AND SUPPORT PERSON

At all stages of this process, the student has the right to an Advisor and a Support Person of their choosing. The Advisor and/or the Support Person may be any person (including an advocate, attorney, friend, or parent) who is not otherwise a party or a witness involved in this process. The Advisors primary role is to provide guidance through the process. The Support Person's primary role is to provide emotional support. The Advisor and the Support Person may not speak on behalf of a student or otherwise disrupt any meetings or proceedings in any manner. The University reserves the right to exclude an Advisor or Support Person who does not abide by these procedures.
H. CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC
All stages of the process are closed to the public. The reporting party, responding student, support persons, advisors (including attorneys), and witnesses are not permitted to record any stage of the process.

Incident Report
Upon learning of an incident report, the Student Conduct Officer (or designee) will review the information submitted in consultation with the responding student’s Dean (or designee) and any appropriate University officials to determine the appropriate method of resolution.

A. FILING A COMPLAINT
Any person may submit a written incident report of alleged policy violation(s) of the Grounds for Discipline 102.02 to 102.25, and 102.27 to the Student Conduct Officer (or designee). Incident reports must be submitted within sixty (60) days of the date the reporting party knew or should reasonably have known of the alleged violation.

Exceptions to deadlines for reporting misconduct include, but are not limited to:

1. Reports involving alleged physical abuse.
2. Reports where the law or an external agency requires that information be withheld.
3. Reports in which the law or other policy provides for a longer reporting period.
4. Reports in which the reporting party provides proof of hardship or justifiable excuse for the delay. The Student Conduct Officer (or designee) has discretion whether to grant an exception taking into consideration the impact of the delay in reporting upon the responding student, including availability of witnesses or evidence.

B. INCIDENT REPORT INFORMATION
A report should include the following information:

1. Name and contact information of reporting party.
2. Approximate date of alleged violation.
3. Brief description of alleged misconduct. The report may include the names and contact information of any witnesses, if any, and copies of any supporting documentation, if any.

C. FACTORS TO CONSIDER
In determining the appropriate resolution, several factors may be taken into account, including but not limited to:

1. The alleged policy violation(s) would not be a first offense;
2. Multiple policy violations in connection with the incident;
3. Presence of weapons, use of force, violence, physical injury; or
4. The alleged policy violation(s) could result in a notation of suspension or dismissal in the student’s transcript.

At any point during the process, as new or additional information becomes available the University will reevaluate the most appropriate response. If a written notice of alleged violation was sent out to the student, the notice may be amended. Amendments may include additional alleged policy violation(s) under the Grounds for Discipline 102.02 to 102.25, and 102.27, as well as the corresponding range of potential sanctions. Referrals may be made to the appropriate officials for other violations.

Methods of Resolution
Incident reports may be resolved through an Alternative Resolution, Administrative Disciplinary Resolution, or Formal Disciplinary Hearing Process.

A. ALTERNATIVE RESOLUTION
Alternative Resolution may be used to resolve incidents that do not involve the filing of allegations and alleged policy violation(s) against a student. See factors to consider in Section VII.C. This process is not considered a formal disciplinary process.

1. Alternative Resolution Meeting: The student will be invited to meet with the Student Conduct Officer (or designee) to discuss what happened and the student’s options for an Alternative Resolution such as mediation, facilitated dialogue, restorative justice conference, etc. The student has five (5) business days from the date of the notice to contact the Student Conduct Officer (or designee) to schedule a meeting.

If the responding student requests a Formal Disciplinary Hearing Process or if the matter is not resolved through an Alternative Resolution, the incident will be resolved in a Formal Disciplinary Hearing.

2. Agreement of Resolution: The goal of the Alternative Resolution meeting(s) is for the responding student to acknowledge responsibility as appropriate, identify harm and obligations, and develop a restorative plan agreed upon by the person responsible and the impacted parties, if applicable. The student will be informed in writing and during the meeting that upon accepting the Agreement of
Resolution, a student waives the right to a Formal Disciplinary Hearing and any further appeal.

Responsibility for monitoring compliance with the Agreement of Resolution rests with those who signed it, with the full understanding that if the agreed upon restorative plan is not completed by the deadline, disciplinary sanctions may be imposed. Allegations of repeated behavior will be subject to Administrative Disciplinary Resolution. Records of Alternative Resolutions will be maintained as a non-disciplinary record.

B. ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINARY RESOLUTION
Upon review of the factors to consider outlined in Section VII.C, the Student Conduct Officer (or designee) may determine to resolve the matter through Administrative Disciplinary Resolution.

1. Administrative Disciplinary Resolution: Administrative Disciplinary Resolution is a process between a Student Conduct Officer (or designee) and the responding student, in which they meet to discuss the incident, hear and receive the student’s information and perspective, meet with applicable witnesses, discuss the student’s responsibility for the alleged violation(s), and if the student accepts responsibility, assign fair and appropriate sanctions.

2. Notice of Alleged Policy Violation: If the Student Conduct Officer (or designee) determines to resolve the matter through Administrative Disciplinary Resolution a written notice will be sent to the student.

The written notice of alleged violation will include the following:

   a) A brief summary of the allegations and alleged policy violation(s), the identities of the parties involved, including wherever possible, the date, time and location of the reported incident along with the corresponding range of potential sanction(s);
   
   b) The purpose of the Administrative Disciplinary Resolution meeting;
   
   c) A statement that the decision will be based on a preponderance of the evidence standard (i.e. more likely than not);
   
   d) A summary of the process;
   
   e) A summary of student rights and responsibilities; and
   
   f) A list of campus resources to help them navigate the process. A list of resources can be found at the Student Success website at success.ucsf.edu.

3. Law Enforcement: When a law enforcement agency is conducting its own investigation, the Student Conduct Officer (or designee) may coordinate with the law enforcement investigation. At the request of law enforcement, the Administrative Disciplinary Resolution process may be delayed as needed to meet any specific needs of the criminal investigation.

4. Student Response to the Notice of Alleged Violation: The student has five (5) business days from the date of the notice of alleged violation to contact the Student Conduct Officer (or designee) to schedule a meeting.

If the student does not schedule an Administrative Disciplinary Resolution meeting, the Student Conduct Officer (or designee) will determine the student’s responsibility for the alleged policy violation(s) and assign disciplinary sanctions based on the information in their possession without the student’s participation.

5. Information and Witnesses: The Student Conduct Officer (or designee) will meet separately with the student and witnesses who may have relevant information, and will gather other available and relevant information. The Student Conduct Officer (or designee) may follow up with the student as needed to clarify any inconsistencies or new information gathered. The University recognizes it cannot compel any individual to participate as a witness. However, witnesses are encouraged to participate.

The Student Conduct Officer (or designee) may determine and weigh the relevance of any witness or other information to the allegations and may exclude certain types of information that it determines is irrelevant or immaterial. In general, the Student Conduct Officer (or designee):

   a) Will consider direct observations and reasonable inferences from the facts.
   
   b) Will not consider statements of personal opinion as to anyone’s general reputation or any character trait.
   
   c) May consider prior or subsequent conduct of the student in determining pattern, knowledge, intent, motive, or absence of mistake.

6. Notice of Administrative Disciplinary Resolution Decision: Upon completion of the Administrative Disciplinary Resolution process, the Student Conduct Officer (or designee) will send the student a written notice of the decision.
The written notice of decision will include the following:

a) A statement of the determinations as to whether the charges have been substantiated based upon the preponderance of evidence;

b) A description of any policies that have been violated, and if so, a description of the sanctions, including a description of new or continuing interim measures, if applicable;

c) The rationale for the determinations and the assigned sanctions.

7. Student Response to the Notice of Decision: The student has ten (10) business days from the date of the notice of Administrative Disciplinary Resolution decision to contact the Student Conduct Officer (or designee) to submit their response.

a) Accept Responsibility and Sanction – The student accepts responsibility and the disciplinary sanction. Upon accepting the Administrative Disciplinary Resolution decision, the student waives the right to a Formal Disciplinary Hearing Process and any further appeal.

b) Requests for a Sanction Review – If the student accepts responsibility but does not agree with the proposed disciplinary sanction of Suspension or Dismissal, the student may request that the Hearing Body determine the appropriate sanction, on the grounds that the sanction assigned is disproportionate to the policy violation. Upon pursuing a Sanction Review, the student waives the right to a Formal Disciplinary Hearing on the question of whether the alleged policy violations occurred and any further appeal. The purpose of the Sanction Review is not to revisit the question of whether the alleged policy violations occurred, but to consider appropriate sanctions based on the acceptance of responsibility.

c) Deny Responsibility – If the student does not accept responsibility and the disciplinary sanctions, the student may request a Formal Disciplinary Hearing Process.

C. FORMAL DISCIPLINARY HEARING PROCESS

A Formal Disciplinary Hearing Process, consistent with the University’s educational mission, is a process whereby members of our community (students, career faculty, and professional staff) receive information and make determinations of regarding whether the alleged policy violations occurred. The Formal Disciplinary Hearing Process is not a court proceeding.

1. Procedural standards: When a formal hearing is deemed to be appropriate for fact finding, the campus shall provide the following minimum procedural standards to assure the accused student a fair hearing:

a) Written notice, including a brief statement of the factual basis of the charges, the University policies or Implementing Regulations allegedly violated, and the time and place of the hearing, within a reasonable time before the hearing;

b) The opportunity for a prompt and fair hearing where the University shall bear the burden of proof, and at which the student shall have the opportunity to present documents and witnesses and to confront and cross-examine witnesses presented by the University; no inference shall be drawn from the silence of the accused;

c) A record of the hearing; an expeditious written decision based upon the preponderance of evidence, that shall be accompanied by a written summary of the findings of fact; and

d) An appeals process.

2. Sanctions and Interim Measures: If a request for formal hearing is submitted, disciplinary sanctions will not be imposed until the hearing process is completed. Interim measures, such as no contact orders, exclusions, etc. will generally remain in effect during the hearing process, but may be modified as appropriate.

3. Hearing Body Composition and Training: The Hearing Body will be composed of three individuals who may be students, career faculty, or professional staff appointed for a term by each of the Deans (or designee). Hearing Body members should be unbiased, impartial, and without any conflicts of interest with the parties involved. The Hearing Body will be trained periodically on the Formal Disciplinary Hearing process.

The student may, for good cause, submit one written challenge of the assignment of one or more particular Hearing member to the Chair of the Hearing Body within two (2) business days of learning about the composition of the Hearing Body. No written challenges will be accepted beyond this timeframe. The Chair of the Hearing Body will provide a written decision within two (2) business days of receipt of the written challenge.

a) Example of good cause: Involvement in the incident or a close personal relationship with the responding student or expected witnesses in the proceeding could, depending on the circumstances, warrant disqualification of the Hearing member.
4. **Hearing Coordinator**: The Hearing Coordinator will assist the Hearing Body on administrative and procedural aspects of the hearing. The Hearing Coordinator will not participate in deliberations and will not make recommendations to the Hearing Body regarding what decision the Hearing Body should make. The Hearing Coordinator will be trained periodic on the Formal Disciplinary Hearing process.

5. **Scheduling Formal Disciplinary Hearing**: Upon the student requesting to schedule a hearing, not less than ten (10) business days before the hearing, the Chair of the Hearing Body will send a written notice to the student informing them of the hearing date, time, location, and applicable procedures.

6. **Hearing Documents and Information**: No later than ten (10) business days before the hearing, the student will submit to the Hearing Body a statement of what facts, if any, are disputed and relevant to the determination of whether a policy violation occurred and/or sanctions, and the information they intend to present at the hearing on each issue, including all documents to be presented, the names of all requested witnesses, and a brief summary of such witnesses’ expected testimony.

   The Hearing Body will determine what disputed issues are relevant to the determination of whether a policy violation(s) occurred and/or whether the sanctions are appropriate. No later than five (5) business days prior to the hearing, the Hearing Body will notify the student and Student Conduct Officer (or designee) of the scope of the Formal Disciplinary Hearing and will receive copies of all the relevant information that will be considered at the Formal Disciplinary Hearing, including any documents that will be considered, the names of potential witnesses and a summary of the information they are expected to provide.

7. **Pre-hearing Procedures**: Prior to the hearing and/or during the hearing, the Hearing Body may:
   
   a) Exclude information and/or witness testimony that is irrelevant in light of the policy violation(s) charged, not in dispute, or unduly repetitive,
   
   b) Decide any procedural issues for the hearing, and/or
   
   c) Make any other determinations necessary to ensure an orderly, productive, timely, and fair hearing.
8. **Hearing Procedures:** In keeping with the University’s educational purposes, students and reporting parties are expected to present to the Hearing Body on their own behalf at the hearing.

   a) The written Notice of Alleged Violation and Notice of Administrative Disciplinary Resolution Decision will be entered as part of the record at the hearing.

   b) The student will have the opportunity to present the reasoning for the information they submitted.

   c) The student has the right to hear all individuals who present at the hearing and to propose questions to be asked of all individuals who present at the hearing. The student shall propose questions to be asked of all individuals who present at the hearing in accordance with the mechanism specified by the Hearing Body.

   d) The Hearing Body will determine the content and order of questioning. Whenever possible, the Chair of the Hearing Body will ask the questions as they are submitted and will not rephrase or change them. The Hearing Body may, however, exclude questions that are unduly repetitive, clearly not relevant, or unduly time consuming.

   e) The hearing will be audio recorded. The failure to record all or part of the hearing, including, but not limited to, if a recorder malfunctions, will not be grounds for invalidating the Formal Disciplinary Hearing Process.

   f) Formal rules of evidence will not apply. The Hearing Body may consider the form in which information is presented, as well as the credibility of any party or witness at the hearing, in weighing the information and reaching its decision.

9. **Standards of Deliberation:** The Hearing Body will deliberate in private and reach a decision based on a preponderance of the evidence standard. The Hearing Body shall attempt to reach consensus on a decision, but the majority shall make the decision if consensus cannot be reached.

The Hearing Body shall take into account the record developed by the Student Conduct Officer (or designee) and the information presented at the hearing. The Hearing Body can make its own findings of fact, findings of policy violation(s), and credibility determinations based on all of the information before it.

10. **Notice of Hearing Decision:** The Hearing Body will summarize its decision in the Notice of Hearing Decision that includes a summary of the information considered by the Hearing Body, the decision of the Hearing Body, and the rationale for the decision.

11. **Grounds for Appeal:** The student may appeal the Formal Disciplinary Hearing decision of the Hearing Body on one or more of the Grounds for Appeal. The appeal must be in writing and should identify the reason(s) why the party is challenging the outcome under one or more of the following ground(s):

   a) Factual errors in the Disciplinary Record that were not identified at the Formal Disciplinary Hearing, if such failure would have changed the Hearing Body’s decision.

   b) Failure of the Hearing Body to follow the procedure set forth in the Formal Disciplinary Hearing process, if such failure would have changed the hearing body’s decision.

12. **Appeal Process:** To appeal, the student must submit a written request for review to the Vice Chancellor of Student Academic Affairs (or designee) within five (5) business days of the Hearing Body’s issuance of the Notice of Formal Disciplinary Hearing Decision.

13. **Notice of Appeal Decision:** The Vice Chancellor of Student Academic Affairs (or designee) will decide whether the student has proven the asserted ground(s) for appeal. They may consider the information presented at the Formal Disciplinary Hearing Process and the record developed. They will not make their own factual findings, nor any witness credibility determinations. If the ground(s) for appeal are substantiated, the Vice Chancellor of Student Academic Affairs (or designee) may modify the Hearing Body’s decision.

The Vice Chancellor of Student Academic Affairs (or designee) will issue a written Notice of Appeal Decision to the student, within ten (10) business days after the request for review is received. This review is documentary in nature and there is no hearing and no in person meetings. The Vice Chancellor of Student Academic Affairs’ (or designee) decision will be final and there is no further right to appeal.

**Inspection and Review of Student Records by Students**

The disciplinary record can be made available to the student for inspection upon request pursuant PACAOS Section 130.40. It may be redacted as necessary to protect student privacy rights.

**A. DISCIPLINARY RECORD**

The disciplinary record must be retained by the Student Conduct Officer (or designee) and will consist of the:

1. **Written Notices:** The written notices to the student consists of the Notice of Alleged Violation, Notice of
Decision, Notice of Hearing Decision, Vice Chancellor of Student Academic Affairs Notice of Decision (if applicable);

2. **Documentary Information:** Information that was relied upon by the Student Conduct Officer (or designee) and Hearing Body (if applicable); and

3. **Formal Disciplinary Hearing Audio Recording:** The Formal Disciplinary Hearing will be the only audio recording. At the conclusion of the Formal Disciplinary Hearing, the student may request to schedule a time to listen to the recording. The recording may be listened to in a location specified by the Student Conduct Officer (or designee) in the presence of a designated staff member.

**B. EXPUNGING OF DISCIPLINARY RECORD**

A disciplinary record may be expunged by the Vice Chancellor of Student Academic Affairs (or designee) where there were no finding of responsibility.

To submit a request, the student must write a letter of request for their disciplinary record to be expunged, indicating their request and any explanation as to why the Vice Chancellor of Student Academic Affairs (or designee) should consider approving their request. If a student’s disciplinary record is expunged, the violation and sanctions will no longer be reported when the student has authorized a release of their disciplinary record. The Vice Chancellor of Student Academic Affairs (or designee) will issue a written decision to the student, normally within ten (10) business days after the request is received.

**C. RECORDS RETENTION**

The disciplinary record of a student found responsible of any violation of non-academic/non-professionalism policy violations (Grounds for Discipline 102.02 to 102.25, and 102.27), will normally be retained by the Student Conduct Officer (or designee) for five (5) years after the end of the academic year in which the case is closed or as otherwise required by law (whichever is longer).

The disciplinary record of a student when the sanction is dismissal or revocation of degree will normally be retained for 50 years after the end of the academic year in which the student no longer attends the University.

The disciplinary record of a student found not responsible for all non-academic/non-professionalism policy violations (Grounds for Discipline 102.02 to 102.25, and 102.27), will be normally retained for five (5) years after the end of the academic year in which the case is closed or as otherwise required by law (whichever is longer). However, such records will not be considered while determining sanctions in a subsequent case.

Records of Alternative Resolutions will be maintained as a non-disciplinary record, will normally be retained by the Student Conduct Officer (or designee) for five (5) years after the end of the academic year in which the case is closed or as otherwise required by law (whichever is longer).

Records which are subject to maintenance under the Campus Security Act (also known as the Jeanne Clery Act) will be retained for seven (7) years after the end of the academic year in which the case is closed or as otherwise required by law (whichever is longer).

It is important to note that the student’s School or the Graduate Division may have different requirements and policies regarding records retention that may result in different records retention schedule.

**Types of Student Disciplinary Action**

When a student is found in violation of University policies or campus regulations, any of the following types of student disciplinary action may be imposed. Any sanction imposed should be appropriate to the violation, taking into consideration the context and seriousness of the violation.

The following types of student Disciplinary Actions may or may not be used sequentially.

**Warning/Censure** – Written notice or reprimand to the student that a violation of specified University policies or Implementing Regulations has occurred and that continued or repeated violations of University policies or Implementing Regulations may be cause for further disciplinary action, normally in the form of Disciplinary Probation, and/or Loss of Privileges and Exclusion from Activities, Suspension, or Dismissal.

**Disciplinary Probation** – A status imposed for a specified period of time during which a student must demonstrate conduct that conforms to University standards of conduct. Conditions restricting the student’s privileges or eligibility for activities may be imposed. Misconduct during the probationary period or violation of any conditions of the probation may result in further disciplinary action, normally in the form of Suspension or Dismissal.

**Loss of Privileges and Exclusion from Activities** – Exclusion from participation in designated privileges and activities for a specified period of time. Violation of any conditions in the written Notice of Loss of Privileges and
Exclusion from Activities, or violation of University policies or Implementing Regulations during the period of the sanction may be cause for further disciplinary action, normally in the form of Probation, Suspension or Dismissal.

**Suspension** – Termination of student status for a specified period of time with reinstatement thereafter certain, provided that the student has complied with all conditions imposed as part of the suspension and provided that the student is otherwise qualified for reinstatement. Violation of the conditions of Suspension or of University policies or campus regulations during the period of Suspension may be cause for further disciplinary action, normally in the form of Dismissal.

A student may not transfer or register for courses at another campus or location of the University of California during the period of Suspension.

**Dismissal** – Termination of student status for an indefinite period. Readmission to the University shall require the specific approval of the Chancellor of the campus to which a dismissed student has applied. Readmission after dismissal may be granted only under exceptional circumstances.

**Exclusion from Areas of the Campus or from Official University Functions** – Exclusion of a student as part of a disciplinary sanction from specified areas of the campus or other University-owned, -operated, or -leased facilities, or other facilities located on University property, or from official University functions, when there is reasonable cause for the University to believe that the student’s presence there will lead to physical abuse, threats of violence, or conduct that threatens the health or safety of any person on University property or at official University functions, or other disruptive activity incompatible with the orderly operation of the campus.

**Interim Suspension** – Exclusion from classes, or from other specified activities or areas of the campus, as set forth in the Notice of Interim Suspension, before final determination of an alleged violation. A student shall be restricted only to the minimum extent necessary when there is reasonable cause to believe that the student’s participation in University activities or presence at specified areas of the campus will lead to physical abuse, threats of violence, or conduct that threatens the health or safety of any person on University property or at official University functions, or other disruptive activity incompatible with the orderly operation of the campus. A student placed on Interim Suspension shall be given prompt notice of the charges, the duration of the Interim Suspension, and the opportunity for a prompt hearing on the Interim Suspension. Interim Suspension shall be reviewed by the Chancellor within twenty-four hours. If a student is found to have been unjustifiably placed on Interim Suspension, the University is committed to a policy whereby reasonable efforts are taken to assist an individual who has been disadvantaged with respect to employment or academic status.

1. **Notice of Interim Suspension**: The Notice of Interim Suspension may be verbal but must be confirmed in writing by the student’s Dean (or designee), after which the Dean (or designee) shall immediately inform the Chancellor (or designee). For matters related to Grounds for Discipline 102.02 through 102.27, the Deans designee will be the Student Conduct Officer (or designee). The notification to the Chancellor shall include the student’s name, the reasons for the Interim Suspension, and the student’s contact information. All written communications with the student, including responses and submissions outlined in these procedures, will be via UCSF email unless other arrangements have been made for the student with the prior written approval of the Student Conduct Officer (or designee).

Within twenty-four hours of the imposition of the Interim Suspension, the Chancellor (or designee) shall affirm or overrule the Interim Suspension.

2. **Chancellor Overrules the Interim Suspension**: If the Chancellor (or designee) does not affirm the Interim Suspension by the end of the twenty-four hours, it shall be deemed void and the Chancellor (or designee) shall immediately inform the student that the Interim Suspension is void and is no longer in effect. Should the Interim Suspension be voided, such an action shall have no bearing on the University’s disciplinary proceedings arising from the conduct which gave rise to the Interim Suspension. Any disciplinary proceedings shall be conducted under the normal procedures provided in these policies. If during the formal proceedings, more information becomes available, interim measures, including Interim Suspension may still be imposed.

3. **Chancellor Affirms the Interim Suspension**: If the Chancellor (or designee) affirms the interim suspension by the end of the twenty-four hours, the Chancellor (or designee) shall immediately inform the student that the Interim Suspension is upheld and that the student may request, in writing, a meeting with the Dean (or designee) to challenge the basis of the Interim Suspension.

The written request must be submitted within ten (10) business days from when the student was first notified of the Interim Suspension. Upon receipt of the request, the Dean...
(or designee) will notify the student of the time, place, and date of the meeting to challenge the basis of the Interim Suspension. The Dean (or designee) shall convene this meeting within five (5) business days from the date of receipt of the request. During this meeting, the student may present relevant information such as, but not limited to supporting documents that may be exculpatory or corroborate their account of the incident(s), verified information that may mitigate the factors weighed for the student’s exclusion and witness statements that support the challenge to the basis of the Interim Suspension.

Convening the meeting shall not restrict the University’s right to initiate disciplinary proceedings for the conduct which gave rise to the Interim Suspension. Any formal proceedings shall be conducted under the normal procedures provided for in these policies.

**Restitution** – A requirement for restitution in the form of reimbursement may be imposed for expenses incurred by the University or other parties resulting from these policies. Such reimbursement may take the form of monetary payment or appropriate service to repair or otherwise compensate for damages. Restitution may be imposed on any student who alone, or through group or concerted activities, participates in causing the damages or costs.

**Revocation of Awarding of Degree** – Subject to the concurrence of the Academic Senate, revocation of a degree obtained by fraud. Such revocation is subject to review on appeal by the Chancellor.

**Educational and Administrative Sanctions** – Other disciplinary actions may be assigned instead of, or in addition to those specified in Section X at the discretion of the Student Conduct Officer (or designee). Other disciplinary actions may include, but are not limited to University directives, educational task or project, counseling assessment, monetary fines, community service, or holds on requests for transcripts, diplomas, or other student records to be sent to third parties, as set forth in Implementing Regulations.

**Student Organization Sanctions** – In addition to the disciplinary actions listed above, violations by the Student Government or Student Registered Campus Organizations may also result in revocation of the organization’s recognition or revocation of recognition of the organization’s officers. A Student Registered Campus Organization may be sanctioned where a member or members of the organization violated University policy with the knowledge and consent of the organization’s officers, or acted in concert with other members of the organization.

**Posting Suspension or Dismissal on Academic Transcripts** – When, as a result of violations of the Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline, a student is suspended or dismissed, a notation that the discipline was imposed must be posted on the academic transcript for the duration of the suspension or dismissal. Thereafter, notations of Suspension or Dismissal reflected on a student’s transcript may be removed as set forth in campus regulations.

A notation of suspension will be removed from a student’s transcript at the conclusion of the suspension. A notation of dismissal will not be removed from a student’s transcript.

**Faculty/Non-Represented Academic Appointees Conduct Process**

The University’s procedures for resolving complaints of sexual violence and sexual harassment where the respondent is a faculty member, including violations of University policy. See: https://academicaffairs.ucsf.edu/academic-personnel/academic-employee-labor-relations/media/Interim%20Procedure%20for%20Faculty%20and%20Other%20Non-represented%20Academic%20Appointees%20in%20Cases%20Involving%20Sexual%20Violence%20and%20Sexual%20Harassment%20(Legacy).pdf

**Investigation Phase**

At the time the Title IX Officer initiates a formal investigation of allegations that a faculty member or a non-faculty academic appointee violated the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment (SVSH) Policy, the Title IX Officer will notify the Office of the Vice Provost, which will place any academic action or advancement packet for that individual on hold due to the initiation of the investigation. The faculty member or non-faculty academic appointee will be notified of the hold.

**DISPOSITION PHASE**

The Disposition Phase begins when the Chancellor and/or Chancellor’s Designee receive(s) a Title IX investigation report relating to a faculty or a non-faculty academic respondent. The Chancellor and/or Chancellor’s Designee shall review the Title IX investigation report. The Chancellor/Chancellor’s Designee may consult with each other and/or with the Title IX Officer.

The time for the entire Disposition Phase in cases with allegations that the SVSH Policy has been violated shall not exceed 40 business days from the date the Chancellor/
Chancellor’s designee receives the Title IX investigation report, unless an extension is granted by the Chancellor. Extension requests must be made in writing, supported by good cause and submitted as soon as the need for an extension arises. If an extension is granted, the complainant and respondent will be provided with written notification stating the reason for the extension and the projected new timeframe.

The complainant and the respondent will have an opportunity to meet with the Chancellor’s Designee and/or to comment in writing on the Title IX investigation report.

a. The complainant and the respondent must respond to the meeting opportunity notification within five (5) calendar days after the date the notification was sent. If no response is received by the deadline, the non-responding party will forfeit his/her opportunity to meet, but may still submit comments in writing.

b. The meeting shall take place no later than 10 calendar days of acceptance of the meeting opportunity unless the Chancellor’s Designee approves a later date.

c. Written comments from the complainant and respondent must be received by the Chancellor’s Designee no later than 15 calendar days from the date they are notified of the opportunity.

A Peer Review Committee (PRC), as defined below, will make a recommendation to the Chancellor/Chancellor’s Designee regarding discipline or early resolution. The Chancellor shall appoint the PRC. The names of the PRC members shall be available online.

Charge: The PRC is charged with providing a recommendation regarding discipline or early resolution to the Chancellor and Chancellor’s Designee when a Title IX investigation report results in a finding that a faculty member or non-faculty academic appointee violated the SVSH Policy.

Possible Conflict of Interest: PRC members must be unbiased and impartial. The Chancellor’s Designee shall notify the PRC of the identity of the complainant and respondent when the PRC is convened. PRC members shall immediately advise the Chancellor’s Designee if they believe they have a conflict of interest or otherwise cannot be impartial in any given case.

a. Complainants and respondents may object to a PRC member(s) on the basis of a conflict of interest. Any objection must be (1) in writing, (2) set out facts to support the objection, and (3) submitted to the Chancellor’s Designee no later than five (5) calendar days after receipt of the notification of the opportunity to meet with the Chancellor/Chancellor’s Designee and/or comment on the Title IX investigation report, as described above. Objections that are not timely submitted shall be deemed to be waived.

b. The Chancellor’s Designee shall review the information provided by any PRC member, the complainant and/or respondent, and shall determine whether a PRC member should not serve on a particular case due to a conflict of interest.

The Chancellor’s Designee may appoint PRC members to serve as “leads” with primary responsibility for reviewing the case, leading discussions and submitting the recommendation. The expectation is that the PRC members who are not recused shall participate in the discussions and recommendation to the maximum extent possible. It is possible that not all PRC members will be able to participate in a particular case, but all members shall be notified of all recommendations.

The PRC shall review the Title IX investigation report and any attachments and/or any written comments to the report submitted by the complainant and/or respondent. The PRC shall not interview any witnesses. The PRC may use any reasonable means to conduct its deliberations, including but not limited to: meeting in person, meeting via phone, WebEx or other conferencing mechanism, discussion via email, or any combination. A representative from the UCSF Office of Legal Affairs and PRC staff may attend the PRC meeting(s). PRC members shall keep all information confidential to the maximum extent permitted by policy and law.

Before submitting its recommendation to the Chancellor/Chancellor’s Designee, the Chancellor’s Designee shall meet with the PRC at least once. This meeting may be held via any reasonable means. The Chancellor’s Designee may share with the PRC any information received from his/her meetings with the complainant and/or respondent. The PRC may also consult with the Title IX Officer or investigator at its discretion.

The PRC shall deliberate and submit its written recommendation to the Chancellor/Chancellor’s Designee. The PRC recommendation in each case shall be approved by a simple majority of PRC leads plus any other PRC members who participate. The PRC may recommend appropriate discipline, early resolution, or no discipline. APM 016 authorizes imposition of more than one form of discipline. The Peer Review Committee may also provide advice on the other corrective or remedial measures as deemed appropriate.
The PRC’s recommendation shall be submitted to the Chancellor and Chancellor’s Designee in writing, shall be signed by the participating PRC members and shall provide the following information at a minimum:

- The identity of the PRC members who participated in the recommendation and any PRC members who were recused
- The identity of any PRC members who served as “leads” for the particular case
- A list of all information and documents reviewed and/or relied on by the PRC in forming its recommendation. These documents are not required to be attached to the recommendation.
- The PRC’s recommendation
- The rationale for the PRC’s recommendation

**Proposition of Discipline or Early Resolution**

The Chancellor/Chancellor’s Designee shall decide on appropriate discipline or early resolution, which shall be proposed to the faculty member or non-faculty academic appointee in writing. The Chancellor and/or Chancellor’s Designee will, when appropriate, either close the case or propose discipline or early resolution to the respondent.

**Response Time:** All respondents shall have 14 calendar days to respond to the Chancellor’s written proposal/Notice of Intent. The respondent may accept or decline the proposal. Non-response Indicates acceptance of the proposed discipline or early resolution. If the respondent does not respond to the Chancellor’s proposal by the stated deadline, the respondent will be deemed to have accepted the proposal. The respondent’s response may include any other information s/he wishes to present.

**Acceptance of Discipline:** If the respondent accepts the proposed discipline affirmatively or through non-response, the agreed-upon discipline shall be imposed as soon as reasonably possible after the notification of acceptance is received or the response deadline passes without a response.

a. Respondents who are members of the Academic Senate who accept the proposed discipline shall receive a final discipline letter.

b. Non-senate faculty and non-faculty academic respondents who accept the proposed discipline shall receive a Notice of Action that meets the requirements of APM 150-32-e.

c. The Vice Provost shall be notified of the discipline imposed and shall ensure that the hold on any academic action or advancement packet of a respondent is released as soon as possible after the discipline is imposed.

d. The complainant shall receive the appropriate notifications per SVSH Policy and Systemwide Frameworks and/or the law.

**Early Resolution:** If the Chancellor/Chancellor’s Designee and the respondent reach agreement on early resolution before the end of the Disposition Phase, the terms of the agreement shall be documented in writing and signed by the respondent and the Chancellor or Chancellor’s Designee; the terms shall be implemented as soon as reasonably possible after agreement is reached.

a. The Vice Provost shall be notified of the discipline imposed and shall ensure that the hold on any academic action or advancement packet of a respondent is released as soon as possible after the discipline is imposed.

b. The complainant shall receive the appropriate notifications per the SVSH Policy, the Systemwide Frameworks and/or the law.

The Chancellor/Chancellor’s Designee may seek to resolve potential or actual disciplinary charges informally through negotiations or mediation when acceptable to the administration and the respondent. The complainant shall be informed of the outcome of any such agreement, including the rationale.

**Rejection of Proposed Discipline or Early Resolution:** If the respondent declines the proposed discipline and/or early resolution:

a. For respondents who are Members of the Academic Senate: The Chancellor or Chancellor’s Designee shall file charges with the Academic Senate Committee on Privilege and Tenure (P&T Committee) at or before the end of the Disposition Phase, regardless of whether discussions are in progress. The filing of charges ends the Disposition Phase and initiates the Adjudication Phase for these respondents.

b. For Non-Senate Faculty and Non-Faculty Academic Respondents: Rejection of the proposed discipline or early resolution ends the Disposition Phase, and initiates the Adjudication Phase for these respondents.

c. The Vice Provost shall be notified of the discipline imposed and shall ensure that the hold on any academic action or advancement packet of a respondent is released as soon as possible after the discipline is imposed.
d. The complainant shall receive the appropriate notifications per University Policy, the Systemwide Frameworks and/or the law.

ADJUDICATION PHASE
The Adjudication Phase follows the Disposition Phase only when the respondent and the Chancellor do not reach agreement regarding discipline or early resolution.

A. Faculty Respondents who are Members of the Academic Senate
1. The process following the filing of charges with the P&T Committee is set forth in APM-015 and APM-016, and is governed by Senate Bylaw 336 and other applicable Senate bylaws, as well as UCSF divisional bylaws.
2. Following receipt of the recommendation from the P&T Committee, in accordance with APM-016 and other applicable procedures, the Chancellor will generally make a final decision regarding discipline.
   i. Exception: If the decision involves dismissal for a faculty member who has tenure or security of employment, the authority for dismissal “rests with the Regents, on recommendation of the President, following consultation with the Chancellor.” See APM-016, Section II-6.
3. The complainant and the respondent shall receive periodic updates on the status of the P&T proceedings.
4. The P&T Committee shall make a recommendation to the Chancellor, which the Chancellor shall review and consider. The Chancellor shall impose the discipline he/she finds to be appropriate.
5. The Vice Provost shall ensure that the hold on any academic action or advancement packet of a Respondent continues until (1) the time to file an APM 140 grievance passes without the filing of a grievance, (2) the grievance is resolved, or (3) if an Academic Senate hearing is requested, until the Chancellor’s final decision is imposed.
6. The complainant and the respondent shall receive the appropriate notifications per University Policy, the Systemwide Frameworks and/or the law.

B. Faculty Respondents who are not Members of the Academic Senate
1. The Adjudication Phase is governed by APM 150.
2. When a non-Senate faculty respondent rejects the proposed discipline or early resolution, the Chancellor or Chancellor’s Designee shall issue a Notice of Action that meets the requirements of APM 150-32-e.
3. The respondent may file a grievance pursuant to APM 140. The time frames and all other provisions of APM 140 shall apply.
   i. If the proposed discipline in a Notice of Intent includes dismissal that results in an early termination of a non-Senate faculty respondent’s academic appointment, the respondent may request an Academic Senate hearing on the dismissal only, pursuant to Standing Order of the Regents 103.9, APM 150 and Academic Senate Bylaw 337. A non-Senate faculty appointee is entitled to select only one grievance review mechanism.
4. The Vice Provost shall ensure that the hold on any academic action or advancement packet of a respondent continues until (1) the time to file an APM 140 grievance passes without the filing of a grievance, (2) the grievance is resolved, or (3) if an Academic Senate hearing is requested, until the Chancellor’s final decision is imposed.
5. The complainant and the respondent shall receive the appropriate notifications per University Policy, the Systemwide Frameworks and/or the law.

C. Non-Faculty Academic Respondents
1. The Adjudication Phase is governed by APM 150.
2. When a non-faculty academic respondent rejects the proposed discipline, the Chancellor or Chancellor’s Designee shall issue a Notice of Action that meets the requirements of APM 150-32-e.
3. The respondent may file a grievance pursuant to APM 140. The time frames and all other provisions of APM 140 shall apply.
4. The Vice Provost shall ensure that the hold on any academic action or advancement packet of a respondent continues until (1) the time to file an APM 140 grievance passes without the filing of a grievance, or (2) the grievance is resolved.
5. The complainant and the respondent shall receive the appropriate notifications per University Policy, the Systemwide Frameworks and/or the law.
DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

The Chancellor has sole authority to impose discipline on a faculty member for a violation of the Faculty Code of Conduct and the SVSH Policy. The available disciplinary measures are set out in APM 016, The University Policy on Faculty Conduct and the Administration of Discipline. Sanctions include written censure, reduction in salary, demotion, suspension, denial or curtailment of emeritus status, and dismissal from the employ of the University.

If it is determined that the complainant or anyone else was involved in intentionally or maliciously bringing unfounded allegations of a violation of the SVSH Policy, either by itself or in conjunction with the Nondiscrimination Policy against a faculty member or non-faculty academic appointee, the Chancellor/Chancellor’s Designee may take appropriate action.

See also: www.ucop.edu/academic-personnel-programs/_files/apm/apm-016.pdf

Staff Conduct Process

Upon receipt of a report of or information about alleged prohibited conduct, the Title IX Officer will make an initial assessment in accordance with the SVSH Policy, which will include making an immediate assessment concerning the health and safety of the complainant and the campus community. After the Title IX Officer conducts a preliminary inquiry into the facts, the Title IX Officer may authorize an Alternative Resolution in accordance with the SVSH Policy. In cases where Alternative Resolution is inappropriate or unsuccessful, the Title IX Officer may authorize and oversee a Formal Investigation as contemplated in the SVSH Policy.

FORMAL INVESTIGATION

When a Formal Investigation is commenced, the Title IX Officer or representative will notify the Chief Human Resources Officer (CHRO), or the CHRO’s back-up designee, the respondent’s Labor and Employee Relations (LER) Representative, and the respondent’s Department Head or Director. The Title IX Officer and/or representative will be sensitive when providing this notification and make efforts to protect the privacy of the parties and the neutrality of those being notified. Thereafter, the Title IX Officer or representative will ensure that these individuals are regularly updated regarding the status of the Formal Investigation.

When a Formal Investigation will be conducted, the Title IX Officer will send written notice of the allegations to the complainant and the respondent. The written notice will include:

a. A summary of the allegations and potential violations of the SVSH Policy;

b. The purpose of the investigation;

c. A statement that the investigative report, when issued, will make factual findings and a determination whether there has been a violation of the SVSH Policy;

d. A statement that the findings under the SVSH Policy will be based on the preponderance of the evidence standard;

e. A summary of the investigation and discipline processes, including the expected timeline;
f. A summary of the rights of the complainant and respondent, including the right to an advisor/representative;
g. A description of the resources available to the complainant and respondent; and an admonition against intimidation or retaliation.

INVESTIGATIVE PROCESS
The Title IX Officer will designate an investigator to conduct a fair, thorough, and impartial investigation.

During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will be provided an equal opportunity to meet with the investigator, submit information, and identify witnesses who may have relevant information.

The investigator will meet and/or speak separately with the complainant, the respondent and third-party witnesses who may have relevant information, and will collect and review other available and relevant information. The investigator may follow up with the complainant or the respondent as needed.

Disclosure of facts to persons interviewed will be limited to what is reasonably necessary to conduct a fair and thorough investigation. Participants in an investigation may be asked to maintain confidentiality when essential to protect the integrity of the investigation.

The complainant or the respondent may have an advisor/representative present when personally interviewed and at any related meeting. Other witnesses may have a representative present at the discretion of the investigator or as required by University policy or collective bargaining agreement. The respondent’s right to an advisor/representative ensures the respondent’s Weingarten rights in the event there is a reasonable expectation the investigation findings may lead to disciplinary action.

When a law enforcement agency is conducting its own investigation into the alleged conduct, the Title IX investigator will make every effort to coordinate his or her fact-finding efforts with the law enforcement agency. At the request of a law enforcement agency, the Title IX investigation may be delayed temporarily to meet specific needs of the criminal investigation.

INVESTIGATION REPORT AND FINDING
Following conclusion of the investigation, the Title IX investigator will prepare a written report. The written investigation report will include a statement of the allegations and issues, the positions of the parties, and a summary of the evidence. If the complainant or the respondent offered witnesses or other evidence that was not relied upon by the investigator, the investigation report will explain why it was not relied upon. The investigation report will include findings of fact and a determination whether there is a preponderance of the evidence to support a finding that the SVSH Policy was violated.

NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION OUTCOME
Upon completion of the Title IX investigation report, the Title IX Officer or representative will send to the complainant and the respondent a written notice of investigation outcome regarding whether a violation of the SVSH Policy was found. The notice of investigation outcome will generally be accompanied by a copy of the investigation report, which may be redacted as necessary to protect privacy rights.

The Title IX Officer or representative will also send the notice of investigation outcome and accompanying investigation report to the CHRO or the CHRO’s back-up designee, the respondent’s LER Representative, and the respondent’s Department Head or Director. The notice of investigation outcome will include:
a. A statement of whether a preponderance of the evidence demonstrated that respondent violated the SVSH Policy;
b. An admonition against intimidation or retaliation;
c. An explanation of any interim measures that will remain in place;
d. A statement that the complainant and respondent have an opportunity to respond in writing to the CHRO and the respondent’s Department Head or Director; and
e. A statement indicating whether it appears that further investigation by another appropriate body may be necessary to determine whether violations of other policies occurred, separate from any allegations of Prohibited Conduct that were investigated under the SVSH Policy.

In addition, if the investigation determined that respondent violated the SVSH Policy, the notice of investigation outcome will also include:
a. For matters involving PPSM-covered respondents, a description of the process for deciding whether and what discipline to impose, including a statement that the respondent’s Department Head or Director, in consultation with LER, will propose a resolution, which may include corrective action as defined by PPSM-62 or termination in accordance with PPSM-64, and that the proposal will be
subject to review and approval by the CHRO or the CHRO’s back-up designee.

b. A statement that the complainant and the respondent will be informed of the final resolution of the matter, including any discipline imposed, and a statement of the anticipated timeline.

TIMEFRAME FOR COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION; EXTENSION FOR GOOD CAUSE

The notice of investigation outcome and accompanying investigation report will be issued promptly, typically within 60 business days of initiation of the Formal Investigation, unless extended by the Title IX Officer for good cause, with written notice to the complainant and the respondent of the reason for the extension and the projected new timeline. The Title IX Officer or representative will keep the complainant and respondent regularly informed concerning the status of the investigation.

ASSESSMENT AND CONSULTATION

The respondent’s Department Head or Director in consultation with LER has the responsibility to propose and implement action in response to the findings of the Title IX investigation report. The proposed decision by the respondent’s Department Head or Director will be reviewed and approved by the CHRO or the CHRO’s back-up designee. The Department Head or Director, in consultation with LER, may determine that additional investigation is required to determine whether violations of other policies occurred, but will not reinvestigate allegations of Prohibited Conduct investigated by the Title IX Officer. The CHRO or the CHRO’s back-up designee as well as the respondent’s Department Head or Director, may consult with the Title IX Officer, LER, or any other appropriate entities at any time during the decision-making process.

OPPORTUNITY TO RESPOND

The complainant and the respondent will have an opportunity to respond to the notice of investigation outcome and accompanying investigation report through a written statement that will be submitted to the respondent’s Department Head or Director and the CHRO or the CHRO’s back-up designee.

The purpose of this response is not to challenge the factual findings in the Title IX investigation report or present new evidence, but to provide the complainant and the respondent with an opportunity to express their perspectives and address what outcome they wish to see.

This response must be submitted within 14 calendar days to the LER Office for distribution to the Department Head or Director and the CHRO or the CHRO’s back-up designee. It can be submitted via electronic mail to: ELR@ucsf.edu; via mail or personal delivery to 3360 Geary Blvd., Suite 301, San Francisco, CA 94118; or via fax to (415) 353-4029.

DECISION PROPOSAL AND SUBMISSION TO CHANCELLOR’S DESIGNEE FOR APPROVAL

In the event that the Title IX investigation finds the respondent responsible for violating the SVSH Policy, the respondent’s Department Head or Director, in consultation with LER, will propose a decision regarding how to resolve the matter. The written response(s), if any, and the proposed decision on how to resolve the matter must be submitted to the CHRO or the CHRO’s back-up designee for review and approval.

In the event the CHRO or the CHRO’s back-up designee does not approve the proposed decision, he or she will send it back to the respondent’s Department Head or Director and LER, for reconsideration and submission of a revised proposed decision. In the event the CHRO or the CHRO’s back-up designee approves the proposed decision, he or she will inform the Department Head or Director and LER, who will take steps to implement the approved decision. This proposal and approval process will occur in all cases where the Title IX investigation has found the respondent has violated the SVSH Policy. LER and other appropriate offices will be consulted throughout the process.

CORRECTIVE OR OTHER ACTIONS

Decision Approval and Implementation

Following approval by the CHRO or the CHRO’s back-up designee, the respondent’s Department Head or Director, in consultation with LER, will implement the approved decision in accordance with applicable PPSMs, including PPSM-62 and PPSM-64. Possible sanctions include oral or written warning, suspension without pay, reduction of pay within a class, demotion to a lower classification, and dismissal.

No Further Action

The respondent’s Department Head or Director, in consultation with LER, may propose to resolve the matter without taking any further action. This proposal will be reviewed by the CHRO or the CHRO’s back-up designee for approval. In the event it is approved, this decision and its rationale will be promptly communicated to both the complainant and the respondent.
Action Not Requiring Notice of Intent
The respondent’s Department Head or Director, in consultation with LER, may propose corrective or remedial actions that do not amount to corrective action as defined by PPSM 62 or termination under PPSM 64. The proposed actions will be reviewed by the CHRO or the CHRO’s back-up designee for approval. In the event it is approved, the decision will be implemented by the respondent’s Department Head or Director, in consultation with LER, and the decision and its terms and rationale will be promptly communicated to both the complainant and the respondent.

Notice of Intent
The respondent’s Department Head or Director, in consultation with LER, may propose to issue a notice of intent to institute corrective action in accordance with PPSM-62 or notice of intent to terminate in accordance with PPSM-64. The proposed terms of the notice of intent will be reviewed by the CHRO or the CHRO’s back-up designee for approval. In the event it is approved, the decision will be implemented by the respondent’s Department Head or Director and the notice of intent will be issued. Following the provision of a notice of intent, corrective action will be taken in accordance with PPSM-62 and/or actions to terminate will be taken in accordance with PPSM-64. The terms of the implemented action and its rationale will be promptly communicated to both the complainant and the respondent.

Timeframe for Implementation of Decision; Extension for Good Cause
The respondent’s Department Head or Director, in consultation with LER, should implement his or her approved decision promptly, typically within 40 business days of receipt of the notice of investigation outcome and accompanying investigation report. Unless there is an extension granted or the matter has otherwise been resolved, an action will be issued within 40 business days.

Extensions to this timeline may be granted by the CHRO or the CHRO’s back-up designee for good cause with written notice to the complainant and the respondent stating the reason for the extension and the projected new timeline.

Complaint/Grievance Process Following Action Taken
In the event that a PPSM-covered respondent submits a complaint under PPSM-70, the CHRO or the CHRO’s back-up designee will ensure that both the complainant and the respondent will receive regular updates regarding the status of the complaint or grievance.

Following any complaint or grievance processes, the complainant and the respondent will be promptly informed of the decision including any changes to prior outcome and decision including any changes to prior outcome and its rationale.

Additional Support for Victims of Sexual Violence

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

More information about Housing Services may be found on their website at www.campuslifeservices.ucsf.edu/housing or by contacting (415) 514-4550; housing@ucsf.edu.

Academic/Workplace Accommodation: It may be necessary to make changes in the victim’s workplace or academic schedule. Thoughtful facilitation and accommodation are encouraged. Students should consult with their respective academic or school/program dean. At a student’s request, UCSF may change the student’s academic situation after an alleged sex offense by contacting their program dean, to the extent reasonably available and consistent with department policy. Employees should see their supervisor, director, Labor and Employee Relations or the Title IX Officer.

Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options
Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the University will assist victims of sexual violence and will provide victims with a written explanation of their rights and options. In California, a victim of sexual violence has rights.
The University may issue an institutional no contact directive if deemed appropriate or at the request of the victim or accused. To the extent of the victim’s cooperation and consent, University offices will work cooperatively to ensure that the complainant’s health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal University investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic, living, or working situations in addition to counseling, health services, visa and immigration assistance and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement.

Restraining Orders

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

What Does a Restraining Order Do?

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

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

In general, restraining orders can include:

PERSONAL CONDUCT ORDERS

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

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

STAY-AWAY ORDERS

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

- The protected person or persons;
- Where the protected person lives;
- The protected person’s place of work;
- The schools or places of child care of the protected person’s children;
- The protected person’s vehicle;
- Other important places where the protected person frequents.

RESIDENCE EXCLUSION (“KICK-OUT” OR “MOVE-OUT”) ORDERS

These are orders telling the restrained person to move out from where the protected person lives and to take only clothing and personal belongings until the court hearing. These orders are only available in domestic violence or elder or dependent adult abuse restraining order cases.

For the person to be restrained, having a restraining order against them can have very serious consequences:

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

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

Types of Restraining Orders

There are five kinds of orders you can ask for:

- Domestic Violence Restraining Order
  www.courts.ca.gov/1260.htm#domestic
- Elder or Dependent Adult Abuse Restraining Order
  www.courts.ca.gov/1260.htm#elder
- Civil Harassment Restraining Order
  www.courts.ca.gov/1260.htm#civil%20harassment
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDER
You can ask for a domestic violence restraining order if:
■ Someone has abused you, and
■ You have a close relationship with that person (married or registered domestic partners, divorced, separated, dating or used to date, have a child together, or live together or used to live together – but more than roommates), or you are closely related (parent, child, brother, sister, grandmother, grandfather, in-law).

Find more information about domestic violence at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-domesticviolence.htm.

ELDER OR DEPENDENT ADULT ABUSE RESTRAINING ORDER
You can ask for an elder or dependent adult abuse restraining order if:
■ You are 65 or older, OR
■ You are between 18 and 64 and have certain mental or physical disabilities that keep you from being able to do normal activities or protect yourself;
AND you are a victim of:
■ Physical or financial abuse,
■ Neglect or abandonment,
■ Treatment that has physically or mentally hurt you, or
■ Deprivation by a caregiver of basic things or services you need so you will not suffer physically, mentally, or emotionally.

Find more information about elder and dependent abuse at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-elder.htm.

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

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

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

Find more information about workplace violence at www.courts.ca.gov/1045.htm.

GUN VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDER
A Gun Violence Restraining Order is a court order that prohibits someone from having a gun, ammunition or magazines. It can order someone to:
■ Not have (possess) a gun, ammunition or magazines;
■ Not buy a gun, ammunition, or magazines; and
■ Turn in any guns, ammunition and magazines to the police, sell them to or store them with a licensed gun dealer.

If you are afraid someone close to you may use a gun to hurt themselves, or another person, you can ask for a Gun Violence Restraining Order. Only a close family member or a law enforcement officer can ask a judge for a Gun Violence Restraining Order. Close family members are:
■ Your spouse or domestic partner
■ Your parents, children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren and their spouses (including stepparents or step-grandparents)
■ Your spouse’s parents, children, siblings, grandparents and grandchildren
■ Any person who regularly lives in your house now, or within the last 6 months.

If you are not closely related to the person you want to restrain but are still concerned about what they may do with their gun, call the police.

Find more information about gun violence restraining orders at www.courts.ca.gov/33961.htm

The University cannot apply for a legal order of protection, a no contact order or a restraining order for a victim from the applicable jurisdiction(s). The victim is required to apply for these services, directly. Information on how to obtain a restraining order, including an explanation of the judicial process and required forms, may be found at the following website: www.courts.ca.gov/1264.htm. For free assistance with this process contact The Cooperative Restraining Order Clinic (CROC) at (415) 969-6711.
Sex Offender Notice  
(Megan’s Law)

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires institutions of higher education to advise their campus communities where to obtain law enforcement information concerning registered sex offenders. Registered sex offenders are already required to register with the state where the person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteers services, or is a student; the Act also obliges them to provide notice to each institution of higher education in that respective state.

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

Workplace Violence & Intimidation

UCSF has a zero-tolerance policy and program directed at workplace violence (Administrative Policy #150-27). See: policies.ucsf.edu/policy/150-27.

When an employee or student believes their safety is threatened or that they are working in a hostile environment, any member of the Threat Management Team (TMT) can be contacted. The TMT consists of personnel from the UCSF Police Department, Faculty Staff Assistance Program, Labor & Employee Relations and Legal Affairs. When alerted, the TMT will meet to discuss a situation and take necessary action to resolve it. All criminal acts are referred to the UCSF Police Department for criminal investigation.
Notification of Missing Students
Suspected missing students should be reported immediately to UCSFPD. If members of the UCSF community believe that a student has been missing for 24 hours, it is critical they report that information to UCSFPD by calling (415) 476-6911 or 9+9-1-1 when calling from an on-campus landline. A student is determined to be missing when UCSFPD has verified that reported information is credible and circumstances warrant declaring the person missing.

UCSF Housing Notification Process
Following determination by UCSFPD that a residential student is a missing person, notification will be made to the missing person contact, if contact information has been provided, within 24 hours. If the student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, Housing Services will notify the student’s parent or guardian and any other designated contact person within 24 hours. Regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, UCSFPD will inform the San Francisco PD (or the local law enforcement with jurisdiction) that the student is missing within 24 hours of confirmation.

Missing Person Contact – UCSF Housing
UCSF Housing tenants, as part of the application/renewal process, have the option to identify a confidential missing person contact. The missing person contact will be notified by UCSF no later than 24 hours after the time the tenant is determined missing by UCSFPD. The confidential contact may be a person designated by the tenant in addition to the declared emergency contact. Should the tenant not formally declare a separate missing person contact, the emergency contact on record will be notified. UCSF tenants are advised that their contact information will be registered confidentially, and that this information will be accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement. The information may not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation.

Notification of this policy will be made directly to all tenants residing in campus housing annually. It is made available in conjunction with UCSF’s Annual Security Report, in compliance with the Clery Act. All students attempting to register for campus housing will also be notified of this policy at the time of online completion of housing related documents. During the online housing application and renewal process, (ucsf.starzhousing.com/StarRezPortal) specific campus housing emergency related contact information will be captured, and the tenant will have the opportunity to provide a separate missing person contact online. All information submitted online during the housing application and renewal process will remain on file and be considered accurate until the tenant voluntarily provides different information.

Alcohol & Substance Abuse Policies

UCSF strives to maintain drug-free work sites as defined in schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 United States Code 812, and by regulation 21 Code of Federal Regulations 1308. Unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, use or sales of alcohol or controlled substances by employees and students in the workplace, on University premises, at official University functions, or during University business is prohibited. Employees and students shall not abuse legal substances in a manner that impairs work performance, scholarly activities, or student life.

Alcohol
Consumption of alcoholic beverages shall occur only in the public areas approved for University-sponsored functions or events. UCSFPD will enforce California underage drinking laws. For further information on the UCSF Alcohol Policy 200-31 see: policies.ucsf.edu/policy/200-31.

It is unlawful to sell, furnish or give away alcohol to a person under the age of 21. The possession of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal.

Only under special circumstances is the consumption of alcohol permitted on campus. Further information on specific permissions and application forms can be found by viewing the University of California Policy on Substance Abuse, UCSF Policy 150-11 (policies.ucsf.edu/policy/150-11).

Drugs
The illegal consumption, possession, use and sale of any narcotic or unlawful drug will be grounds for disciplinary action and is prohibited at UCSF. UCSFPD will enforce federal and California drug laws. (Despite the passage of Proposition 64 in 2017, the federal Drug Free Schools and Communities Act and the Drug Free Workplace Act require that UC, which receives federal funding, have policies that prohibit marijuana use, possession and distribution on campus and in the workplace.) Employees and students found in violation of these laws are subject to corrective action, up to and including dismissal. All persons in violation of the law are subject to arrest.

For more information on health risks related to drug abuse see: www.campusdrugprevention.gov/drugs.

UCSF is committed to creating an environment free of drug and alcohol abuse. Federal law requires UCSF to notify faculty, students and staff information about the institution's compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act. For more information on UCSF’s policy and compliance see: ucsfhr.ucsf.edu/files/150-11.pdf and www.ucop.edu/marijuana-and-drug-policy/.

For more information on alcohol, drug and tobacco consultation for students, please see: studenthealth.ucsf.edu/healthcare-services/alcohol-drug-tobacco-consultation. For substance abuse counseling for faculty and staff, please see the following information about services available through the Faculty Staff Assistance Program: hr.ucsf.edu/hr.php/x/files?F=1&cms_id=5304.

University Alcohol and Drug Policy Violations: 2017–2019
The following information was gathered to comply with the 2008 reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. Due to the confidential nature of the reporting, the violations listed are University-wide and not associated with any given campus location.

2019 VIOLATIONS
Alcohol – There were three alcohol policy violations in 2019 which resulted in the following sanction: One employee was suspected of being impaired while on duty and directed to obtain a screening. The lab conducting the screening did not return test results. However, investigation concluded the employee was more likely than not impaired at work.
A Notice of Intent to Dismiss was issued. One employee was suspected of violation of the Substance Abuse in the Workplace Policy and was placed on investigatory leave. The investigation is ongoing. One employee was suspected of being impaired while on duty in violation of the Substance Abuse in the Workplace Policy and directed to complete a screening. The lab conducting the screening did not return test results for the alcohol screening. Due to positive results on a drug test stemming from the same date/incident, discipline was issued to the employee.

**Drugs** – There were three drug policy violations in 2019 which resulted in the following sanctions: One employee was suspected of being impaired while on duty in violation of the Substance Abuse in the Workplace Policy and directed to complete a substance abuse screening. The employee failed to complete the screening and discipline has been issued. One employee was suspected of medication diversion in violation of the Substance Abuse in the Workplace Policy. The investigation is ongoing because the employee is currently on medical leave. One employee was suspected of drug diversion and non-compliant handling of narcotics. The employee did not participate in the investigation and resigned before a disciplinary action was issued.

**2018 VIOLATIONS**

**Alcohol** – There were six alcohol policy violations which resulted in the following sanction: Three employees were placed on investigatory leave. Investigations substantiated that the employees were impaired while on duty in violation of the Substance Abuse in the Workplace policy and the employees received disciplinary action. One employee was placed on investigatory leave. Investigation was incomplete as the employee resigned before an investigatory meeting could be held. One employee was suspected of being impaired while on duty and was sent for a substance abuse screening. After testing positive, the employee resigned. One employee underwent an investigatory meeting immediately after suspicion of being impaired while on duty in violation of the Substance Abuse in the Workplace policy. An investigation substantiated that the employee was in fact impaired while on duty and the employee received disciplinary action.

**Drugs** – There were six drug policy violations which resulted in the following sanctions: One employee was placed on investigatory leave. Investigation substantiated that the employee was impaired while on duty in violation of the Substance Abuse in the Workplace policy. The employee resigned before a formal investigatory meeting could be held and discipline could be issued. One employee was suspected of being impaired while on duty in violation of the Substance Abuse in the Workplace policy, and substance screening results confirmed the suspicion. The investigation is ongoing because the employee is currently on medical leave. One employee was suspected of being impaired while on duty in violation of the Substance Abuse in the Workplace policy and directed to complete a substance abuse screening. The employee failed to complete the screening and discipline has been issued. One employee was suspected of medication diversion in violation of policy. The investigation is ongoing because the employee is currently on medical leave. One employee was suspected of being impaired while on duty in violation of the Substance Abuse in the Workplace policy and was placed on investigatory leave. Investigation substantiated that medication diversion occurred in violation of policy and the employees received disciplinary action. One employee was suspected of being impaired while on duty and was placed on investigatory leave pending investigation. The employee resigned. Finally, one employee was suspected of being impaired at work and was released.

**2017 VIOLATIONS**

**Alcohol** – There were four alcohol policy violations which resulted in the following sanctions: Four employees were suspected of being impaired at work and placed on investigatory leave. Investigation substantiated that the employees were impaired while on duty in violation of the Substance Abuse in the Workplace policy and the employees received disciplinary action.

**Drugs** – There were five drug policy violations which resulted in the following sanctions: One employee was suspected of being impaired while on duty in violation of the Substance Abuse in the Workplace policy and the employee received disciplinary action. Additionally, two employees were suspected of being impaired at work and placed on investigatory leave. Investigations substantiated that medication diversion occurred in violation of policy and the employees received disciplinary action. One employee was suspected of being impaired at work and was placed on investigatory leave pending investigation. The employee resigned. Finally, one employee was suspected of being impaired at work and was released.
Counseling Services

Faculty Staff Assistance Program
Assessment, brief counseling, and referral resources are available to UCSF employees who may have substance abuse or dependency (drug or alcohol abuse). The Faculty Staff Assistance Program (FSAP) also offers services that attend to a broad range of work-related or personal stressors including: depression; crisis situations; grief and loss; traumatic events; anxiety; domestic violence; marital/partnership/family concerns; interpersonal conflict; elder/dependent care, etc. These services are confidential and are provided by a staff of licensed clinicians. The FSAP offices are located at Laurel Heights in Suite 293 and Mission Center Building in Suite 500H, (415) 476-8279. The FSAP website for scheduling online appointments: ucsfhr.ucsf.edu/index.php/assist.

Student Health and Counseling Services
Students should contact Student Health & Counseling Services (SHCS) at (415) 476-1281 for evaluation, treatment, and referrals for medical conditions and injuries, mental health problems, and drug or alcohol problems.

SHCS HAS TWO LOCATIONS:
- **Parnassus Heights** – Millberry Union, 500 Parnassus Avenue, level P8, MUH-005
- **Mission Bay** – William J. Rutter Center, 1675 Owens Street, 3rd Floor, Suite 330

Detailed information about the SHCS program and services can be viewed on the SHCS website at: studenthealth.ucsf.edu.

Students seeking emergency counseling during non-business hours should call the main SHCS phone at (415) 476-1281 and select the prompt that will connect them to an after-hours crisis counselor, or go to the nearest Emergency Department. Students may also contact one of the public services agency telephone numbers listed in the Important Telephone Numbers section of this report (see page 66).
The University provides daily regularly-scheduled shuttle services that inter-link San Francisco campus locations (Parnassus Heights, Mission Bay, Mount Zion, Laurel Heights, Mission Center Building, Zuckerberg San Francisco General, etc.). Call (415) 476-GOGO (4646) for information and timetables or go to the website at: campuslifeservices.ucsf.edu/transportation.

Limited morning, evening and weekend shuttle service is also available to remote parking lots, public transit stops, and within a limited service area around the Parnassus Heights, Mission Bay and China Basin campuses after-hours. The shuttle service provides a safe means of transportation, especially during the evening hours.

On-Demand Shuttle Service
The Mission Bay Jitney offers on-demand shuttle service weekdays from 8 a.m. — 5 p.m. to transport riders within a ½ mile of the Mission Bay campus. (No service between 11:30 a.m. - 1 p.m. daily.)

To request a ride, go to ucsf.ridecell.com/request or call (415) 915-4283.

The after-hours and weekend on-demand service, known as the Mission Bay Local and Parnassus East/West routes, has been temporarily discontinued as of July 1, 2020 due to extremely low ridership and budget constraints.
UCSF Medical Center (UCSF Health)
The UCSF Medical Center (UCSF Health) encompasses:
- The three UCSF Medical Centers at Parnassus Heights, Mission Bay and Mount Zion
- The two UCSF Benioff Children's Hospitals in San Francisco and Oakland
- The UCSF faculty practice group
- Langley Porter Psychiatric Hospital and Clinics
- UCSF Benioff Children’s Physicians (UBCP) foundation
- Joint ventures with John Muir Health and Hospice by the Bay

UCSFPD operates a 24-hour on-site Security Services Department which is responsible for the safety and security of all Medical Center services and activities in San Francisco and is dedicated to the goal of helping patients, staff and visitors, and to enhance UCSF Medical Center as a safe and secure facility.

The scope of services includes:
- Coordination of Card Access Systems for San Francisco-based Medical Center buildings and departments;
- Mandatory Medical Center ID card program;
- Medical Center’s access and parking control requirements;
- Workplace Violence and Threat Management services;
- Safety escorts for patients, visitors, staff and students to neighborhood parking lots and bus stops;
- State Department of Health Services and the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations (JCAHO) safety and security compliance standards;
- Security, Fire Life Safety and Emergency Preparedness programs;
- Personal Safety training, orientations and crime prevention workshops.

Campus personnel requesting card access authorization to Medical Center areas should email Medical Center Security management at: secaccess@ucsfmedctr.org.

Requests for security and non-emergency assistance can be made by calling Security Services Communications Center at (415) 885-7890.

For additional information, please contact the Medical Center Security Director at (415) 885-7890 or call Medical Center Administration at (415) 353-2733.

Zuckerberg San Francisco General
San Francisco Sheriff Patrol
Zuckerberg San Francisco General employs a 24-hour San Francisco Sheriff Patrol Department with authority as peace officers on hospital property. In conjunction with UCSFPD, the San Francisco Sheriff Patrol responds to police calls for service at these facilities and conducts preliminary investigations. The San Francisco Sheriff's Department makes arrests and works closely with both UCSFPD and the San Francisco Police Department. The San Francisco Sheriff Patrol offers crime prevention services including night security escorts by calling (415) 206-8063.

UCSF Fresno
UCSF Fresno was created as a regional campus in 1975 to address the severe shortage of physicians in California’s San Joaquin Valley. UCSF Fresno is the San Joaquin Valley’s largest physician training program. Annually, UCSF Fresno trains 300 medical residents, 50 subspecialty fellows and more than 300 medical students.

Security services for the main campus location at 155 N Fresno St. in Fresno are provided by the Community Regional Medical Center. To contact UCSF Fresno Security call (559) 499-6401.

UCSF Benioff Children’s Hospital Oakland
UCSF Benioff Children’s Hospital Oakland employs contract security personnel with powers of civilian arrest limited to the Director of Security or Administration personnel. Their jurisdiction encompasses all of UCSF Benioff Children's Hospital Oakland. Security at this location conducts new employee orientations, volunteer orientations, and periodic on-demand safety and security seminars on topics of personal safety, security and workplace violence.

UCSFPD provides police services for the main hospital location. The jurisdiction of UCSFPD is limited to the main hospital campus located at 747 52nd Street in Oakland. Criminal matters outside of this location are referred to the Oakland Police Department or local jurisdiction.

Individuals are requested to report crimes at UCSF Benioff Children’s Hospital by dialing “55” on internal phone lines or (510) 428-3600 and by dialing 9-1-1 from all other locations.
UCSF has responsibility for gathering statistics, identifying reportable crimes, and reporting/publishing statistics to the Department of Education, and to the public in compliance with the Clery Act. Crime statistics are reported in different formats and categories depending upon legal requirements. The Clery Act requires statistics to be reported from a wider geographic area than just University owned property (e.g., adjacent public property and off-campus student organization properties). The Clery Act also requires reports of student disciplinary referrals in addition to arrests for drug, alcohol and weapons offenses.

Information and statistics compiled for the UCSF Annual Security Report is for the previous three calendar years, and is based upon crime reports received by UCSFPD; from crime statistics received from the San Francisco Police Department, the Oakland Police Department, the Alameda County Sheriff’s Office and other law enforcement agencies; and from incident reports received from Campus Security Authorities.

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

Clery Geography Definitions

On-Campus – Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and

Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified above, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

Consistent with the above definition, UCSF has five On-campus locations: Parnassus Heights, Mission Bay, Mount Zion, UCSF Benioff Children’s Hospital Oakland and UCSF Fresno.

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

Noncampus – Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution’s educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Clery Definitions of Reportable Crimes

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

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

Forcible Sex Offenses – Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Including: forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Arson – Willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

13 Note that all agencies for which statistics are requested may not respond in any given year.
Arrest and Referrals for Disciplinary Action – Under the Clery Act institutions must also report arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession.

Domestic Violence – A felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Dating Violence – Violence committed by a person (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 will be determined by the reporting party’s statement and based on a consideration of the following factors:

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

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

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

Course of Conduct – Two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with personal property.

Hate Crimes – Includes all of the crimes listed above that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because the perpetrator’s bias against the victim based on one of the Categories of Prejudice listed below, plus the following crimes.

Larceny/Theft – Includes pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and all other larceny.

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

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

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

Categories of Prejudice

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

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.

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

Gender Identity – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because the perceived gender of those persons may be different from the gender traditionally associated with their gender at birth. This bias may be based on their actual or perceived gender-related characteristics.

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

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

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

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*Three reported hate crimes in 2017 for all of UCSF occurring at the Parnassus Heights campus: Three on-campus incidents of vandalism under the bias categories of religion.*
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## Crime Statistics – UCSF Fresno

### OFFENSES

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### VAWA OFFENSES

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### ARRESTS

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### REFERRALS

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### HATE CRIMES

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* UCSF Fresno added as a Clery campus in fall 2017. For prior years, UCSF Fresno Clery Act crimes were included as noncampus property under the Parnassus Heights Campus. Previous Annual Security Reports dating back to 2014 have been updated accordingly.
Contact Information

## Important Telephone Numbers

### UCSF Police Department
- Emergency (on-campus landline) | 9-1-1
- Emergency (cell phone) | (415) 476-6911
- Non-emergency | (415) 476-1414
- Crime Prevention/Security Surveys | (415) 502-9396

### San Francisco Police Department
- SF Police Department (off-campus emergency – cellphone) | (415) 553-8090
- SF Police Department (off-campus emergency) | 9-1-1
- Zuckerberg SF General Sheriff’s Patrol | (415) 206-8063

### Sexual Assault/Rape
- Confidential UCSF CARE Advocate | (415) 502-8802
- San Francisco Women Against Rape Crisis Center Counseling (24 hour) | (415) 647-RAPE (7273)
- San Francisco Trauma Recovery Center | (415) 437-3000

### Security Desks and Safety Escorts
- Night shuttle escort | (415) 476-1414
- Medical Center Security Services | (415) 885-7890
- Parnassus Heights
  - Medical Sciences Lobby | (415) 476-6683
  - Regeneration Medicine Building (Dolby) | (415) 476-9358
- Mission Bay
  - Genentech Hall, 1st Floor Main Lobby | (415) 514-4020
  - Rock Hall, 1st Floor Main Lobby | (415) 514-4317
  - Sandler Neuroscience, Main Lobby | (415) 502-7511
  - Helen Diller, Main Lobby | (415) 514-4975
  - Smith Cardiovascular Research Building, Main Lobby | (415) 514-1271
  - Mission Hall | (415) 476-5190
- Laurel Heights, 1st Floor Main Lobby | (415) 476-8868
- Mission Center Building, 1st Floor Main Lobby | (415) 476-0399

### Other UCSF Resources
- Faculty Staff Assistance Program | (415) 476-8279
- Title IX Officer | (415) 502-3400
- Student Health & Counseling Services | (415) 476-1281
- Housing Services | (415) 514-4550
- Student Life | (415) 502-1484
- Transportation Services | (415) 476-4646 (GOGO)

### Websites

#### UCSF
- Student Academic Affairs
  studentaffairs.ucsf.edu/
- Student Life
  studentlife.ucsf.edu/
- Student Health Services
  studenthealth.ucsf.edu/
- Faculty Staff Assistance Program
  www.ucsfhr.ucsf.edu/assist/index.html
- Housing Services
  www.campuslifeservices.ucsf.edu/housing/
- UCSF Police Department
  police.ucsf.edu/
- Transportation Services
  campuslifeservices.ucsf.edu/transportation/
- UCSF Confidential CARE Advocate
  careadvocate.ucsf.edu/

#### Outside UCSF
- California Coalition Against Sexual Assault
  www.calcasa.org/
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
  www.ncadv.org/
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center
  www.nsvrc.org/
- Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN)
  www.rainn.org/
- San Francisco Women Against Rape
  www.sfwar.org/
- Clery Center for Security on Campus
  www.clerycenter.org/
- U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women
  www.usdoj.gov/ovw/
Violence Against Women Act – State of California Definitions

The definitions of consent, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking under the relevant California laws are listed below. Note that under California law, dating violence is considered a form of domestic violence.

**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 apprising 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 make payments to a battered women’s shelter, up to a maximum of one thousand dollars ($1,000).

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

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

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

Domestic Violence in the state of California is defined under the following Penal Code Sections:

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 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.
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.
Nondiscrimination Policy Statement

The University of California, San Francisco, in accordance with applicable federal and state laws and University policy, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity, pregnancy, physical or mental disability, medical condition (cancer related or genetic characteristics), ancestry, marital status, age, sexual orientation, citizenship, or service in the uniformed services. The University also prohibits sexual harassment. This nondiscrimination policy covers admission, access, and treatment in University programs and activities. University policy also prohibits retaliation for bringing a complaint of discrimination or participating in a complaint process or investigation pursuant to this policy.

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