

ANNUAL SECURITY & FIRE SAFETY REPORT 2019

SANTA CLARA UNIVERSITY



JESUIT SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY IN BERKELEY

1735 LE ROY AVENUE
BERKELEY, CA 94709
(510) 549-5000

SANTA CLARA UNIVERSITY
500 EL CAMINO REAL
SANTA CLARA, CA 95053
(408) 554-4000



A COMMUNITY COMMITMENT TO SAFETY

Santa Clara University (“SCU” or “University”) and its Jesuit School of Theology (“JST-SCU”) in Berkeley value the safety and well-being of our students, staff, and faculty, and visitors. The University community can only remain safe and secure through the cooperation of community members. By working together, we all can continue to make SCU and JST-SCU a safe and welcoming university.

To comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, the Office of the General Counsel prepares the Annual Security & Fire Safety Report, and works with several University offices and public agencies - such as Campus Safety Services, Risk Management and Compliance, the Office of Student Life, the Office of EEO & Title IX, and local law enforcement to gather the information herein. The purpose of this report is to provide vital safety information, such as crime statistics and fire and safety data, to the campus community and to inform current students and employees, prospective students and their families, and prospective employees of the many ways in which the University strives to keep this community safe.

This report is provided on an annual basis by October 1 each year. The Annual Security & Fire Safety Report for JST-SCU is available on the [JST-SCU Campus Safety](#) webpage. The Annual Security & Fire Safety Report for SCU’s Main Campus is maintained on the [Clery Act Compliance](#) webpage. Additionally, both reports are made available on the [Clery Act Compliance](#) webpage. A hard copy of the report can be requested by contacting Campus Safety Services at (408) 554-4441 or clerycompliance@scu.edu.

JST-SCU is a member of a consortium of eight theological seminaries and ten centers and affiliates called the Graduate Theological Union (“GTU”). Where noted, some policies of JST-SCU are developed and maintained by the GTU. The GTU Annual Security & Fire Safety Report is available [here](#).

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PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies on Campus

JST-SCU does not have an on-campus safety staff. JST-SCU urges faculty, staff, students, and guests to make use of the extensive resources of the City of Berkeley Police and Fire Departments and the University of California at Berkeley Department of Public Safety. JST-SCU encourages students and employees to be responsible for their own safety and security.

Members of the GTU community, including students studying at JST-SCU, or any other person authorized to be present on the JST-SCU campus, should report any suspected criminal activity or other emergency that poses a threat to life or property.

If immediate danger to life or property exists, **dial 911 from a landline** or **(510) 981-5911 from a cell phone** to reach the City of Berkeley Police Department or (510) 642-3333 to reach the UC Berkeley Police Department (UCPD).

If immediate danger is not present, call the Berkeley Police Department at **(510) 981-5900** or Campus Safety Services at **(408) 554-4441**.

In all cases, incidents should be reported to Campus Safety Services, the GTU Vice President for Administration and Finance or other GTU and JST-SCU senior administrators.

The appropriate administrator will make sure every report received under this policy is investigated and will take appropriate action to remedy the problem.

Santa Clara University urges that all crimes be reported. Since JST-SCU and the GTU do not have campus law enforcement staff, a report should be made to the City of Berkeley Police Department. After such a report is made, the crime should be reported to Campus Safety Services and the appropriate GTU or JST-SCU administrator.

Incidents that may or may not be crimes may also be reported to "Campus Security Authorities" defined as those with responsibility for controlling access to buildings or facilities and officials having significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Campus Security Authorities report campus crimes and safety related incidents to Campus Safety Services and the City of Berkeley Police Department.

Berkeley Police Department

**Emergencies
(510) 981-5911**

**Non-emergencies
(510) 981-5900**

UC Berkeley Police Department

**Emergencies
(510) 642-3333**

**Non-emergencies
(510) 642-6760**

Voluntary, Confidential Reporting

If you are the victim of a crime or want to report a crime you are aware of, but do not want to pursue action within the University or criminal justice system, we ask that you consider filing a voluntary, confidential report. With your permission, Campus Safety Services can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure your future safety and the safety of others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, faculty, and staff, as well as determine where there is a pattern of crime concerning a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert

the campus community to potential dangers. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the University.

Anonymous Reporting

If you would like to report a crime or related concern but do not wish to reveal your identity, Santa Clara University offers an anonymous reporting option. EthicsPoint is a website that the University provides for individuals to anonymously and confidentially report activities that may involve illegal, unethical, or other conduct that violates University policy. You may file a report online at www.EthicsPoint.com or by dialing toll-free (888) 552-8060. EthicsPoint does not generate or maintain any internal connection logs with IP addresses. EthicsPoint makes these reports available only to specific individuals within the University who are charged with evaluating the type of violation and location of the incident. *EthicsPoint is checked routinely; however, it should NOT be used for emergency purposes.*

Timely Warnings & Campus Alerts

University administrators must issue immediate timely warnings (Campus Alert) for incidents reported to them that are confirmed to pose a substantial threat of bodily harm or danger to members of the campus community. Timely warnings are issued on a case-by-case basis for Clery Act crimes or other serious incidents reported to campus security authorities or local police agencies and that pose “serious and ongoing threats” to students and employees on campus or in the immediate campus community. In deciding whether to issue a timely warning, the University considers all of the facts surrounding the incident such as the nature of the crime, the continuing danger to the campus community, and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts. Incidents that may result in issuing a timely warning include the following Clery Act crimes:

Murder
Non-Negligent Manslaughter
Manslaughter by Negligence
Sexual Assault
Hate crimes

Robbery
Aggravated Assault
Burglary
Motor Vehicle Theft
Arson

[Full Clery Act Crime Definitions](#)

The intent of a timely warning is to enable members of the campus community to protect themselves. A timely warning will include information that promotes safety and aids in the prevention of similar crimes.

The GTU maintains an alerting and warning service designed to contact faculty, students, staff, and other interested parties to warn of situations on or near campus that may pose an immediate threat. The GTU Alert system provides urgent and important information and instructions in other emergencies. This is an opt-in service. Members of the campus community must visit GTU-Alert and follow the instructions to activate the service.

JST-SCU community members are also encouraged to sign up for UC Berkeley’s preferred campus and communications platform “Nixle” to receive alerts, advisory, and community communications. UCPD utilizes the Nixle service to provide timely notification of such situations as crime alerts, Clery Act notifications or congested areas as the result of traffic, demonstrations or other law enforcement activities

[Sign up for SCU
Campus Alerts](#)

[Sign up for GTU
Alerts](#)

[Sign up for Nixle
Alerts](#)

Campus Security Authorities

Incidents that may or may not be crimes may also be reported to "Campus Security Authorities" defined as those with responsibility for controlling access to buildings or facilities and officials having significant responsibility for student and campus activities. These individuals and others throughout the JST-SCU are required to report Clery Act crimes disclosed to them to Campus Safety Services for statistical purposes and inclusion in the JST-SCU Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. If confidentiality is requested, these individuals may report Clery Act crimes to Campus Safety Services without disclosing identifying information of the parties involved. More information on Campus Security Authorities can be found at the [Clery Act Compliance](#) website.

Missing Person Notification Policy

In compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act, the Missing Person Notification Policy addresses the manner in which the University will proceed in the event that a student residing in campus housing facilities at JST-SCU is believed to be missing. A "missing student" is a currently enrolled JST-SCU student who is reported missing and residing in an on-campus student housing facility under a University housing agreement. A resident student is considered to be missing if the student's whereabouts have not been established for a period of 24 hours, or if there is information within the 24-hour period that suggests the student is missing.

If a Student is Missing:

**Campus Safety Services
(408) 554-4441**

**Office of Student Life
(408) 554-4583**

**Residence Life
(408) 554-4900**

Reports of missing students or any concern that a resident student is missing should be immediately directed to representatives of the following: Campus Safety Services at (408) 554-4441, 24 hours a day, 7 days week; Office of Student Life at (408) 554-4583 during normal business hours; the Office of Residence Life at (408) 554-4900; or Resident Directors, Assistant Resident Directors, Assistant Area Coordinators, and Community Facilitators.

In support of this policy, resident students are encouraged on an annual basis to provide the University with the name and contact information of someone for the University to notify in the event

the resident student is determined by Campus Safety Services or the local law enforcement agency to be missing. Resident students can confidentially provide this contact information via University database information. The missing person contact information is confidential, will be accessible only to authorized University officials, and will not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

If a student is believed missing, the University will initiate steps to locate him or her or to determine why the student has not been seen. Campus Safety Services will implement the Emergency On-Call Protocol for the Office of Student Life and the Office of Residence Life and will notify the appropriate law enforcement agency upon receipt of information that establishes a resident student is missing. Such notification shall be in a timely fashion, and must be made within 24 hours of the receipt of this information. Additionally, the University will notify the contact person, if the student has designated one, within 24 hours and inform the local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area that the student is missing.

If the police determine that the student is missing, they will initiate their own investigation. The University will support their investigation by providing whatever technical assistance is appropriate, including posting notices, providing photos of the student, class schedule, and any other information relevant to the search for the missing student.

If a resident student is determined to be missing and is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, the University is required by law to notify a custodial parent or guardian, in addition to any additional contact person designated by the student, within 24 hours of when the resident student is determined to be missing.

Procedures for Preparing the Annual Security Report

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (The Clery Act 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f)) requires Santa Clara University to make its security policies and procedures, as well as statistics for specific criminal offenses, available to current and prospective students and employees through the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. The Office of the General Counsel, in coordination with the Office of Student Life; Campus Safety Services; Environment, Health and Safety; Risk Management and Compliance; and the GTU prepares the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. The report is maintained on the [Clery Act Compliance website](#) and is available upon request by calling (408) 554-4441. The Annual Disclosure of Campus Crime Statistics is prepared by the representatives of the Office of the General Counsel, Risk Management and Compliance, Campus Safety Services, the Office of EEO and Title IX, the Office of Student Life, and the GTU.

The GTU publishes its own Campus Crime and Safety Report in compliance with the Clery Act, which can be found here: <https://www.gtu.edu/about/campus-crime-and-safety-report>

Crime, Incident and Fire Summary

The Risk & Compliance Coordinator from the Office of Risk Management & Compliance maintains a public fire logs for the Main Campus. With no security presence, a Daily Crime Log is not maintained for JST. This log is normally updated each business day and contains all fires reported to Campus Safety Services or Berkeley Fire Department that have occurred in the residential facilities at JST. This log is available for public inspection [online](#). Logs are kept for seven years.

JST-SCU community members are also encouraged to sign up for the [Nixle](#) alert platform to receive pertinent information regarding safety and criminal information in the surrounding areas of the JST campus. More information on how to sign up [HERE](#).

The procedures for the compilation of these logs were last updated in 2017.

CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT

Campus Safety Law Enforcement Authority

Since JST-SCU and the GTU do not have a police department or any individual with police authority, the entities rely on the Police Department of the City of Berkeley. Campus community members are encouraged to contact this department immediately in the event of a security emergency by calling 911 from a land telephone and (510) 981-5911 from a cell phone. For non-emergencies, please call (510) 981-5900. Santa Clara University does not recognize any student organizations with non-campus locations, such as fraternities or sororities.

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies on Campus

Community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests are encouraged to report all campus crimes and safety related incidents to Berkeley Police Department (911) or Campus Safety Services in a timely manner. To report a non-emergency security or safety related matter on campus, contact Campus Safety Services through the non-emergency number, (408) 554-4441. A Campus Safety Services dispatcher is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Campus Pastoral Counselors and Professional Counselors

Campus pastoral counselors and professional counselors are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. ¹As a matter of policy, they are encouraged to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion in the annual crime statistics. Professional counselors and pastoral counselors are also strongly encouraged to voluntarily report incidents of crimes without personally identifiable information for inclusion in the annual crime statistics.

MONITORING AND RECORDING STUDENT OFF-CAMPUS CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

JST-SCU operates no off-campus housing or off-campus student organized facilities. The Berkeley Police Department has jurisdiction over the campus and the surrounding property and provides to the Assistant Dean of Students reports of students who have been issued citations or arrested. The Assistant Dean of Students and the Office of Student Life address any potential violations of the Student Conduct Code through the University Student Conduct System.

The [Berkeley Police Department](#) is the proper law enforcement agency for any off-campus crime and safety concerns surrounding JST-SCU.

CAMPUS FACILITIES; SECURITY AND ACCESS

All University students, faculty, and staff are issued a University ACCESS card for the purpose of photo identification as a Santa Clara University student, faculty, or staff member. The ACCESS card is also used to gain entry on an authorized basis to University facilities. Most buildings at the GTU and JST-SCU are not open to the public, but are intended for use by faculty, students, staff, vendors and others with legitimate business with JST-SCU. Access to these buildings is intended for the use of these people only.

Members of the JST-SCU community are charged with responsibility for safeguarding the spaces under their control, maintaining custody of the keys and ACCESS cards to which they have been entrusted, and reporting promptly the loss of any such keys or cards. Individuals who live in University housing have secured access to their residence halls and their rooms. Guests of residents are welcome in JST-SCU

¹A professional counselor is a person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification. An individual who is not yet licensed or certified as a counselor, but is acting in that role under the supervision of an individual who meets the definition of a counselor, is considered to be a counselor for the purposes of the Clery Act. A pastoral counselor is a person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and is functioning within the scope of that recognition.

residential facilities. A guest is defined as any person who is not contracted to live in a residential facility. This definition includes JST-SCU students who live in other residence halls or who live off-campus. Students must accompany their guests while their guests are in the residential facilities.

The University Facilities Department maintains JST-SCU buildings and grounds with a concern for safety and security. The Facilities Department has procedures in place with departments throughout campus for reporting maintenance and repair issues for all JST-SCU properties. Any potential safety hazards are prioritized and repaired beginning with those that present the most immediate and significant safety concerns.

CRIME AWARENESS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS

JST-SCU does not have an on-campus safety staff. JST-SCU urges faculty, staff, students, and guests to make use of the extensive resources of the City of Berkeley Police and Fire Departments and the University of California at Berkeley Department of Public Safety.

There are numerous safety procedure and crime avoidance tips available from the City of Berkeley and the University of California. This information may be accessed online.

[City of Berkeley Police Department](#)

[UC Berkeley Police Department](#)

The University of California operates a night escort service called [BearWALK](#) that JST-SCU students may use. The service provides escorts who will walk students to their cars, a shuttle bus, public transportation, or home if students live nearby. Students may call **(510) 642-WALK** from dusk until 3:00 a.m. while UC Berkeley is in session. Geographical boundaries for the service are available [here](#).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Emergency Mass Notification System (SCU Campus Alert)

In addition to the GTU Alerts, JST-SCU students, faculty, and staff may be notified of significant emergencies through the University's emergency mass notification system "SCU Campus Alert". SCU Campus Alert is activated as needed for significant emergencies, dangerous situations, or other conditions that present an imminent risk or immediate threat to the health and safety of students, faculty, staff, or visitors to the campus community, to University property or the environment, or as superseded by the Higher Education Act, state law, or other applicable procedure. Students and members of the faculty and staff may enroll in the SCU Campus Alerts through [MySCU Portal](#).

First responders and other JST-SCU campus officials may be dispatched by the Campus Safety Services dispatch center as necessary, to any reported or suspected crisis first. First responders and other campus officials may initiate confirmation and verification of the existence of a crisis before emergency SCU Campus Alert systems are activated (e.g., suspicious packages may require both a bomb squad assessment and evacuation order before SCU Campus Alert is initiated).

Campus Safety Services and/or University Operations staff or designee may seek confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation from one or more the following sources:

- **Campus Safety Services;**
- **SCU University Operations (Facilities, Utilities, etc.);**
- **Other SCU-affiliated personnel;**
- **City of Berkeley Fire and Police Departments, and allied public safety agencies;**
- **Members of the community/general public through telephone and other communication systems, including social networking;**
- **Media reports originating from the incident scene (television, radio, etc.).**
- **Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)**

The University shall attempt to notify the campus community as soon as possible through advisories, warnings, and emergency notices as required under statute or other mandate. The University, without delay and taking into account the safety of the campus community, will determine the content of the notification, the appropriate segment(s) of the campus community to be notified, and initiate SCU Campus Alert (unless issuing the notification will compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency). The University will develop and maintain appropriate overlapping and redundant notification systems and provide the necessary resources to adequately ensure campus mass notification systems are fully operational. University employees shall follow the SCU Campus Alert policy in accordance with the Clery Act and HEOA.

The University has established this policy to provide guidance on the issuance of emergency notifications. This policy gives the University the flexibility in determining appropriate action steps in dynamic situations. Under this policy, the University will consistently apply four basic principles in accordance with federal statutes. These principles are:

- 1. Attempt confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation;**
- 2. Determine the appropriate geographic segment(s) of the campus community to receive a notification;**
- 3. Determine the content of the notification; and**
- 4. Initiate the notification system based on confirmation of facts or the circumstances of the incident using only trained and experienced emergency notification personnel.**

In the absence of timely confirmation, the University may assume that a threat to the health or safety of the campus community is imminent and may issue a mass warning or advisory without delay.

The authority to activate SCU Campus Alert as deemed appropriate for the protection of life, property, environment, or in the best interest of the public's health and welfare of the institution and campus community, is vested in the following officials:

- Assistant Vice-President of University Operations
- Director of Facilities
- Campus Safety Services Director & Assistant Director
- Campus Safety Services Watch Commanders & Assistant Watch Commanders
- Director of Emergency Management
- Director of Environment, Health and Safety
- Director of Utilities

Notifying the Community

JST-SCU may utilize social media (Twitter, Facebook), the JST-SCU website, and other supplemental resources to disseminate emergency information to the larger JST-SCU community, alumni, family, and media-related organizations. Social media sites also serve as redundant (back-up) contingency sites should the JST-SCU web pages and server sites become overwhelmed by visitor overload during a crisis. In addition, the University posts an Emergency Procedures poster in classrooms and academic facilities on campus.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Tests

SCU Campus Alert tests are conducted regularly. The University conducts a public (announced) campus-wide test at least once annually. A reminder of testing is sent to subscribers at least 24 hours prior to the test. The system is exercised or used in conjunction with scheduled exercises to maintain awareness of the system by students, faculty, and staff. The University publicizes its emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one system-wide test or exercise per calendar year. In addition, the University posts an [Emergency Procedures](#) poster in all classrooms and academic facilities campus-wide.

The campus Manager of Emergency Planning maintains a standard log working in conjunction with Campus Safety Services, to maintain data and documentation that records the use of the emergency notification system. Data includes the date, approximate time(s), incident type, location, and the warning devices used of any issuance, to include system tests and exercises, and whether the test was announced or unannounced (routine maintenance). Campus Safety Services maintains and coordinates on-call and SCU Campus Alert activation response status to ensure redundancy of personnel needed to activate campus warning systems.

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE POLICY

Drug-Free Policies

It is the goal of Santa Clara University to maintain a drug-free workplace and campus. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, and/or use of controlled substances or the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol is prohibited on the Santa Clara University campus, in the workplace, or as part of any of the University's activities. This includes the unlawful use of controlled substances or alcohol in the workplace even if it does not result in impaired job performance or unacceptable conduct.

The unlawful presence of any controlled substance or alcohol in the workplace and campus itself is prohibited. The workplace and campus are presumed to include all Santa Clara University premises where the activities of the University are conducted.

Violations will result in disciplinary action up to, and including, termination of employment for faculty and staff or expulsion of students. A disciplinary action may also include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program. Violations may also be referred to the appropriate authorities for prosecution

Student Code of Conduct

The following acts may subject students to disciplinary action:

Illegal use, possession, or distribution of drugs. The use or possession of equipment, products, or materials that are used or intended for use in manufacturing, growing, using, or distributing any drug or controlled substance. Possessing, concealing, storing, carrying, or using any drug paraphernalia as defined in California Health and Safety Code §11364.5, including, but not limited to, objects intended for use, or designed for use in ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing marijuana, cocaine, hashish, or hashish oil into the human body. A reported violation of this section will result in the confiscation and immediate disposal of drugs and drug paraphernalia by University officials.

Drug-Free Workplace Policy

The following policy applies to all Santa Clara University employees pursuant to Policy 703 of the Staff Policy Manual and Section 3.6.10 of the Faculty Handbook:

Unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of controlled substances is prohibited in the workplace. Employees who violate this prohibition are subject to corrective or disciplinary action as deemed appropriate, up to and including termination.

As an on-going condition of employment, employees are required to abide by this prohibition, and to notify Human Resources of any criminal drug statute conviction they receive for a violation occurring in the workplace. Notification must be provided in writing no later than five days after such a conviction.

If an employee receives such a conviction, the University shall take appropriate disciplinary action against the employee, up to and including termination, or require the employee to participate satisfactorily in an approved drug-abuse assistance or treatment program.

Human Resources makes available information about drug counseling and treatment.

It is the responsibility of all University faculty, staff, and students to comply with this policy and to inform visitors of this policy.

Alcoholic Beverage Policy

The Alcoholic Beverage Policy of Santa Clara University is based on the central and fundamental educational focus of the University of creating an environment that fosters learning. The University believes in personal responsibility, moral growth and development, awareness of communal consequences of personal choices, an obligation of citizenship, and responsible decision making. The University strives to build a community that is welcoming, hospitable, fair, inclusive, rooted in mutual understanding and appreciation, and respectful of diverse perspectives, traditions, and practices. Therefore, it is critical that the members of the University community be committed to the physical and emotional health and well-being of those who work, study, or congregate at the University. The policy serves as a guide and applies to all members of the campus community including students, parents, staff, faculty, alumni, and guests of the University.

The University believes in personal responsibility, moral growth and development, awareness of communal consequences of personal choices, obligation of citizenship, and responsible decision making.

The Alcoholic Beverage Policy is set in the context of the legal requirements governing the sale, consumption, and distribution of alcoholic beverages and in the context of community expectations for, not only upholding the laws but also sharing responsibility for the safety and welfare of other members of the community. The University will not tolerate disregard for the law, or behaviors and practices that counter the education of the whole person, compromise rigorous and imaginative scholarship, inhibit moral and spiritual development, and constrain the University's fundamental values. Consequently, the University does not condone underage drinking and considers intoxication, disorderliness, or offensive behavior

deriving from the use of alcoholic beverages to be unacceptable, regardless of a person's age, or on-campus or off-campus status.

To cultivate a campus environment consistent with the stated goals and purposes of an educational institution, the University has adopted the following policies and procedures for the use of alcoholic beverages.

1. The service and consumption of alcoholic beverages on the University campus and at University-sponsored events off campus shall be done in compliance with applicable municipal, state, and federal laws and regulations, and in accordance with University policies and procedures. All persons on the University campus or at any University-sponsored event off campus where alcoholic beverages are being served or consumed are expected to abide by and respect all such laws, regulations, policies, and procedures. (Copies of applicable laws are available from the Office of Student Life. See the following section for a partial listing of laws.)
2. Alcoholic beverages at events held on campus shall be supplied and sold only by the University food service provider or another designated, licensed agent of the University, except in situations covered by No. 5 of this policy. No other individual person or private party shall supply or sell alcoholic beverages at on-campus events or hold the license for the sale of alcoholic beverages on campus.
3. Alcoholic beverages shall not be served or consumed in public areas of the University except at authorized University events. Public areas include all indoor and outdoor spaces on the campus except individual residences and private departmental work areas and offices.
4. Alcoholic beverages shall not be served or consumed at any University-sponsored intercollegiate or club sport athletic event or recreational sports activity.

5. The sponsorship of events by alcoholic beverage companies or distributors is limited to cash donations, donated products (other than those that directly promote or advertise alcoholic beverages) in support of fundraising or other special events as approved by the appropriate vice president, vice provost, or dean; and materials for University educational programs. The use of donated products for events that are held in Benson Memorial Center must also be approved by the University liaison to the food service contractor.
6. Alcoholic beverages may be served at on-campus events sponsored by University-affiliated student organizations whose membership is predominantly 21 years of age or older and/or at on-campus events specifically for the senior class, provided that University operating funds are not used to purchase the alcohol for the event.
7. The service of alcoholic beverages at all events on campus shall be in accordance with the Event Management Plan for Events with Alcohol, which should be submitted and approved by the Vice Provost for Student Life or designee.
8. For student organization-sponsored events off campus that include the service of alcoholic beverages, and that require University approval of the contract or agreement with the off-campus facility, an Addendum to Agreement must be signed by the service provider and received by the Vice Provost for Student Life or designee. (Copies of this addendum are available in the Center for Student Leadership.)

Select California State Laws on Alcohol

1. It is a misdemeanor to sell, furnish, or give alcoholic beverages to a person under the age of 21.
2. It is an infraction for a person under the age of 21 to purchase or possess alcoholic beverages.
3. It is a crime to sell alcohol without a valid liquor license or permit.
4. It is a crime for any person to drink while driving, to have an open container of alcohol in a moving vehicle, or to drive under the influence of alcohol.
5. It is a misdemeanor to be intoxicated in a public place.
6. Intoxication is presumed at blood levels of 0.08 percent or higher and may be found with blood alcohol levels from 0.05 percent to 0.08 percent.

Students of legal drinking age (21 years or older) may consume alcoholic beverages in the privacy of their own rooms in the residence halls and neighborhood units, provided the space is not shared with an underage roommate. Regardless of age, excessive and inappropriate use of alcoholic beverages is strictly prohibited regardless of whether consumption occurred on- or off-campus.

Student Code of Conduct

The following acts may subject students to disciplinary action:

Possession, consumption, sale, or action under the influence of alcoholic beverages by persons under the age of 21; furnishing alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 21; consumption of alcoholic beverages in a public place (all areas other than individual residences, private offices, and scheduled private functions); excessive and inappropriate use of alcoholic beverages. (See also “Alcohol and Other Drug Policies Within University Housing” on page 27.) A reported violation of this section will result in the confiscation and immediate disposal of alcoholic beverages and related equipment.

Alcoholic and Other Drug Policies within University Housing

Students of legal drinking age (21 years or older) may consume and possess alcoholic beverages in the privacy of their own rooms in the residence halls and neighborhood units, provided the space is not shared with an underage roommate. Regardless of age, excessive and inappropriate use of alcoholic beverages is strictly prohibited, whether or not consumption occurred on or off campus. Establishment of a private bar, storage of excessive quantities of alcohol, or possession and/or use of a tap or keg, kegerators, beer bongs, or other equipment for the sole use of consuming alcohol is prohibited in all residence hall areas. Drinking games are prohibited in and around residential housing facilities, regardless of whether alcohol is present. Students hosting guests (including fellow SCU students and non-SCU guests) are responsible for their guests' adherence to the policy. Any person under the age of 21 who is in possession of alcohol or is in a room where alcohol is knowingly or unknowingly present will be assumed to have been consuming alcohol, as it is difficult to determine who was drinking and who was not.

Students found responsible for hosting a gathering involving the misuse of alcohol in their space, or permitting alcohol or drug violations in public spaces, will face additional sanctions beyond the minimum standard sanctions.

Possession and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages in public areas are prohibited. Public areas are all areas other than individual living spaces. Rooms with open doors, rooms with closed doors to which public attention is attracted by excessive noise, hallways, lounges, restrooms, and outdoor areas, including private patios, are considered public areas.

Empty alcohol containers and/or packaging within a student's room will be considered the property of the student. Students and their guests can be held in violation of the Alcohol Policy if empty containers and/or packaging are in their rooms.

In the interest of maintaining a safe and healthy living and learning environment, students are encouraged to either discourage the use of alcohol and other drugs or report such violations. Students are responsible for removing themselves from all situations where alcohol or drug policy violations are present. If a student chooses not to take such action and simply remains in the presence of the alcohol or drug use, then he/she will also be in violation. At a minimum, students are encouraged to remove themselves from illicit behaviors as a means to demonstrate that they do not condone the behavior(s).

Minimum disciplinary sanctions for alcohol and other drug violations can be found on pages 98-101 of the Student Handbook.

Marijuana Policy

On November 8, 2016, voters in California passed Proposition 64, thereby allowing persons who are 21 and older to possess, transport, and buy up to 28.5 grams of marijuana and use it for recreational purposes. The Bureau of Marijuana Control is the state agency responsible for regulating and licensing marijuana sales.

It continues to be illegal to smoke marijuana in public and at locations where tobacco use is outlawed, such as restaurants, and within 1000 feet of a school, daycare or youth center when children are present. It is also illegal for motorists to smoke marijuana while driving.

Despite the change in state law regarding marijuana, Santa Clara University's policy remains unchanged: use and possession of marijuana on campus or in association with any university-sponsored or affiliated activity or program is prohibited. The policy complies with the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. Under this federal law, as a condition of receiving federal funds, an institution of higher education such as Santa Clara University must certify that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on campus and as part of its activities and programs. At the federal level, this law includes any amount of marijuana.

California Proposition 215, passed in 1996, allows for the use of marijuana for medical purposes. Students who qualify under Proposition 215 to use marijuana for medical purposes are not permitted to possess, store, provide, or use the marijuana on university-owned or controlled property (including, but not limited to, residence halls, academic buildings, athletic facilities, and parking lots), or during a university sanctioned activity, regardless of the location.

Propositions 215 and 64 create a conflict between state and federal laws. When state and federal laws are in conflict, federal law takes precedence. If Santa Clara University does not comply with federal law and regulations on marijuana possession and use on campus and in university programs and activities, it risks losing federal funds for student financial aid, faculty research and other important programs and services. Thus, the Santa Clara University must continue to abide by federal laws and regulations and university policy barring the use and possession of any amount of marijuana on campus or in association with any university-sponsored or affiliated activity or program.

Students who fail to follow this policy are in violation of the Student Conduct Code and are subject to disciplinary action.

Community Resources

[Alcoholics Anonymous](#)

(510) 839-8900

[Merritt Peralta Institute Chemical Dependency Department](#)

3012 Summit Street, 5th Floor
South Pavillion
Oakland, CA 94609
(510) 652-7000

[Narcotics Anonymous](#)

(510) 444-4673

PLEASE NOTE: JST-SCU does not endorse or collaborate with any of the above-listed programs.

Drug and Alcohol Programs

The University educates **students** about alcohol and drug use through specific programs throughout the year in the residence halls and published information and other services offered by the Wellness Center. At new student orientation, all new students participate in a session on alcohol and substance abuse awareness and prevention. Students who are concerned about substance use, abuse, and rehabilitation are urged to contact the Wellness Center, Counseling and Psychological Services, or Cowell Health Center. The Wellness Center offers **BASICS -- Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students**. This program is appropriate for any student who uses alcohol and/or other drugs, whether a student is concerned about his/her drinking or drug use or just curious to learn about how his/her use compares to others. BASICS provides a structured opportunity to assess a student's risk, identify potential changes, and help individual students to reduce the risk of developing future problems. Successful completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program, including participation in

aftercare, may be considered as evidence of eligibility for reinstatement of student status.

Faculty or Staff members who are concerned about substance use, abuse, and rehabilitation are strongly encouraged to contact their physicians, health plan, the Employee Assistance Program (currently offered through United Behavioral Health), or the Department of Human Resources, which can refer them to appropriate resources (community or private agencies) that provide complete, confidential substance abuse counseling. Many health insurance plans provide coverage for substance abuse programs to address substance abuse and rehabilitation as well. Successful completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program, including participation in aftercare, may be considered as evidence of eligibility for continued or future employment.

Other outside sources for students, faculty, and staff

Find a Treatment Center in Your Community (Nationwide)

- [verywell Mind](#)
- [AlcoholScreening.org](#)

See the personnel manual or student mailing for complete delineation of policy and educational programs for drug and alcohol abuse.

Several drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, and rehabilitation programs are available to JST-SCU faculty, students and employees. Merritt Peralta Institute's (MPI) Chemical Dependency Department may be reached at (510) 652-7000 for help in dealing with a drug or alcohol dependency problem. The initial consultation is free and includes an assessment of the problem and the recommendation of a treatment plan. A local Alcoholics Anonymous program may be reached at (510) 839- 8900 and a local Narcotics Anonymous program may be reached at (510) 444-4673.

Minimum Disciplinary Sanctions for Alcohol and Drug Violations

The sanctions listed in this section are for alcohol and drug violations. These guidelines are a minimum standard. A hearing officer can choose to administer a more severe sanction, if it is determined there is reason to escalate the sanction due to the severity of the violation, or if the student has a previous conduct record that does not include alcohol or other drug offenses. For instance, housing contract cancellation can be assigned on the first or second offense if the violation is coupled with physical confrontation, vandalism, or another serious conduct code violation. If deemed necessary, the University reserves the right to mandate alcohol and other drug assessment.

The Cowell Center (Counseling and Psychological Services and Student Health Services) and the Wellness Center are available to students who have concerns about their own alcohol or other drug use. The Cowell Center (Counseling and Psychological Services and Student Health Services) staff can also refer students to outside counseling and treatment agencies.

Cumulative Nature of Student Conduct Code Violations

Sanctioning for a Student Conduct Code violation is based upon the nature of the determined violation and any previous violations of the Student Conduct Code.

If 18 months (from the date of the previous alcohol violation) pass without the student committing an alcohol or other drug violation, then the sanction for an additional alcohol or other drug violation will be in the same category as the previous offense. For example, if a student commits his/her second alcohol violation in October of his/her freshmen year and then commits a third alcohol violation during May of his/her junior year, the offense will be considered a second offense. It will not be considered a third offense unless the violation is serious enough to warrant such action.

Low-Risk vs. High-Risk Drinking Violations

Regardless of a student's age, the University takes into consideration the degree of risk or actual harm done to the person, other individuals, and property or severity of the violation when considering the appropriate sanction to assign to a student who violated the Student Conduct Code. Students who commit an alcohol violation because they are in the presence of alcohol, whereas University policy states they cannot be in the presence and can be reasonably assumed not to be drinking alcohol or under the influence of alcohol are considered to have committed a low-risk violation.

An alcohol violation is considered to be a high-risk violation in the following circumstances, but not limited to: possession or consumption of alcohol when under the legal drinking age, disorderly conduct such as verbally abusive or lewd behavior, excessive consumption of alcohol (i.e., alcohol shots, beer bongs, drinking games,

etc.), excessive intoxication, medical attention due to the use of alcohol, providing alcohol to a person under the legal drinking age, driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, or assaults of any type. It is up to the discretion of the University Hearing Officer to determine if an alcohol violation is considered a low-risk or high-risk violation.

Minimum Sanctions for Low-Risk Alcohol Violations

<i>First Violation</i>	1. University fine: \$50
<i>Second Violation</i>	1. University fine: \$75 2. Sanctions will be assigned at the discretion of the Hearing Officer and will reflect the fact that this is a second alcohol violation. If appropriate, the violation may be classified as a high-risk violation by the Hearing Officer.
<i>Third Violation</i>	1. The violation will be classified as a high-risk violation.

Minimum Sanctions for High-Risk Alcohol Violations

<i>First Violation</i>	1. Educational sanction: options include, but are not limited to, a paper, community program, contributed work hours, community service, alcohol and other drug education class or program. 2. University fine: \$50 3. Parental notification (for any student under the age of 21)
<i>Second Violation</i>	1. Educational sanction: options include, but are not limited to, a paper, community program, University service hours, community service, alcohol education class or program. The degree of work and time on the behalf of the student to complete this portion of the sanction will reflect the fact that this is a second alcohol and other drug violation. 2. University fine: \$75 3. Parental notification (for any student under the age of 21) 4. Housing contract probation (on-campus students)
<i>Third Violation</i>	1. Housing contract cancellation (on-campus students) 2. Disciplinary probation 3. University fine: \$100 4. Parental notification (for any student under the age of 21)
<i>Fourth Violation</i>	Any subsequent violation will result in either an extension of the student's disciplinary probation period, deferred suspension, suspension, or expulsion depending upon the nature of the incident and the student's overall conduct record.

Kegs and Excessive Amounts of Alcohol Within University Housing

Any student who is in the presence or possession of a keg or an excessive amount of alcohol is subject to housing contract probation, a University fine not to exceed \$500, and parental notification. An excessive amount of alcohol is an amount that is too great to be reasonable or acceptable for individual consumption in the context of the incident report details.

Police Action Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Violations

If a student is taken into protective custody, arrested by the Santa Clara Police Department or a similar law enforcement agency for an alcohol or other drug-related violation, or is charged with criminal alcohol or other drug charges, the minimum sanctions below will be administered.

<i>First Violation</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Disciplinary probation2. University fine: \$1003. Parental notification (for any student under the age of 21)
<i>Second Violation</i>	Any subsequent violation will result in either an extension of the student's disciplinary probation period, deferred suspension, suspension, or expulsion depending upon the nature of the incident and the student's overall conduct record.

Minimum Sanctions for the Distribution of Other Drugs

If a student is held accountable for distributing a regulated or illegal drug, then the student will be placed on disciplinary probation, at a minimum. Additionally, if the student lives on campus, his/her on-campus housing contract will be cancelled.

Academic Sanctions

In addition to the sanctions imposed under the Student Conduct System, individual faculty members are vested with the power to lower a student's grade on a paper, exam, or other graded product, and/or for the course as a whole, for academic dishonesty.

Administrative Sanctions

The administrative sanction gives official notice that a procedural violation has occurred and will advise the student on how the situation is to be corrected.

Disciplinary Disqualification of University Financial Aid

Financial aid may be contingent upon a student remaining in good conduct standing within the University. If a student faces significant disciplinary matters, is placed on disciplinary probation, deferred suspension, or is suspended, the financial aid arrangement is subject to review. The review may be initiated by either the Office of Student Life or the Office of Financial Aid.

A student who is placed on disciplinary probation for the first time will continue to remain eligible for federal financial aid unless otherwise prohibited by federal, state, or University regulations. If within two years of being placed on disciplinary probation, a student is placed on suspension, deferred suspension, or probation (a second time), the student will automatically lose all eligibility for institutional aid effective the date the suspension, deferred suspension, or second probation is imposed.

Minimum Sanctions for Other Drug Violations

<i>First Violation</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educational sanction: options include, but are not limited to, a paper, community program, community service, alcohol and other drug education class or program. 2. University fine: \$100 3. Housing contract probation (on-campus students) 4. Parental notification (for any student under the age of 21)
<i>Second Violation</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educational sanction: options include, but are not limited to a paper, community program, community service, alcohol and other drug education class or program. The degree of work and time on the behalf of the student to complete this portion of the sanction will reflect the fact that this is a second alcohol and other drug violation. 2. University fine: \$100 3. Housing contract cancellation (on-campus students) 4. Disciplinary probation 5. Parental notification (for any student under the age of 21)

GENDER BASED MISCONDUCT AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972

“No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any educational program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.”

Title IX is a comprehensive federal law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in any federally funded education program or activity. Title IX promotes equity in academic programs and other activities, preventing hostile environments on the basis of sex, sexual misconduct, and preventing discrimination against pregnant and parenting students. Santa Clara University upholds a zero tolerance policy for gender-based discrimination and sexual misconduct and does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs or activities. Sexual misconduct includes non-consensual sexual intercourse, non-consensual sexual contact, sexual exploitation, interpersonal/relationship violence, sex/gender-based stalking, and sexual harassment. Gender-based discrimination and sexual misconduct can occur between people of different sexes or genders or of the same sex or gender.

Gender-based discrimination includes sexual harassment, sexual assault (non-consensual sexual contact and non-consensual sexual intercourse), and sexual exploitation. Gender-based discrimination includes violent actions, discrimination, hazing, bullying, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking when such behaviors are perpetrated because of one’s gender. Members of the University community, guests, and visitors have the right to be free from sexual and gender-based misconduct and the University prohibits such behavior. All members of the campus community are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that does not infringe upon the rights of others. This Policy applies to all Santa Clara University students and its campuses.

Physical violence, assault, battery, sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are all crimes and are covered under California statutes and can be reported to law enforcement. While the University utilizes different standards and definitions than the California Code, sexual misconduct often overlaps with the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence. Federal laws, specifically Title IX and the Clery Act, which mandates the contents of this report, also protect victims of these behaviors.

If a student is accused of sexual misconduct, other gender-based violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence, he or she is subject to action in accordance with the Student Conduct Code in the Student Handbook. If a faculty member or staff members is accused of sexual misconduct, other gender-based violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence, he or she is subject to action in accordance with the Faculty Handbooks and the Staff Policy Manual, respectively.

The University treats all forms of sexual violence and gender-based discrimination very seriously and has a network of resources on and off-campus to assist victims in obtaining medical treatment, counseling, advocacy services, and other assistance. When a student, faculty member, or staff member reports an incident of sexual misconduct or sexual violence, whether the offense occurred on or off-campus, the University will provide the person with a written explanation of the options, resources, and support services on and off-campus.

Sexual Violence Prevention and Response

Santa Clara University seeks to provide a consistent, caring, and timely response when sexual and gender-based misconduct occurs within the University community. Many departments, student groups, and units on

campus work together to offer a variety of prevention and awareness programs to educate the campus community about sexual violence, sexual assault, relationship and domestic violence, stalking, sexual exploitation, affirmative consent, developing healthy relationships and healthy sexual relationships, and effective communication. Programs are also offered to raise awareness and promote Bystander Intervention.

In an effort to reduce the risk of sexual misconduct as well as the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence occurring among its students, Santa Clara University utilizes a range of campaigns, strategies, and initiatives to promote awareness, educational, risk reduction, and prevention programming for students. University faculty and staff play an important role in preventing, addressing, and [Ending Campus Sexual Assault](#) on campus. The University offers ongoing programming to faculty and staff to identify and prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault (including stranger and known offender assaults), and stalking each year. Programming is aimed to engage students, faculty, and staff in a proactive dialogue and through active engagement to raise awareness and prevent sexual violence. Programs are designed to (a) address the unique cultural aspects of specific communities and groups on campus and community; (b) build upon existing expertise and promote campus-community collaboration on issues related to sexual violence; (c) use evidence-based strategies, promote promising practices, and support model sexual violence prevention programs on campus; (d) support efforts to increase knowledge about effective prevention efforts through program evaluation; and (e) increase risk reduction and encourage bystander intervention. Educational programs are offered to all incoming students and employees and are often conducted during new student orientation and new employee orientation and throughout an incoming student's first term. Workshops and other awareness and prevention campaigns are offered throughout the year to all students and employees. Programs are also offered on campus to discuss institutional policies on sexual misconduct as well as the California State definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and consent in reference to sexual activity.

The **Violence Prevention Program** is aimed at spreading awareness and education about sexual assault at SCU and empowering the student body to be proactive bystanders to protect fellow Broncos. The Violence Prevention Program also aims to be a resource for those who are survivors of sexual assault for friends of survivors.

Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM)

The goal of SAAM is to raise public awareness about sexual violence and to educate communities on how to prevent it and is a partnership between the Wellness Center, Office of EEO and Title IX, Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS), Campus Safety Services, the Office of Student Life, the Women's and Gender Studies Department, the Library, the Public Health Program, and the YWCA to put on and support several events throughout the month of April. These events focus on raising awareness, supporting and creating space for survivors, teaching bystander intervention skills, and much more.

Bystander Intervention and Risk Reduction

Think About It

Sexual violence including sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking is another issue that greatly affects the entire campus community. Studies have shown that nationally, one in five female college students will experience some form of nonconsensual sexual activity by graduation and that 75 percent of reported sexual assaults on college campuses across the country involve alcohol. Santa Clara University is committed to fostering a culture in which students are empowered and effective when they witness or suspect any kind of sexual assault or relationship violence. To help create a safe environment for SCU students, all first-year students (undergraduate and graduate students) and transfer students are **required** to complete an online course called Think About It. This course is an innovative, engaging, and

informative course created with students for students. In the course, students examine the interconnected issues of hooking up, substance abuse, sexual violence, and the importance of bystander intervention in a college setting. Students also learn about healthy relationships, the importance of consent and being a good communicator, how to report incidents of sexual violence on and off-campus, and the many ways students can help create a safe and respectful campus. This course is just one of many ways the University works with students throughout the year to raise their awareness and prevent alcohol and drug abuse and sexual violence on campus.

Educational Program Highlights

Think About It is a mandatory online substance and sexual abuse training program that prepares undergraduate and graduate students to confront and prevent serious campus problems.

The film ***Can't Thread a Moving Needle*** offers a compelling and challenging examination of issues of sexual assault on campus based on stories and commentary from interviews with over a hundred people.

The film is shown to all first year undergraduate students with in the first few weeks of the academic year, and screenings are offered throughout the year to other students, faculty, and staff.

Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence Awareness and Prevention live workshops are offered throughout the year to faculty and staff, and are designed to inform participants about institutional and individual duties to report sexual harassment, sexual abuse, sexual misconduct, and other behaviors that fall under Title IX. This workshop fulfills the California AB 1825 training requirement.

Intersections online workshop, offered annually for faculty and staff, helps them to recognize harassment and gender-based violence and provides them with practical tips on creating a safe, campus community.

Resources On and Off-Campus

Members of the University community, guests, and visitors have the right to be free from sexual and gender-based misconduct and the University prohibits such behavior. The University's Gender-Based Discrimination and Sexual Misconduct Policy has been developed to reaffirm these principles and to provide recourse for those individuals whose rights have been violated. It applies on campus, and it may apply off campus if the conduct negatively affects a victim's school experience or the overall working, living, and learning environment. If you are the victim of sexual violence, your personal safety is most important. You are encouraged to go to a safe place if you are somewhere you do not feel comfortable. If or when you are comfortable, share what has occurred with someone you trust. Sharing as much specific information as you can remember, along with any physical evidence, with this individual may help in the event that you decide you want to report the incident to University officials and/or the police.

HELP IS AVAILABLE WHETHER YOU CHOOSE TO REPORT A SEXUAL VIOLENCE INCIDENT OR NOT.

[Gender-Based Discrimination and Sexual Misconduct Policy is available here](#)

Students wishing to seek confidential assistance may do so by speaking with professionals who have the privilege of maintaining confidentiality except in extreme cases of immediacy of threat or abuse of a minor. Confidential resources include on- and off-campus mental health counselors, health service providers, local rape crisis counselors, domestic violence resources, and members of the clergy and chaplains. The University's Wellness Center also provides confidential support, empathy, advocacy through the Office of Student Life and off-campus partners, and a safe space to those impacted by gender-based violence such as sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, and stalking.

City of Berkeley and Alameda County Resources for Sexual Misconduct Victims include:

Bay Area Women Against Rape (BAWAR) provides 24-hour comprehensive services for survivors of sexual assault and their significant others. In addition to their 24-hour Sexual Assault Crisis Hotline (510) 845-7273, the center offers in-person counseling and hospital, police, and courtroom accompaniments.

Medical Services and Sexual Assault Response Team (SART): Alameda County has two hospitals that provide both forensic exams and medical care:

1. **Highland Hospital – 1411 East 31st Street, Oakland, CA**
2. **Washington Hospital – 2000 Mowry Ave, Fremont, CA**

The other hospitals in the county provide medical care only given they are not designated as forensic exam facilities.

Local Law Enforcement:

To file a police report, contact the law enforcement agency in the municipality where the assault happened:

- **Berkeley Police Department (510) 981-5900**
- **Oakland Police Department (510) 777-3333**

Other Resources include City of Berkeley **Adult Clinic**, 2640 Martin Luther King Jr. Way (510) 981-5290; City of Berkeley **Mobile Crisis Team (MCT)** is available every day from 10:30 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. at (510) 981-5254; **Men Overcoming Violence**, 1385 Mission Street, Suite 300, San Francisco (415) 626-6704.

Confidential Resources

Cowell Center: Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)
(408) 554-4501

Wellness Center: Violence Prevention Program
(408) 554-4409

Washington Hospital (SART Exam)
2000 Mowry Ave
Fremont, CA 94538
(510) 797-1111

Highland Hospital (SART EXAM)
(510) 437-4688
1141 East 31st Street
Oakland, CA 94602

Love is Respect
(866) 331-9474
or text 22522

National Domestic Violence Hotline
(800) 799-SAFE (7233)

National Sexual Assault Hotline
(800) 656-HOPE (4673)

Reporting Resources

Anyone with knowledge about sexual misconduct, gender-based violence, or the crimes of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence is encouraged to report it immediately to the EEO and Title IX Coordinator. Reports may also be made to Campus Safety Services, the Office of Student Life, the Office of Residence Life, deans, vice presidents, coaches, administrators with supervisory responsibilities, and to staff in Human Resources. The university considers these people to be “responsible

employees”. Notice to them is official notice to the University. The reporting party will be provided with written information regarding his or her options including the choice to report to law enforcement and available medical and mental health treatment options.

Non-confidential Resources

Office of EEO and Title IX

Title IX Coordinator
(408) 554-4113

Campus Safety Services

Emergency Phone: (408) 554-4444
Main Phone Number: (408) 554-4441

Berkeley Police Department

(510) 981-5900

Office of Student Life

(408) 544-4583

Campus Ministry

Santa Clara University
(408) 554-4372

Human Resources

Santa Clara University
(408) 554-4392

Residence Life

(408) 554-4900

Reporting an incident to the University means that only people who need to know will be told, and information will be shared only as necessary with investigators, witnesses, and the accused individual. The University has a duty to immediately investigate a complaint of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and sexual exploitation even if the reporting party asks that it not do so. In deciding how to proceed, the University will weigh the request for confidentiality against the following factors: the seriousness of the alleged discrimination, harassment or sexual misconduct; any potential threats to community safety; the respective ages and positions of the complainant and the respondent; whether there have been other discrimination and harassment complaints against the respondent; and the respondent’s right to receive information under applicable federal and state laws and regulations.

Protective measures for victims are available from the University whether a victim chooses to report to local and/or campus law enforcement, and irrespective of whether a victim pursues a formal complaint through the University resolution process. Protective measures may include such actions as interim suspensions and/or no contact orders, such as in cases where the accused person’s behavior represents a risk of violence, threat, pattern, or predation.

Both Title IX and the Clery Act provide protections for whistleblowers who bring allegations of non-compliance with the Clery Act and/or Title IX to the attention of appropriate campus administrators. The University does

not retaliate against those who raise concerns of non-compliance. Any concerns should be brought to the immediate attention of the campus EEO and Title IX Coordinator, Belinda Guthrie and/or to officials of the U.S. Department of Education.

EEO and Title IX Coordinator

Belinda Guthrie EEO and Title IX Coordinator

Office of EEO and Title IX
Santa Clara University
900 Lafayette St, Suite 100
Santa Clara, CA 95053
(408) 551-3043

bguthrie@scu.edu

[Title IX Website](#)

The EEO and Title IX Coordinator oversees the University's affirmative action programs and monitors compliance with policies and laws which ensure equal opportunity for students, faculty, and staff. The EEO and Title IX Coordinator is ultimately responsible for assuring in all cases that the behavior is brought to an end, the University acts to reasonably prevent its recurrence, and the effects on the victim and the community are remedied. The EEO and Title IX Coordinator is also responsible for assuring that training is conducted annually for all advocates, investigators, hearing officers, panelists, and appeals officers that encompass a hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. Training will focus on sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, sexual harassment, retaliation, and other behaviors that can be forms of sex or gender discrimination covered by Title IX and Clery Act. Training will help those decision-makers in the process of protecting the safety of victims and promoting accountability for those who commit offenses.

Campus Safety Services

You should contact Campus Safety Services or the Berkeley Police Department to report an emergency, report a crime, or request assistance. Reports can be made 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. You are not required to file an incident report with Campus Safety Services or file a criminal report with police in order to access resources and support services on or off-campus.

Criminal Report of Sexual Violence

You may also report an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and sexual exploitation to Berkeley Police Department or the local law enforcement agency where the incident occurred. Campus Safety Services can assist a victim with making the report to law enforcement. Victims have the option to notify law enforcement directly, or to be assisted in doing so by campus authorities. An officer can meet with you at the police station or somewhere on campus such as at Campus Safety Services on the Main Campus.

Santa Clara University must notify local law enforcement when sexual violence is reported to the University, typically without providing any personally identifiable information about the incident, unless a victim wishes that information to be shared or an emergency requires disclosure. University proceedings may be carried out prior to, simultaneously with, or following civil or criminal proceedings off campus. A complainant may also choose not to pursue criminal action, and under most circumstances, law enforcement will not force a complainant to pursue charges if the complainant is not willing to do so.

At the request of law enforcement, the University may agree to delay its investigation until after the initial stages of a criminal investigation. The University will promptly resume its fact gathering as soon as it is

informed that law enforcement has completed its initial investigation. The University's policy, definitions, and burden of proof may differ from California criminal law. Neither law enforcement's determination whether or not to prosecute a respondent, nor the outcome of any criminal proceeding, are determinative of whether a violation of the University's Policy has occurred.

Office of Student Life

Reports may also be made to the Office of Student Life ("OSL") concerning incidents involving students. OSL serves as a resource for students in all areas of campus life, supports extracurricular activities, and maintains the community living standards for all resident and non-resident students, including overseeing the University's Student Conduct System. OSL can assist students by informing them of their rights, providing information about on- and off-campus resources, reporting options, and options through the University Student Conduct System. Students can also choose to request assistance with academic and living accommodations.

Human Resources: Employee Relations

Employee Relations serves as a resource to employees by assisting the University community to develop and maintain a positive work environment, and preventing and resolving problems that arise out of or affect work situations.

Campus Sexual Assault Victim's Bill of Rights

The "Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights" exists as a part of the campus security reporting requirements, commonly known as the Jeanne Clery Act. In connection with reporting sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, a complainant/victim has these rights:

1. Shall be notified of their options to notify law enforcement, and to be assisted in notifying such authorities if s/he so chooses.
2. The Right to decline to speak with local law enforcement, should they be notified.
3. Information about existing on- and off-campus counseling, mental health, medical or other services.
4. Options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations and other interim measures.
5. The complainant and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice.
6. Both the complainant and the accused shall be simultaneously informed, in writing, of the
 - a. Outcome of any disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
 - b. Procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the results of the disciplinary proceeding;
 - c. Any change in the results before they become final;
 - d. When the results become final.

Important Information if You Are a Victim of Sexual Violence

If you are the victim of sexual misconduct, gender-based violence, or the crimes of rape, acquaintance rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence, some or all of these safety suggestions may guide you after an incident has occurred:

1. Go to a **safe place and speak with someone** you trust. Tell this person what happened. If there is any immediate danger, dial 911 or contact Campus Safety Services at (408) 554-4444.
2. Consider **securing immediate professional support** (e.g., counseling, victim advocacy, medical services, etc.) to assist you in the crisis.
3. If you are on the Main Campus during regular business hours, you may **go to CAPS** for counseling services, as well as **the Wellness Center Violence Prevention Program** to request an advocate through the Office of Student Life for support and guidance. These are both confidential resources. After regular business hours, or in any situation where you wish, local resources are also available and may be able to provide confidential assistance.
4. For your safety and well-being, **immediate medical attention is encouraged**. Further, being examined as soon as possible, ideally within 120 hours, is important in the case of rape or sexual assault. Washington Hospital Healthcare System or Highland Hospital will arrange for a specific medical examination (SART Exam). The **Sexual Assault Response Team (SART)** provides medical and forensic response to victims of sexual assault, 14 years and older, who come into the Emergency Department, 24 hours a day. An exam typically takes about three hours. The victim- can also receive STD testing, antibiotic medications to prevent STD's and emergency contraception as well as referral to other campus resources that may be of benefit.
5. **Preserve evidence** following an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking
 - a. If an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking occurs, it is important to preserve evidence to aid in the possibility of a successful criminal prosecution or obtaining a protection order.
 - b. In cases of sexual assault, avoid washing, douching, using the toilet, or changing clothing prior to a medical exam.
 - c. Any clothing removed should be placed in a paper bag.
 - d. Evidence of violence, such as bruising or other visible injuries, should be documented including through photographic evidence.
 - e. Evidence of stalking including any communication, such as written notes, voice mail, social media postings, or other electronic communications should be saved and not altered in any way.
6. Typically, if police are involved or will be involved, they will obtain evidence from the scene, and it is best to **leave things undisturbed until their arrival**. They will gather bedding, linens or unlaundered clothing, and any other pertinent articles that may be used for evidence. It is best to allow police to secure items in evidence containers, but if you are involved in transmission of items of evidence, such as to the hospital, secure them in a clean paper bag or clean sheet to avoid contamination.
7. If you have physical injuries, **photograph** or have them photographed, with a date stamp on the photo.

8. **Record the names of any witnesses and their contact information.** This information may be helpful as proof of a crime, to obtain an order of protection, or to offer proof of a campus policy violation.
9. Try to **memorize details** (e.g., physical description, names, license plate number, car description, etc.), or even better, write notes to remind you of details, if you have time and the ability to do so.
10. If you obtain external orders of protection (e.g., restraining orders, injunctions, protection from abuse), please **notify Campus Safety Services** so that those orders can be observed on campus.
11. Even after the immediate crisis has passed, **consider seeking support** from counseling services, the University's victim's advocate program, from members of the clergy.
12. **Contact the EEO and Title IX Coordinator if you need assistance with concerns**, such as no-contact orders or other protective measures. The University is able to offer you reasonable academic support, changes to living arrangements, transportation resources or modifications, escorts, no contact orders, counseling services access, and other supports and resources as needed.

Definitions

The Violence Against Women Act Definitions

Sexual assault is 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, as well as incest or statutory rape.

Domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim.

Dating violence means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a romantic or intimate relationship with the victim.

Stalking is engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

State of California Definitions

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.
- (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.

- (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.
- (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.

Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime.

The use of force, fear, or threats to accomplish sexual intercourse against the will of the assailant's spouse is known as the "spousal rape law."

Other sexual offenses include the following: sodomy (forced anal intercourse); oral copulation (forced oral-genital contact); rape by a foreign object (forced penetration by a foreign object, including a finger); and sexual battery (the unwanted touching of an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal).

In California, sexual consent is defined as **affirmative consent**.

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

Affirmative consent means affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity.

The State of California definition of **stalking** is when 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.

The State of California definition of **domestic violence** is 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.

California Hate Crime Definitions

As defined by California Penal Code, §§ 422.55, 422.6, a hate crime is a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics of the victim:

- Disability;
- Gender
- Nationality
- Race or ethnicity
- Religion
- Sexual orientation

- Association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics
- **Hate Crime Categories Of Bias Under The Clery Act**
- **Race** – A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind
- **Gender** – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because those persons are male or female
- **Gender Identity** – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender nonconforming individuals
- **Religion** – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being
- **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** – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who identify with each other through common heritage (common language, common culture and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry)
- **National Origin** – A preformed negative opinion about a group of persons based upon them being from a particular country or part of the world
- **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

Santa Clara University Definitions

Sexual Misconduct

Sexual misconduct is an umbrella term for inappropriate actions that are sexual or are sexual in nature inclusive of sexual harassment, sexual assault (non-consensual sexual contact and, nonconsensual sexual intercourse), and sexual exploitation.

Santa Clara University considers Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse violations to be the most serious, and therefore typically imposes the most severe sanctions, including suspension or expulsion for students and suspension and termination for employees. However, the University reserves the right to impose any level of sanction, ranging from a reprimand up to, and including, suspension or expulsion/termination, for any act of sexual misconduct or other gender-based offenses, including intimate partner or relationship (dating and/or domestic) violence, non-consensual sexual contact, sexual exploitation, and stalking based on the facts and circumstances of the particular grievance. Acts of sexual misconduct may be committed by any person upon any other person, regardless of the sex, gender, sexual orientation and/or gender identity of those involved.

Consent

In order for individuals to engage in sexual activity of any type with each other, there must be clear, knowing and voluntary consent prior to, and during, sexual activity. Consent can be given by word or action, but non-verbal consent is not as clear as talking about what you do and don't want sexually. Consent to some form of sexual activity cannot be automatically taken as consent to any other form of sexual activity. Silence--

There must be clear, knowing and voluntary consent prior to, and during, sexual activity.

without actions demonstrating permission--cannot be assumed to show consent. Additionally, there is a difference between seduction and coercion. Coercion happens when someone is pressured unreasonably for sex. Coercing someone into sexual activity violates University Policy in the same way as physically forcing someone into sex.

Because alcohol or other drug use can place the capacity to consent in question, sober sex is less likely to raise such questions. When alcohol or other drugs are being used, a person will be considered unable to give valid consent if they cannot fully understand the details of a sexual interaction (who, what, when, where, why, *or* how) because the person lacks the

capacity to reasonably understand the situation. Individuals who consent to sex must be able to understand what they are doing. "No" always means "No," and "Yes" may not always mean "Yes." Anything but a clear, knowing, and voluntary consent to any sexual activity is equivalent to a "no."

Force

Force is the use of physical violence and/or imposing on someone physically to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation (implied threats), and coercion that overcome resistance or produce consent (e.g. "Have sex with me or I'll hit you. Okay, don't hit me; I'll do what you want"). There is no requirement that a party resists the sexual advance or requests someone to stop. Resistance is a clear demonstration of non-consent. The presence of force is not demonstrated by the absence of resistance. Sexual activity that is forced is by definition nonconsensual, but non-consensual sexual activity is not by definition forced. The use of force is not "worse" than the subjective experience of violation of someone who has sex without consent. However, the use of physical force constitutes a stand-alone nonsexual offense as well, as it is the University's expectation that those who use physical force (restrict, battery, etc.) would face not just the sexual misconduct charge, but charges for the additional assaultive behavior.

Resistance is a clear indication of non-consent.

Coercion

Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity such as compelling another person to do something through emotional or physical pressure, threats, or other forms of intimidation. Real or perceived power differentials between individuals also may create an atmosphere of coercion that can significantly impair the ability to consent. Coercive behavior differs from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get consent from another. When someone makes it clear to you that she/he does not want sex, that she/he wants to stop, or that she/he does not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive.

Incapacitation

Incapacitation is a state where someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because one lacks the capacity to give knowing consent (e.g., to understand the *who, what, when, where, why and how* of their sexual

Incapacitation may result from mental disability, sleep, involuntary physical restraint, or from the consumption of alcohol or drugs.

interaction). Any time sexual activity takes place where the person did not understand any one of these six conditions, incapacity is at issue. An awareness of all six must be present for consent. Incapacitation may result from mental disability, sleep, involuntary physical restraint, or from the consumption of alcohol or drugs. Possession, use and/or distribution of any controlled substances, including Rohypnol, Ketamine, GHB, Burundanga, etc., is prohibited, and administering one of these drugs to another student is a violation of University Policy. More information on these drugs can be found at <http://www.911rape.org>. Because alcohol or other drug use can place the capacity to consent in question, sober sex is less likely to raise such questions. If the accused person knew or

reasonably should have known that the victim was incapable of providing consent due to the use alcohol or another drug, the accused person is in violation of University Policy. The accused person's use of alcohol or other drugs does not diminish his or her responsibility for committing the sexual misconduct. Use of alcohol or other drugs will never function a defense for any behavior that violates University Policy.

Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse

Non-consensual sexual intercourse is defined as any sexual penetration or intercourse (anal, oral or vaginal), however slight, with any object, by a person upon another person that is without consent and/or by force. Sexual penetration includes vaginal or anal penetration by a penis, tongue, finger, or object, or oral copulation by mouth to genital contact or genital to mouth contact, no matter how slight the penetration or contact.

Non-Consensual Sexual Contact

Non-Consensual Sexual Contact is defined as any intentional sexual touching, however slight, with any object, by a person upon another person that is without consent and/or by force. Sexual touching includes any bodily contact with the breasts, groin, genitals, mouth, or other bodily orifice of another individual, or any other bodily contact in a sexual manner.

Sexual Harassment

Santa Clara University has adopted the following definition of sexual harassment, in order to address the special environment of the academic community, which consists not only of employer and employees, but of students as well:

Sexual harassment is unwelcome, sexual or gender-based verbal, written, online and/or physical conduct. Sexual harassment creates a hostile environment, and may be disciplined when it is sufficiently severe, persistent/pervasive and objectively offensive that it has the effect of unreasonably interfering with, denying or limiting employment opportunities or the ability to participate in, or benefit from, the University's educational, social and/or residential program, and is based on power differentials (*quid pro quo*), the creation of a hostile environment or retaliation.

Sexual Exploitation

Sexual Exploitation refers to a situation in which a person takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another, and situations in which the conduct does not fall within the definitions of Sexual Harassment, Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse, or Non-Consensual Sexual Contact.

Examples of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to:

- Sexual voyeurism (such as watching a person undressing, using the bathroom, or engaged in sexual acts without the consent of the person observed);
- Taking pictures or video or audio recording another in a sexual act, or in any other private activity without the consent of all involved in the activity, or exceeding the boundaries of consent (such as allowing another person to hide in a closet and observe sexual activity, or disseminating sexual pictures without the photographed person's consent);
- Prostitution;
- Exposing one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances or inducing another to expose their genitals in non-consensual circumstances; and
- Engaging in sexual activity with another person while knowingly infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or other sexually transmitted disease (STD) and without informing the other person of the infection, and further includes administering alcohol or drugs (such as "date rape" drugs) to another person without his or her knowledge or consent.

Misconduct Offenses, When the Act is Based Upon Sex or Gender

The behaviors listed below are misconduct **if they are based upon gender, which is inclusive of gender identity, gender expression, and sexual orientation.**

- **Threatening or causing physical harm, extreme verbal abuse, or other conduct** which threatens or endangers the health or safety of any person;
- **Discrimination**, defined as actions that deprive other members of the community of educational or employment access, benefits, or opportunities on the basis of gender;
- **Intimidation**, defined as implied threats or acts that cause an unreasonable fear of harm in another;
- **Hazing**, defined as any method of initiation or pre-initiation into a student organization or student body, whether or not the organization or body is officially recognized by the University, which is likely to cause serious bodily injury, psychological harm, or social ostracism, to any former, current, or prospective student;
- **Bullying**, defined as repeated and/or severe aggressive behavior likely to intimidate or intentionally hurt, control, or diminish another person, physically or mentally (that is not speech or conduct otherwise protected by the 1st Amendment);
- **Violence between those in an intimate relationship** (this includes romantic relationships, dating, domestic and/or relationship violence). The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship, type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Intimate relationship violence is a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Intimate partner violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another

person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone; and

- **Stalking**, defined as, a pattern of repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, contact, or any other course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear for his or her safety or the safety of others.

Sex Offender Registration – Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act

Megan’s Law

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA) of 2000, a federal law, requires institutions of higher education to provide the campus community with information on where they may obtain information on registered sex offenders in the state of California. It also requires sex offender registrants who are already required to register in the state to provide notice, as required under state law, to each institution of higher education for which the person is currently enrolled as a student, full or part-time employee (with or without compensation), or those participating in a vocation (California Penal Code Section 290.009). As Campus Safety Services is not a law enforcement agency, the registration process must be conducted at the local police department. Local law enforcement may also notify the public about high-risk and serious sex offenders who reside in, are employed in, or frequent the community.

In addition to the above notice requirements, all sex offenders are required to deliver written notice of their status as a sex offender to the Director of Campus Safety Services no later than three business days prior to their enrollment in, employment with, volunteering at, or residence in Santa Clara University. Such notification may be disseminated by the University to, and for the safety and well-being of, the University community, and may be considered by the University for enrollment and discipline purposes.

Notification should be made to Phil Beltran, Director of Campus Safety Services, at pbeltran@scu.edu.

For more information about Megan’s Law Data Program, the campus affiliated registered sex offender data, or to make an appointment to view the data, contact Campus Safety Services. This registry is available [here](#).

Procedures for Addressing Sexual Misconduct

Procedurally, when the Santa Clara University receives a report of sexual misconduct, gender-based violence, or other sex or gender discrimination, the University’s EEO and Title IX Coordinator is notified. After a report is made, the University will provide reasonable protection against further acts of misconduct, harassment, or retaliation as needed, as well as services and resources to allow the continued equal access to an education at Santa Clara University. The EEO and Title IX Coordinator will offer assistance to victims in the form of interim or long-term measures, such as opportunities for academic accommodations, changes in housing for the victim or the responding student, visa and immigration assistance, changes in working situations, and other assistance as may be appropriate and available on campus or in the community (such as no contact orders, campus escorts, transportation assistance, targeted interventions, etc.).

If the victim wishes to access local community agencies and/or law enforcement for support, the University will assist the victim in making these contacts. If the victim so desires, that individual will be connected with a counselor on- or off-campus, as well as an on or off-campus victim’s advocate. No victim is required to take advantage of these services and resources, but the University provides them in the hopes of offering help and support without condition or qualification. A summary of rights, options, supports, and procedures is provided to all victims, whether they are students, employees, guests, or visitors.

Obtaining an Order of Protection or Similar Protective Order

In addition to obtaining a no-contact order under University Policy, individuals may also seek to obtain a restraining order under California State law. 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. For more information, please visit the [California Court Judicial Branch’s website on Abuse & Harassment](#). The City of Berkeley Police Department’s Domestic Violence Prevention Unit and the Family Violence Law Center can assist in completing restraining order paperwork. Victims may also go directly to the Alameda County Superior Court at 2120 Martin Luther King Jr. Way in Berkeley to request the order of protection or may request assistance from the University. Santa Clara University is committed to protecting victims from any further harm and will honor such requests and comply with these orders. For more information, see [Berkeley’s Domestic Violence Prevention Unit website](#).

Information about the University’s Investigation and Disciplinary Process

Santa Clara University is committed to providing a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process for all students, faculty, and staff involved. Upon notice of a report of sexual violence or other form of gender-based discrimination, the EEO and Title IX Coordinator will commence with an investigation, which may lead to the imposition of sanctions based upon a preponderance of evidence (what is more likely than not), upon a responding student or other accused individual who violated University policy. The investigation will be conducted by a professional staff member or independent investigator (herein referred to as “investigator”) who has received annual training in these types of cases. The role of the investigator is to be a neutral fact-finder, and the EEO and Title IX Coordinator oversees the investigation. Disciplinary proceedings will be conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and on how to conduct a hearing that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

In any complaint of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, or other sex or gender-based discrimination covered under the federal law, the person bringing the accusation and the responding party are entitled to the same opportunities for a support person of their choice throughout the process and to fully participate in the process, including any meeting, conference, hearing, appeal, or other procedural action. Once complete, the parties will be informed, in writing, of the outcome, including the finding, the sanctions (if any), and the rationale therefore. Delivery of this outcome to the parties will occur without undue delay between notifications. All parties will be informed of the University’s appeal processes, and their rights to exercise a request for appeal. Should any change in outcome occur prior to finalization, all parties will be timely informed in writing and will be notified when the results of the resolution process become final.

Procedures detailing the investigation and resolution processes of Santa Clara University involving alleged sexual violence and other forms of sexual misconduct by a student of Santa Clara University can be found online. Procedures detailing the investigation and resolution processes of Santa Clara University involving alleged sexual violence and other forms of sexual misconduct by an employee of Santa Clara University can be found online in the Staff Policy Manual and Faculty Handbook.

[Gender-Based
Discrimination and Sexual
Misconduct Policy](#)

[Santa Clara University
Faculty Handbook](#)

[Santa Clara University
Staff Policy Manual](#)

The University respects the privacy interests of students, faculty, and staff. All information reported to the EEO and Title IX Coordinator will be shared only with those University employees or agents who will assist in the investigation and resolution of the complaint. The investigation and records of the resolution conducted by the University are maintained confidentially. The University will take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond to the complaint consistent with the request for confidentiality or request not to pursue an investigation, but its ability to investigate may be limited by the request for confidentiality. Under these circumstances, the University will weigh the request for confidentiality against the following factors: the seriousness of the alleged discrimination, harassment or sexual misconduct, any potential threats to community safety, the respective ages and positions of the complainant and the respondent, whether there have been other discrimination and harassment complaints against the respondent, and the respondent's right to receive information under applicable federal and state law and regulations.

Where information must be shared to permit the investigation to move forward, the person bringing the accusation will be informed. Privacy of the records specific to the investigation is maintained in accordance with California law and the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). Any public release of information needed to comply with the open crime logs or timely warning provisions of the Clery Act will not include the names of victim or information that could easily lead to a victim's identification. Additionally, the University maintains privacy in relation to any accommodations or protective measures afforded to a victim, except to the extent necessary to provide the accommodations and/or protective measures. Typically, if faculty members or administrators are asked to provide accommodations for a specific student, they are told that such accommodations are necessary under Title IX or the Clery Act, but they are not given any details of the incident, or what kind of incident it is. Irrespective of state law or public records access provisions, information about victims is maintained privately in accordance with Title IX and FERPA.

Sanctions

The University may impose one or more sanctions on a student, staff member, or faculty member who violated the University policy. Factors considered when determining a sanction/responsive action may include:

- a) The nature, severity of, and circumstances surrounding the violation
- b) An individual's disciplinary history
- c) Previous grievances or allegations involving similar conduct
- d) Any other information deemed relevant by the Panel
- e) The need for sanctions/responsive actions to bring an end to the discrimination, harassment and/or retaliation
- f) The need for sanctions/responsive actions to prevent the future recurrence of discrimination, harassment and/or retaliation
- g) The need to remedy the effects of the discrimination, harassment and/or retaliation on the victim and the community

The range of sanctions for discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct are subject to the full range of disciplinary action, inclusive of a warning to expulsion and termination.

- a) Verbal or Written Warning
- b) Educational Sanctions and Training
- c) Contributed Service
- d) No Contact Directive
- e) Restitution
- f) Loss of Privileges including limitation on use of or access to university-related facilities, services and activities for a specified period of time
- g) Demotion or reassignment

- h) Disciplinary Probation
- i) Deferred Suspension
- j) Interim suspension in exceptional circumstances or take other disciplinary action pending a hearing, especially in matters of safety or for the good of the community
- k) Suspension
- l) Expulsion or Termination from the University.
- m) *Other Actions*: In addition to or in place of the above sanctions, the University may assign any other sanction(s) and impose corrective action as deemed appropriate.

CAMPUS FIRE SAFETY ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) [Public Law 110-315] became law in August 2008, requiring all United States academic institutions to produce an annual fire safety report outlining fire safety practices, standards, and all fire related on-campus housing statistics. The following public disclosure report details all information required by this law as it relates to Santa Clara University.

Fire statistics for the SCU Main Campus are found in Appendix A. If you smell smoke or detect a fire, activate the nearest alarm and call 911 immediately from a safe location on or off-campus. If you find evidence of an extinguished fire that has not been addressed by the University, please contact the University Fire Protection Technician at (408) 554-4742 or the Assistant Dean of Students at (510) 549-5029.

Residential Facilities and Supporting Fire Life Safety Systems

Name of Residence Hall	# of Beds	Sprinkler/Fire Suppression	Detection Type*	Whole Bldg Fire Alarm	Strobe Lights
2600 Virginia St	19	No	Smoke/CO	Yes	No
2564 Virginia St	19	No	Smoke/CO	Yes	No
2466 Virginia St	25	No	Smoke/CO	Yes	No

*CO = Carbon Monoxide

Residence Hall Policies, Procedures, and Standards

Relevant Student Conduct Code Sections

The following acts may subject students to disciplinary action:

Tampering with, removing, damaging, or destroying fire extinguishers, fire alarm boxes, smoke or heat detectors, emergency call boxes, and other safety equipment anywhere on University property; creating a fire, safety, or health hazard; or failure to respond to fire alarms, evacuate buildings during alarm activation, or respond to the directions of emergency personnel.

University Standards, Policies, and Procedures: Building Evacuations & Fire Safety

The following standards are for the safety of all resident and nonresident-students. Violation of many of these standards is also punishable by local and state law.

Evacuation is required of all occupants of University buildings whenever an alarm is sounded. Students should be familiar with emergency evacuation routes from buildings in which they spend time.

Specific procedures are:

- Exit the building immediately by the proper pathway.
- Lock your door and take your key if you are a resident and in your room at the time the alarm sounds.
- Use stairways; do not use the elevators.
- Once outside, move to your designated emergency assembly point.

- Do not return to an evacuated building until the all-clear signal is given and permission is explicitly granted by a member of the Housing and Residence Life team or a Campus Safety Services officer.

Failure to evacuate for an alarm is a violation of city and state ordinances and will be treated as a serious violation of the Student Conduct Code.

Fire alarms and fire-safety equipment are located in each building to save lives and property. Initiating a false alarm or tampering with fire-safety equipment is a violation of University policy and state law.

Housing and Residence Life Community Living

These policies are established for the health, safety, and security of on-campus residents. Violations of the following policies may result in assessment of fines (up to a maximum of \$500 per person, per violation depending upon the severity of the incident) and/or referral to the University Student Conduct System.

Appliances

Appliances are permitted as long as they pose no undue safety risk, include no exposed heating elements, or do not unnecessarily over utilize building utilities. Appliances that create undue safety risks are not permitted within the residential living community. The University reserves the right to require the use of Energy Star rated appliances.

Approved Appliances

Hot Pots with non-exposed coils
Microwaves
Televisions
Hair Dryers
Clocks
Computers
Desk Lamps
Fans
Refrigerators (energy star certified/4.5 cubic feet or smaller)

Unapproved Appliances

Air Conditioners
Ceiling Fans
Hot Plates
Torchiere halogen lamps
Window appliances (humidifiers, etc.)
Sun Lamps
Toasters
Space Heaters
George Foreman style grills

Candles/Open Flames/Incense

Candles/open flames/incense are considered extremely dangerous due to the potential of fire and are prohibited. Unburned candles or incense sticks are also not permitted. Students may not create open flames of any kind for any reason in any University housing facility location. Grills cannot be used in or near residence halls, apartments, or on private student patios/balconies without authorization from appropriate housing and residence life staff. All violations of this policy are considered to be serious as open flames pose the largest single safety threat to University housing facilities.

Exits, Doorways & All Hallways

Exits, doorways, and all hallways must have a minimum of a 48-inch clearance from obstructions such as boxes, bicycles, and mattresses at all times.

Extension Cords

Extension cords are not permitted in university residence halls at any time for any reason per California State Fire Code. See section on Power Strips for further information.

Fire Safety Equipment

Fire safety equipment has been installed in most buildings to provide maximum protection from fire. This equipment may include pull stations, pull station covers, smoke/heat detectors, sprinklers, water hoses, door hold open hardware, fire alarm panels, and fire alarm lights and horns. It is imperative that this equipment be properly respected and maintained. If equipment is not working properly, campus community members must report it immediately to University staff. A student found tampering or fraudulently using this equipment places the community at risk and the disciplinary response will be severe. Disciplinary action may include a maximum disciplinary fine in addition to possible residence hall expulsion and possible suspension from the University. The appropriate City Fire Agency may also investigate such activity and may prosecute offenders.

Furniture

Furniture, other than University issued, must adhere to all California state fire codes. All furniture must be flame-retardant. Upon checking out, students are required to return furniture to its original configuration. Water beds are not permitted inside University residence halls at any time. All University issued furniture must remain in designated rooms or apartments.

Halogen-Bulb Lamps

Halogen-bulb lamps have been the cause of multiple residence hall fires around the country. To promote the safety of students living in residence halls, torchiere halogen-bulb lamps (i.e., floor lamps) are not permitted in any University housing facility.

Power Strips

Power strips are permitted only if they are UL-approved, circuit breaker-type and their use must be kept to a minimum in university residence halls. Students must follow manufacturer guidelines in order to ensure that they are not overloaded.

Room Alterations

Decorations for your room consisting of sheets, nets, curtains, or large pieces of material hung or draped from the ceiling and walls is not recommended due to the combustion hazard they present. Pieces of any material covering more than 50% of the total wall or ceiling area of any residential space are prohibited. Room decorations should not be hung from the ceiling T-bar metal framing that supports the ceiling tiles. Additional information regarding room decoration guidelines can be found at [On-Campus Living](#) website. Painting is done by Facilities personnel. Because a great deal of effort is expended in repainting rooms, residents are not permitted to paint their rooms or apartments. Students will be held responsible for any and all damage done to walls, windows, doors, or furniture.

Firearms, Weapons & Other Hazardous Materials

Firearms, weapons, and other hazardous materials, including, but not limited to flammable liquids, any item that can reasonably be determined to be a simulation of a weapon, any item that can be reasonably determined to potentially cause harm or injury to self or others, and ammunition are not permitted in University residences. Possession of firearms, including BB and paint-ball guns, is a violation of the Student Conduct Code. Students must find suitable storage locations off campus for the safe storage of any firearms, weapons,

and ammunition. Flammable liquids and hazardous materials are not to be stored or used in residence hall rooms. Anyone violating this policy will be assessed a fine and will be removed from University housing pending review by the University.

Fireworks & Firecrackers

Fireworks and firecrackers of any kind are prohibited in the university residential facilities. Anyone possessing fireworks of any kind may immediately be removed from University housing.

Smoke Free Policy

Santa Clara University has adopted a smoke-free and tobacco-free policy on the University campuses. All faculty, staff, students, and visitors of the University are covered by this policy. In addition, all persons using the facilities of the University are subject to this policy.

Definitions

Smoking means inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying of any lighted or heated tobacco product, as well as smoking substances that are not tobacco, and operating electronic smoking devices and other smoking instruments.

Tobacco Product means all forms of tobacco, including but not limited to cigarettes, cigars, pipes, hookahs, electronic smoking devices, and all forms of smokeless tobacco.

Tobacco-Related means the use of tobacco brand or corporate name, trademark, logo, symbol, motto, or selling message that is identifiable with those used for any brand of tobacco products or company which manufactures tobacco products.

Smoke Free Campus Policy

- ✓ Smoking is prohibited on campus.
- ✓ The use of tobacco products is prohibited on campus.
- ✓ The sale and advertising of tobacco products and tobacco-related products are prohibited on campus.
- ✓ Signs shall be conspicuously posted on campus.

Building Evacuations and Fire Safety

The following standards are for the safety of all residents and nonresident students. Violation of any of these standards is also punishable by local and state law.

In the Event of a Fire

If you smell smoke or detect a fire, activate the nearest alarm and call 911 immediately from a safe location on or off campus. Before opening any door, use the back of your hand to see if it is hot. If it is hot, leave it closed and stuff wet towels or clothes in the cracks and open a window. If the door is not hot, open it slowly and be prepared to close it quickly if necessary. Exit the building cautiously and carry a blanket or towel to protect you from flames and smoke. Do not use elevators. If you see or smell smoke in a hall or stairway, use another exit. If you have knowledge of what may have caused a building evacuation, please immediately notify University staff.

Fire Prevention

All students must maintain an obstruction free evacuation route to all exits. The minimum clearance of the route must be 48 inches wide or greater. Students must follow manufacturer guidelines when using power surge strips in order to ensure that they are not overloaded.

Fire Safety

Residence hall occupants should follow all safety precautions, including fire safety, and report any violations they observe to their Community Facilitator or Resident Director as soon as possible.

Fire Safety Education and Training for Students, Faculty, and Staff

Housing and Residence Life

All Residence Life staff members receive building evacuation, fire prevention, and fire incident response training at the beginning of each academic year.

Health and safety checks of each room/apartment are conducted by staff each quarter. Staff members are trained to note and assess a fine for improper use of extension cords, overloading electrical circuits, covering ceiling light fixtures with fabric/paper, using (halogen) lights, improperly using holiday lights, and using candles and incense which is prohibited in any on-campus housing facility.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICS AND RELATED INFORMATION REGARDING FIRES IN RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

STATISTICS AND RELATED INFORMATION REGARDING FIRES IN RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Residential Facilities	Year Occurred	Total Fires	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Number of Fire Injuries	Number of Fire Deaths	Property Damage Value
2600 Virginia Street Berkeley, CA 94709	2016	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2017	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2018	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2564 Virginia Street Berkeley, CA 94709	2016	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2017	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2018	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2466 Virginia Street Berkeley, CA 94709	2016	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2017	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2018	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX B

CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS

In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, Campus Safety Services prepares and publishes the Annual Crime Disclosure of Crime Statistics. The report is maintained on the Campus Safety Services website and is available by calling (408) 554-4441. This report is prepared in cooperation with the Santa Clara Police Department and the Office of Student Life.

The statistics, which include crimes on campus and crimes in adjacent public areas, are collected by Campus Safety Services. These statistics include crimes reported directly to Campus Safety Services and information provided by the Santa Clara Police Department. The non-campus statistics include statistics from the University's Casa de la Solidaridad in El Salvador, the University's program in East San Jose, and other non-campus properties that were controlled by the University during the prior three years.

Crime Definitions

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Manslaughter by Negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence

Rape: penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim

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

Incest: non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law

Statutory Rape: non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent

Domestic Violence: a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under California law, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under California law

Dating Violence: is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined by the victim with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

Stalking: a pattern of repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, contact, or any other course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear of his or her safety or the safety of others

Robbery: the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by 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: the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle

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

Hate Crimes: crimes committed against a victim based on the perpetrator's bias against the victim based on the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability. Hate crimes include all of the crimes listed below, plus the crimes of larceny theft, intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism, and simple assault.

- **Larceny-Theft:** the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another
- **Simple Assault:** an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness
- **Intimidation:** to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack
- **Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property:** to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it

Location 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 paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor)

On-Campus Residential Facilities: Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility

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

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

Crimes Reported to Campus Safety, BPD and Campus Security Authorities 2016-2018

Crime	Year	Student Residences On Campus	On Campus Incl. Student Residences	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total On Campus+Non-Campus+Public Property	Unfounded
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	1	1	0
Aggravated Assault	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft + Golf Carts	2016	0	0	0	1	1	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations: Arrests	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations: Disciplinary Referrals	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug-Related Violations: Arrests	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug-Related Violations: Disciplinary Referrals	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Possessions: Arrests	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Possessions: Disciplinary Referrals	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0

- No hate crime incidents were reported in 2016, 2017, or 2018.

VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) Crimes 2016-2018

Crime	Year	Student Residences On Campus	On Campus Incl. Student Residences	Non- Campus	Public Property	Total On Campus+Non- Campus+Public Property	Unfounded
Rape	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0