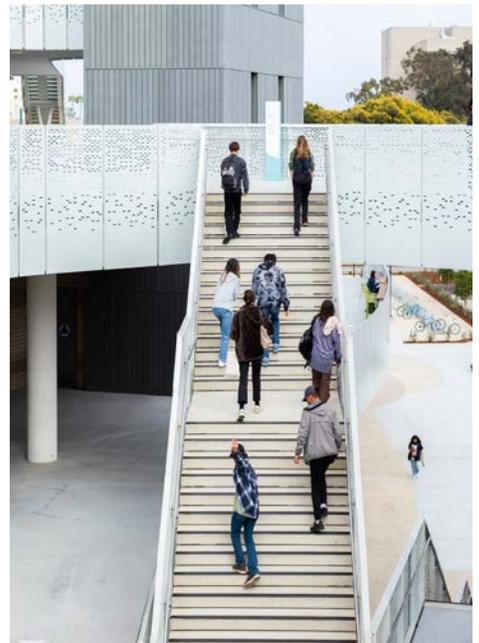


2023 Annual Security & Fire Safety Report

Includes Crime Statistics for Calendar Years 2020, 2021, & 2022
and Policy Statements for the 2023-2024 Academic Year



A Message from the Office of the Chief of Police

Welcome to the University of California, Santa Barbara. We are a vibrant community of students, faculty, staff, and visitors devoted to the University's mission of excellence in teaching, research, and public service. To accomplish this mission, we focus on safety as a top priority so our community can learn, live, work, and thrive.

The UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD) is committed to excellence in campus law enforcement and dedicated to serving our diverse community with professionalism, accountability, and respect. In order to protect life and property, preserve the peace, prevent crime and reduce fear of crime, we strive to provide community-oriented services with compassion and understanding, to perform campus law enforcement with integrity and transparency, and to promote a sense of belonging through collaboration and engagement.

Throughout the 2023-2024 academic year, UCPD will continue to partner with our student and community leaders on innovative safety strategies and crime reduction programs. Safety is a shared vision at UC Santa Barbara. By collaborating with our community and sharing campus safety and security information, we aim to increase awareness and stimulate participation in this shared responsibility for maintaining a safe campus environment. We value strong partnerships with our community and other campus departments and together make our campus a safe place for all.



We encourage the readers of the 2023 Annual Security & Fire Safety Report to use the information provided in this document as a guide for safe practices on and off campus. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alex Yao".

Alex Yao
Chief of Police

*This publication was produced in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, which requires colleges and universities participating in federal financial aid programs to maintain and disclose campus crime statistics and security information. This publication and additional safety information can be found on our website at: www.police.ucsb.edu.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE CLERY ACT

Choosing a postsecondary institution is a major decision for students and their families. Deciding where to work and build a career is also a big decision and one that needs to be made based on an assessment of a number of factors. Campus safety and security is an important factor in determining whether or not to join a campus community. Access to campus safety and security information is also important for current students and employees at UC Santa Barbara.

In response to concerns regarding campus safety and security at colleges and universities, Congress enacted the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990, which amended the Higher Education Act of 1965. The 1998 amendments to this Act renamed it the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, in memory of Jeanne Clery. This federal law has largely become known across the United States as the “Clery Act.” In 2008, the Higher Education Opportunity Act was enacted, amending the Clery Act and adding fire safety reporting requirements for institutions with on-campus student housing.

All public and private postsecondary institutions that participate in Title IV student financial assistance programs must comply with the Clery Act and institutionalize its mandates. Among the various requirements, colleges and universities are required to prepare, publish, and distribute an annual report that discloses campus crime statistics, provides fire statistics for on-campus student housing, and includes statements of safety and security, as well as fire-related policies and procedures. The notice of availability must be distributed to all current students and employees and made available to prospective students and employees.

In line with Clery Act mandates, members of the UC Santa Barbara community have embraced a culture of reporting safety concerns. UC Santa Barbara is committed to

meeting the technical compliance requirements of the Clery Act, and also incorporating the spirit of the Clery Act: knowledge is power. The UC Santa Barbara Clery Act Compliance Office (Clery Office) manages this program for UC Santa Barbara, coordinating all aspects of Clery Act mandates and requirements.

This report, known as the Annual Security & Fire Safety Report, contains specific UC Santa Barbara Clery Act crime, arrest, and disciplinary referral statistics from the most recent three calendar years, as well as information about safety policies and practices intended to promote awareness about security and safety. Additionally, specific statements of fire safety policies and procedures as well as on-campus student housing fire statistics for the most recent three calendar years have been included.

This report is coordinated, prepared, and updated by the UC Santa Barbara Police Department and the Clery Office, in conjunction with UC Santa Barbara’s Fire Prevention Division, and various campus partners. The 2023 Annual Security & Fire Safety Report may be directly accessed by visiting www.police.ucsb.edu/asfsr. Copies of this Annual Security & Fire Safety Report may be obtained from the UC Santa Barbara Police Department during normal business hours (generally Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.). The UC Santa Barbara Police Department is located on campus, in Public Safety Building #574 (Mesa Road).

1.2 UC DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT, & AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IN THE WORKPLACE POLICY

The University prohibits discrimination against any person employed; seeking employment; or applying for or engaged in a paid or unpaid internship or training program leading to employment with the University of California on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender, gender expression, gender identity, gender transition status, pregnancy, physical or mental disability, medical condition (cancer-related or genetic characteristics), genetic information (including family medical history), ancestry, marital status, age, sexual orientation, citizenship,

or service in the uniformed services, including protected veterans. This policy applies to all employment practices, including recruitment, selection, promotion, transfer, merit increase, salary, training and development, demotion, and separation.

In addition, the University prohibits harassment based on the above protected characteristics of an employee, applicant, paid or unpaid intern, volunteer, person participating in a program leading to employment, or person providing services pursuant to a contract.

If the harassment is sexual in nature, the UC Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy (*UC SVSH Policy*) will apply. Local SVSH resource information can be found at <http://sexualviolence.universityofcalifornia.edu/get-help/index.html>. This policy is intended to be consistent with applicable state and federal laws and University policies.

University policy prohibits retaliation for bringing a complaint of discrimination or harassment pursuant to this policy against any person employed; seeking employment; providing services pursuant to a contract; or applying for or engaged in a paid or unpaid internship, volunteer

capacity, or training program leading to employment with the University of California. This policy also prohibits retaliation against a person who assists someone with a complaint of discrimination or harassment, or participates in any manner in an investigation or resolution of a complaint of discrimination or harassment. Retaliation includes threats, intimidation, reprisals, and/or adverse actions related to employment.

1.3 NONDISCRIMINATION POLICY STATEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS REGARDING STUDENT-RELATED MATTERS

The University of California, in accordance with applicable Federal and State law and University policy, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity, pregnancy¹, physical or mental disability, medical condition (cancer-related or genetic characteristics), ancestry, marital status, age, sexual orientation, citizenship, or service in the uniformed services². The University also prohibits sexual harassment. This nondiscrimination policy covers admission, access, and treatment in University programs and activities.

¹ Pregnancy includes pregnancy, childbirth, and medical conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth.

² Service in the uniformed services includes membership, application for membership, performance of service, application for service, or obligation for service in the uniformed services.



1.4 IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Department	Phone Number
UC Santa Barbara Police Department Emergency Line	911
UC Santa Barbara Police Department Non-Emergency Line	(805) 893-3446
UC Santa Barbara Safety Escort Program – UCPD CSO	(805) 893-2000
Academic & Staff Assistance Program (ASAP)	(805) 893-3318
Alcohol & Drug Program (ADP)	(805) 893-5013
Campus Advocacy, Resources & Education (CARE)	(805) 893-4613
College of Creative Studies	(805) 893-4146
College of Engineering	(805) 893-2809
College of Letters & Science	(805) 893-2441
Community Service Organization (CSO) Safety Escort Program	(805) 893-2000
Counseling & Psychological Services (CAPS)	(805) 893-4411
Dean of Students Office	(805) 893-4569
Disabled Students Program (DSP)	(805) 893-2668
Educational Opportunity Program (EOP)	(805) 893-4758
Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S)	(805) 893-7534
Environmental Health & Safety (24-hour phone line)	(805) 893-3194
Equal Opportunity and Discrimination Prevention	(805) 893-2701
Facilities Management Customer Service	(805) 893-8300
Financial Aid and Scholarships	(805) 893-2432
Fire Prevention Division	(805) 893-5848
Graduate Division	(805) 893-2277
Greek Affairs – Student Engagement & Leadership	(805) 893-4569
Housing, Dining & Auxiliary Enterprises	(805) 893-2760
Human Resources	(805) 893-2854
Human Resources – Workplace Accommodations	(805) 893-8571
Human Resources – Employee & Labor Relations	(805) 893-4119
Office of International Students and Scholars (OISS)	(805) 893-2929
Office of Student Conduct	(805) 893-5016
Lost and Found (UCPD)	(805) 893-3843
Office of the Ombuds	(805) 893-3285
Transportation & Parking Services	(805) 893-2346
Poison Control Center	(800) 222-1222
Police Department (UCPD) Dispatch	(805) 893-3446
Office of the Registrar	(805) 893-3592
Residential & Community Living (R&CL)	(805) 893-3281
Resource Center for Sexual & Gender Diversity	(805) 893-5847
Student Engagement & Leadership	(805) 893-4569
Student Health Services (SHS)	(805) 893-5361
Student Health – Advice Nurse	(805) 893-7129
Student Health – After Hours Nurseline	(877) 351-3457
Student Health – Appointment	(805) 893-3371
Student Mental Health Coordination Services	(805) 893-3030
Title IX & Sexual Harassment Policy Compliance Office	(805) 893-2701
Women’s Center/Women, Gender & Sexual Equity	(805) 893-3778

2.0 Preparation of the Annual Security & Fire Safety Report

2.1 PURPOSE OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY & FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Under the Clery Act, UC Santa Barbara has immediate, ongoing, and annual reporting requirements. The Annual Security & Fire Safety Report (ASFSR) is updated and published each year. This ASFSR contains safety- and security-related policy statements and procedures, as well as crime statistics for the most recent three calendar years. The report also contains fire safety-related policy statements, as well as fire statistics for on-campus student housing facilities for the most recent three calendar years. UC Santa Barbara distributes the Annual Security & Fire Safety Report to all current students, staff, and faculty by October 1 of each year. UC Santa Barbara also informs prospective students, staff, and faculty about the availability of these reports.

2.2 ANNUAL SECURITY & FIRE SAFETY REPORT NOTIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The ASFSR is distributed in compliance with the requirements of the Clery Act. Specifically, the UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD) distributes an individual notice about the report to all currently enrolled students and all current employees by October 1 of each year. The notice generally includes a statement of the report's availability, a brief description of the information contained within the report, a direct link to the report, and information regarding where paper copies of the report may be obtained upon request. The report is also made available, and distributed upon request, to prospective students and employees, and distributed to prospective students and employees.

The ASFSR may be directly accessed by visiting: www.police.ucsb.edu/asfsr.

2.3 ANNUAL SECURITY & FIRE SAFETY REPORT PREPARATION PROCESS

The UC Santa Barbara Clery Office has primary responsibility for compiling the information contained within the ASFSR. The Clery Act Compliance Coordinator (Clery Coordinator) manages the collection, classification, and reconciliation of all UC Santa Barbara Campus Security Authority (CSA) crime reports and UCPD police reports to ensure accurate reporting of Clery-reportable crime statistics. Crime statistics are also requested from state and local law enforcement agencies in the areas where UC Santa Barbara owns or controls property. Additionally, the Clery Coordinator works with Residential Student Conduct, the Office of Student Conduct, Human Resources, Academic Personnel, Intercollegiate Athletics, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) to collect and reconcile disciplinary referral statistics for Clery-reportable liquor, drug, and weapons law violations.

The UC Santa Barbara Fire Prevention Division and the UC Santa Barbara Clery Office have joint responsibility for compiling the fire-related information contained within the ASFSR. The Fire Prevention Division works closely with the UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD) and the Clery Coordinator to reconcile all reported fires within on-campus student housing facilities. The Office of the State Fire Marshal and UCPD have joint responsibility to investigate all reported fires for a Clery Act arson determination. Additionally, the Fire Prevention Division and the Clery Coordinator work closely with Housing, Dining & Auxiliary Enterprises to provide records of the fire safety systems in on-campus student housing facilities and the





fire drills that occur each year. For more information about the Fire Prevention Division please visit <https://www.ehs.ucsb.edu/fire>.

3.0 UC Santa Barbara Police Department and Other Agencies

3.1 UC SANTA BARBARA POLICE DEPARTMENT MISSION

The UC Santa Barbara Police Department's mission is to serve and protect the UC Santa Barbara community with professionalism, accountability, and respect.

UCPD operates a 911 Dispatch Center 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, and can receive calls from a cell phone, landline phone, blue light emergency phone, elevator phone, text-to-911, or TDD/TTY machine.

3.2 UC SANTA BARBARA POLICE DEPARTMENT JURISDICTION, ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY, AND ARREST AUTHORITY

Crime prevention and apprehension of those who commit crimes within the Department's jurisdiction is part of the mission of the UC Santa Barbara Police Department. UCPD has the primary law enforcement jurisdiction over the University of California, Santa Barbara, and other properties affiliated with the Regents of the University of California.

UC Santa Barbara Police Officers are duly sworn peace officers under Penal Code 830.2(b). UCPD adheres to the *University of California's Universitywide Police Policies and Administrative Procedures*, the *UCSB PD Policy Manual*, and the mandatory training requirements of the Commission on Police Officer Standards and Training (POST), in addition to all other UC Santa Barbara policies employees must adhere to. The officers are armed and have the same authority to make arrests under the law as municipal officers or sheriff deputies. Officers receive the same training as municipal and county peace officers, as well as additional training to meet the unique needs of the university campus community. Officers patrol the UC Santa Barbara campus 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. They enforce applicable local, state, and federal laws and provide a full range of police-related services, including immediate response to criminal, fire, and medical emergencies.

The UC Santa Barbara Police Department employs UC Santa Barbara students as Student Safety Partners (SSPs). SSPs assist UCPD officers on campus by acting as a liaison between the police and the UC Santa Barbara campus community. Outside of unprecedented conditions such as the COVID-19 pandemic, SSPs typically patrol the campus 365 days a year, reporting crimes-in-progress and emergency situations to police, detecting safety hazards, and assisting in preventing the escalation of situations. SSPs provide personal safety escorts on campus and in the adjoining

community of Isla Vista, and fulfill security needs for campus residence halls and special events. SSPs are not armed and do not have authority to make arrests, but are in constant contact with UCPD Dispatch and Officers via radio communication. SSPs receive 12 weeks of training in procedures for radio communication, recognizing safety and security hazards, public relations, emergency and fire response, and other aspects of community service.

UC Santa Barbara occasionally hires contract security workers for athletic and entertainment events. Contract security personnel do not have authority to make arrests on the UC Santa Barbara campus; they are trained to observe and report criminal and security issues to UCPD.

3.3 MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING AND WORKING RELATIONSHIPS WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Relationships with Local Law Enforcement Agencies and Emergency Response Agencies

UCPD has cooperative working relationships with the surrounding law enforcement and emergency response agencies to share information and resources and works closely with these agencies to respond to crime or other

emergency situations. This collaboration leads to functional assessment for the needs of either Emergency Notifications or Timely Warnings. In addition, the department collaborates with local, state, and federal agencies, as necessary.

By mutual agreements with state and federal agencies, UCPD maintains access to the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) and the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS). These computer databases are used for accessing criminal history data; nationwide law enforcement records; Department of Motor Vehicle information; as well as local, state, and federal law enforcement information.

Memorandum of Understanding with Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office

The UC Santa Barbara Police Department has adopted and signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office (SBSO). The purpose of the MOU is to meet the statutory requirements established by AB 1433 (Gatto, 2014), specified in the California Education Codes 67383 and 67381. The MOU promotes collaboration in order to enhance reporting, investigation, and appropriate response to sexual assault



and other covered crimes. The MOU also promotes compliance with numerous state and federal laws, including Education Codes 67380, 67381, and 67383; SB 967 (De Leon, 2014), specified in Education Code 67386; the federal Clery Act; Title IX of the Higher Education Amendments of 1972; and California Penal code and applicable state laws related to health and confidentiality/privacy. See **Other Applicable Legal Statutes** for more information about “Gatto” and “De Leon” bills.

The goals of the MOU include the following: (a) to ensure that felonies committed on institution property are promptly and effectively reported, investigated, and prosecuted; (b) to enhance communication and cooperation between UCPD and SBSO in providing services and assistance to members of the UC Santa Barbara community who are victims or witnesses to crimes; (c) to enhance UC Santa Barbara’s ability to alert the campus community about incidents or crimes that require the issuance of an Emergency Notification or Timely Warning.

Operational responsibility:

UCPD has operational responsibility for any crimes, including Part 1 violent crimes, hate crimes, and sexual assaults occurring on the University campus or University owned/controlled/operated properties and facilities. SBSO has operational responsibility for any crimes, including Part 1 violent crimes, hate crimes, and sexual assaults occurring within the unincorporated area of jurisdictional boundaries in the County of Santa Barbara. “Operational responsibility” refers to the law enforcement agency with responsibility for preventing crime, preserving peace and order, enforcing laws and ordinances, receiving citizens’ arrests, evaluating persons who may be subject to Welfare and Institutions Code section 5150, investigating and collecting evidence, investigating reportable traffic accidents, reporting and accounting criminal offenses, and providing such other law enforcement services as the statutes and standard operating procedures of the respective departments may require.

Concurrent jurisdiction:

SBSO has concurrent jurisdiction with University campus property and facilities, as well as municipalities within the County of Santa Barbara in which SBSO has jurisdictional authority and operational responsibilities. “Concurrent jurisdiction” is the statutory jurisdiction for performance of peace officer functions. For example, if campus property is located within an unincorporated area, SBSO has concurrent jurisdiction with UCPD.

Reporting obligations and information sharing:

Pursuant to California Education Code 67380(a)(6)(A), 67381, and 67383(a), UCPD must forward reports received by a Campus Security Authority (CSA) of a Part 1 violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime committed on or off campus, immediately or as soon as practicably possible to the appropriate local law enforcement agency. This includes reports victims make directly to CSAs, as well as reports made by victims to other University employees for the purpose of notifying the institution or law enforcement. Per the MOU, UCPD promptly notifies SBSO of any Part 1 violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime, committed on or off campus, that has been reported to UCPD. In addition to case-specific communication, such notifications are made via UCPD’s Daily Crime Log, which is available electronically on UCPD’s website (www.police.ucsb.edu/daily-crime-log) and accessible to SBSO at all times. Per the MOU, SBSO promptly notifies UCPD of any Part 1 violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime, committed within the SBSO jurisdiction, that involves a UC Santa Barbara student or employee. UCPD and SBSO comply with applicable laws and guidance regarding anonymous and confidential reporting of sexual violence.

Per the MOU, SBSO promptly notifies UCPD of any Part 1 violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime involving a UC Santa Barbara student or employee to facilitate the issuance of Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifi-

cations. In addition to following these reporting procedures, UCPD and SBSO meet regularly to share data and analysis about crimes occurring on and off campus.

Coordination during ongoing investigations:

UCPD and SBSO share relevant information and documentation during a campus or law enforcement investigation when survivors of sexual assault are UC Santa Barbara students or employees. The MOU addresses victim confidentiality and privilege requirements.

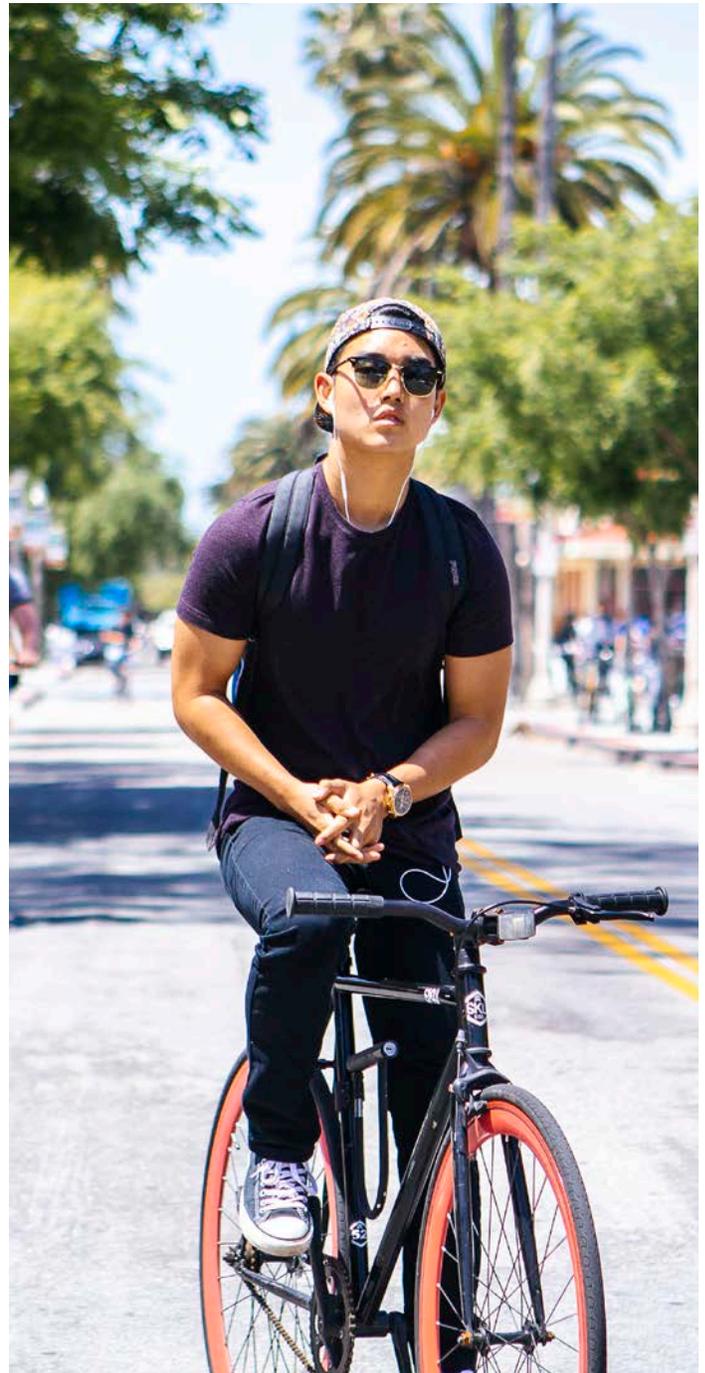
Isla Vista Foot Patrol

Located at 6504 Trigo Road in Isla Vista, the Isla Vista Foot Patrol (IVFP) was initiated in 1970, in the interest of developing “community-based policing” for the campus-adjacent community of Isla Vista. The IVFP is a substation of the Santa Barbara Sheriff’s Office (SBSO) in which UCPD personnel are assigned to work consistent with a contractually agreed upon hourly model between UC Santa Barbara and SBSO. During major events in Isla Vista, SBSO and UCPD operate jointly to provide a unified command for the community. While SBSO maintains primary jurisdiction and responsibility for law enforcement in Isla Vista, UCPD provides law enforcement support for this highly diverse community.

3.4 CRIMES INVOLVING STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AT OFF-CAMPUS LOCATIONS

UCPD does not routinely provide law enforcement services to off-campus residences of student organizations. Criminal activity at off-campus locations would typically be reported to the local law enforcement jurisdiction (i.e., Santa Barbara Sheriff’s Office). While UCPD relies on its close working relationships with local law enforcement agencies to receive information about incidents involving our students and student organizations, UCPD does not have a formal agreement with local law enforcement to monitor criminal activity in these off-campus locations.

If UCPD learns of criminal activity involving students or student organizations, it will coordinate with the appropriate external law enforcement agency to forward information about the situation to the Office of Student Conduct, Title IX, and campus support resources, as appropriate. The University requires all recognized student organiza-



tions to abide by federal, state, and local laws, and University regulations. The University may become involved in the off-campus conduct of recognized student organizations when such conduct is determined to interfere with UC Santa Barbara’s mission or adversely affect members of the UC Santa Barbara community (as defined in the UC Santa Barbara Student Conduct Policy at <http://www.sa.ucsb.edu/regulations/student-conduct-code>).

4.0 Reporting Criminal Activity and Emergencies

4.1 ACCURATE AND PROMPT REPORTING OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

In order to make the UC Santa Barbara campus as safe and secure as possible, all students, staff, faculty, other community members, and visitors are strongly encouraged to immediately report all criminal activity and all suspicious person(s), and/or suspicious activities, to the UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD) at (805) 893-3446. Crimes occurring off campus should be reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency (depending on location of crime). UC Santa Barbara encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to law enforcement when a victim requests help making a report or is unable to make a report without assistance.

Report crimes-in-progress and emergencies by dialing 911. Calls to 911 from campus will connect the caller to the UC Santa Barbara Police Department Dispatch Center. Due to limitations of cell phone technology, 911 calls from cell phones can potentially be routed to other agencies, such as the Santa Barbara Sheriffs’ Office or California Highway Patrol. Callers should immediately identify their location to make sure they are connected to the correct agency. If necessary, they will be immediately transferred to the correct agency. For non-emergencies, call the UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD) at (805) 893-3446 (24-hour line). Reports can also be made in person at the UCPD Station, located on campus, at Public Safety Building #574 (on the corner of Stadium and Mesa Roads). See UCPD Station [location on a map](#).

If you’re asking yourself if you should contact the police, make the call!

UCPD has primary jurisdiction and responsibility for investigating crimes and providing law enforcement protection services to the UC Santa Barbara campus community. The immediate and accurate reporting of all criminal activity assists UCPD in assessing Clery crimes for a potential Timely Warning and for inclusion in the annual Clery crime statistics disclosure and the Daily Crime Log.

All crimes that occur off or away from campus should be reported to the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction where that crime has occurred.

- For crimes that occur in Isla Vista, UC Santa Barbara encourages immediate reporting of all incidents to the Santa Barbara Sheriff’s Isla Vista Foot Patrol (IVFP) Office at (805) 683-2724, 6504 Trigo Road, Isla Vista.
- For crimes that occur in Goleta, UC Santa Barbara encourages immediate reporting of all incidents to the Santa Barbara Sheriff’s Office at (805) 683-2724, 4434 Calle Real, Goleta.
- For crimes that occur in Santa Barbara, UC Santa Barbara encourages immediate reporting of all incidents to the Santa Barbara Police Department at (805) 882-8900, 215 E. Figueroa Street, Santa Barbara.
- For crimes that occur on state property, UC Santa Barbara encourages immediate reporting of all incidents to the California Highway Patrol at (805) 477-4174, 6465 Calle Real, Goleta.
- If you are unsure of which agency you need to speak to, you may call any law enforcement agency who will assist you by either providing information or the contact information for the agency that has jurisdiction where the incident took place.

UCPD Dispatchers are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at (805) 893-3446 to answer any calls. In response

to a call for service, UCPD will take the required action, either dispatching an officer or asking a victim to respond to the UC Santa Barbara Police Department to file a report with a police officer. All reported crimes may become a matter of public record. UC Santa Barbara Police Department reports may be forwarded to various departments, including, but not limited to, the CARE (Campus Advocacy, Resources & Education) Office, the Title IX Office, the Office of Student Conduct and the Dean of Students. See [Protecting Victim Confidentiality](#) for more information about maintaining victim confidentiality.

UCPD’s Services Division, which includes the department’s Detective Unit, will investigate a report when it is deemed appropriate. Additional information obtained during an investigation may be forwarded to other offices at UC Santa Barbara when deemed necessary and determined on a case-by-case basis. If assistance is needed from the Santa Barbara Sheriff’s Office, the Santa Barbara Police Department, or another law enforcement agency, the UC Santa Barbara Police Department will contact the appropriate agencies for assistance. If a sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking should occur, staff initially on scene, including the UCPD responding Officers, will offer a victim/survivor written information on rights, options, and resources, regardless of whether the crime occurred on or off campus.

The Clery Act prohibits retaliation against a person who makes a Clery Act report. Retaliation includes, but is not limited to, threats, intimidation, coercion, reprisals, and/or harmful (adverse) actions related to employment or education. Any member of the University Community who participates in retaliation may be subject to disciplinary action, including dismissal, according to the University disciplinary procedures.

4.2 REPORTING EMERGENCIES

Police, fire, and medical emergencies on campus can be reported by dialing 911 from any telephone on campus. Most 911 calls made from cell phones on campus are routed to the UC Santa Barbara Police Department. Typically, 911 calls made from GPS-enabled cell phones will be routed to a local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area where the 911 call is being made from. All 911 calls received by outside law enforcement agencies can be immediately transferred to UCPD’s Dispatch Center at the caller’s request.

Emergencies can also be reported by using any one of the more than 100 blue light emergency call-boxes located throughout campus, or by using the emergency intercom system located in most building elevators.

Law Enforcement Contacts		
Serious threat to life or property	911	
UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD)	(805) 893-3446	Public Safety Bldg. #574, UC Santa Barbara, CA 93106
Isla Vista Foot Patrol	(805) 681-4179	6504 Trigo Road, Isla Vista, CA 93117
Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office	(805) 681-4100	4434 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, CA 93110
Santa Barbara City Police	(805) 897-2300	215 East Figueroa St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101
California Highway Patrol	(805) 967-1234	6465 Calle Real, Goleta, CA 93117
UCPD CSO Safety Escort Line	(805) 893-2000	
UCPD anonymous crime reporting	(805) 893-3446	police.ucsb.edu/contact-us/report-crime
Clery Act crime reporting		police.ucsb.edu/csareport

For all non-campus emergencies, calls for emergency service should be directed to the local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area where the emergency is occurring or has occurred.

4.3 REPORTING NON-EMERGENCIES

Non-emergency incidents on campus can be reported to UCPD by dialing (805) 893-3446. All suspected on-campus crimes, regardless of their nature, should immediately be reported, as accurately as possible, to UCPD.

If a crime victim or any other person wants to report a non-emergency crime anonymously, UCPD has an online crime reporting form on the UCPD website: www.police.ucsb.edu/contact-us/report-crime. Reports of Clery Act crimes filed in this manner are classified, counted, and published in the Clery Act annual crime statistics report without revealing any personally identifying information about the victim. Online reporting should not be used for crimes in progress or emergencies; call 911 to immediately notify police in those situations.

4.4 VOLUNTARY CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING OPTIONS

In certain instances, a crime victim may be reluctant to file an official police report, fearing the criminal process and/or loss of confidentiality. In such circumstances, UC Santa Barbara still encourages crime victims to make a confidential report to UCPD. Anyone can make a voluntary confidential report to UCPD by filling out an online report form at www.police.ucsb.edu/contact-us/report-crime or by calling UCPD at (805) 893-3446. Additionally, confidential reports for inclusion in crime statistics reporting can be filed by submitting a CSA Report Form at www.police.ucsb.edu/csareport.

Confidential reports are important because they provide valuable information to help maintain a more accurate record of crimes occurring on campus and help determine where there is a pattern of crime. Voluntary confidential reports of Clery Act crimes also assist with the potential issuance of Timely Warnings to the campus community to

warn of serious or continuing threats, when deemed necessary by UCPD. Additionally, crime reports filed in this manner are crime-classified and disclosed in the annual crime statistics reporting without revealing any identifying information of the victim.

At the request of a victim of Sexual Violence, UCPD will not disclose a victim's identifying information except to the prosecutor, parole officers of the Department of Corrections, hearing officers of the parole authority, probation officers of county probation departments, or other persons or public agencies where authorized or required by law. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with a crime victim's desire to keep the matter confidential while taking steps to ensure their safety and the safety of others.

UC Santa Barbara is committed to protecting the privacy and Personally Identifiable Information (PII) of any individual who reports experiencing Sexual Violence. For purposes of this Annual Security & Fire Safety Report, "PII" is defined as individually identifying information for or about an individual, including information likely to disclose the location of a victim of a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking crime, regardless of whether the information is encoded, encrypted, hashed, or otherwise protected, including: a first and last name, a home or other physical address, contact information (including postal, email, or IP address, or telephone/fax number); a social security, driver's license, passport, or student ID number; any other information including date of birth, racial or ethnic background, or religious affiliation that would serve to identify any individual.

For more information about the multiple ways that a victim's/survivor's personally identifying information is protected from disclosure, see [Protecting Victim Confidentiality](#).

4.5 CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

UC Santa Barbara encourages the reporting of all criminal activity directly to the UC Santa Barbara Police Depart-

ment, but recognizes that some crime victims may be more inclined to report the incident to a staff member on campus than directly to law enforcement. For this reason, the Clery Act requires all institutions to collect crime reports from a variety of individuals and organizations who the Clery Act refers to as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs).

The Clery Act specifically includes four groups of individuals and organizations that are designated as CSAs: (1) a campus police department or a campus security department of an institution; (2) any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department, (3) any individual or organization to which students and employees are directed by the institution to report criminal offenses, and (4) an official of the institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities. An “official” is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.

UC Santa Barbara has designated the following departments and positions as primary CSAs.

Office	Phone
UC Santa Barbara Police Department	(805) 893-3446
Clery Act Compliance Office	(805) 893-4001
Office of Student Conduct	(805) 893-5016
Residential Student Conduct	(805) 893-3281
Title IX & Sexual Harassment Compliance Office	(805) 893-2701
Employee Labor Relations - Human Resources	(805) 893-4119

Many other staff members and departments on campus are also CSAs. Campus officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities are CSAs. The list above are the offices students are encouraged to make crime reports to. These CSA reports are used to make an assessment about issuing a Timely Warning and inclusion in annual crime statistics reporting.

In addition to gathering Clery Act crime statistic information from police reports generated by UCPD, Clery Act crime statistic data are gathered from all personnel identified as CSAs. CSAs are instructed that reports of Clery Act crimes must be made immediately, or as soon as possible, to the Clery Office by completing an electronic CSA Report Form at www.police.ucsb.edu/csareport.

4.6 PROFESSIONAL AND PASTORAL COUNSELORS

UC Santa Barbara encourages UC Santa Barbara professional and pastoral counselors to inform any victim they are counseling about the voluntary confidential reporting procedures for Clery Act purposes, if and when they deem it appropriate. However, UCPD does not have a policy that includes procedures for encouraging pastoral and professional counselors to inform the persons they are counseling to make voluntary confidential reports.

With their client’s permission or request, professional and pastoral counselors can make a CSA report or an online crime report to UCPD without including identifying information in the report.

4.7 DAILY CRIME LOG

The UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD) maintains a Daily Crime Log, which contains a record of all crimes reported to UCPD that occur within UC Santa Bar-



bara’s Clery geography. The Daily Crime Log also includes any crimes reported to have occurred within UCPD’s primary patrol jurisdiction of Isla Vista. All entries or updates to the Daily Crime Log are made within two business days of the report being received by UCPD, unless the disclosure of such crime is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim.

The information in the Daily Crime Log includes the nature of the reported crime, the time and date the crime was reported to UCPD, the time and date the crime occurred (if known), the location of the crime (if known), and the current disposition of the case for the past 60 days (if known). A crime is considered “reported” when it is brought to the attention of a Campus Security Authority (CSA), including UCPD Officers. All crimes in the Daily Crime Log are recorded by the date the crime was reported to UCPD.

In compliance with the Clery Act, UCPD may withhold information from the Daily Crime Log if there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of such information would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence. UCPD will disclose any information withheld from the Daily Crime Log once the adverse effect is no longer likely to occur.

UCPD’s Daily Crime Log includes all crime incidents from the most recent 60-day period. The Daily Crime Log is open for public inspection at UCPD’s Dispatch Center in the lobby of the UCPD Station (Public Safety Building #574) during normal business hours (generally Monday through Friday, 8:00am - 5:00pm). Additionally, the Daily Crime Log is accessible on UCPD’s website at www.police.ucsb.edu/daily-crime-logs. Daily Crime Log information older than 60 days (as available, per Clery Act retention requirements) will be made available for public inspection within two business days of a request for such information.

5.0 Missing Student Policy

5.1 GENERAL POLICY ON MISSING PERSONS

It is the policy of UC Santa Barbara, through the UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD), to accept all reports of missing persons without delay. UCPD does not consider any report of a missing person to be routine and assumes that the missing person is in need of immediate assistance until the facts reveal otherwise. UCPD gives missing person cases priority over property-related cases and will not require any time frame to pass before beginning a missing person’s investigation.

Reporting a missing person can be accomplished by telephone or in person, which initiates the investigation. A report is accepted regardless of where the person was last seen, where the person resides, or any other question of jurisdiction. If an individual is not immediately located, UCPD enters the missing person into the appropriate missing person network. UCPD may request assistance from the Santa Barbara Sheriff’s Office.

If a person has reason to believe that a member of the University community is missing, they should immediately notify UCPD at (805) 893-3446 or 911.

5.2 MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR CAMPUS RESIDENTS

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act, UC Santa Barbara has a Missing Student Notification Policy and Procedure for students residing in on-campus student housing facilities. The policy was established jointly by UCPD; Housing, Dining & Auxiliary Enterprises; and the Dean of Students.

If any person has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus student housing is missing, they should immediately notify the UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD) at (805) 893-3446.



A student is considered missing after a reasonable investigation by in-residence staff fails to discover the location of the person reported missing from campus, or where a set of extenuating circumstances may suggest immediate concern. Such conditions may consist of, but are not limited to: (a) medical or health related problems; (b) the student has not regularly attended classes and has not been seen elsewhere; (c) a UC Santa Barbara official has made an inquiry of concern; (d) a parent, roommate, suitemate, or apartment-mate of the missing person has reported such a disappearance due to irregular contact with the student.

A student who has been missing for 24 hours is considered a missing student, but it may be determined that the student is missing prior to the full 24 hours. Any official missing student report must be referred immediately to UCPD. UCPD will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation. If a student is missing from a location other than the UC Santa Barbara campus, UCPD will notify the local agency in the appropriate jurisdiction within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction made the determination that the student is a missing person.

UC Santa Barbara will also notify the student's designated emergency contact within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing. In addition to registering an emergency contact, each student residing in on-campus housing, has the option to confidentially register an individual to be contacted by UC Santa Barbara in the event the student is determined to be missing. Students residing in on-campus housing are offered the opportunity to register a Confidential Contact Person each time they complete registration (at least annually) and, by doing so, grant permission to law enforcement to make such contact. The Confidential Contact Person is confidential information and is maintained separately from a student's emergency contact; only authorized campus officials and law enforcement officers, in furtherance of a missing person investigation, may have access to this information. This Confidential Contact Person, if designated, will be notified within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing. If the student does not designate a Confidential Contact Person, their emergency contact person will be notified if the student is determined to be missing.

Within 24 hours of the determination that they are missing, a UC Santa Barbara official must and will notify the

designated Confidential Contact Person as well as the custodial parents or guardians of students who are under 18 and not emancipated within 24 hours of the determination that they are missing. If the student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, a UC Santa Barbara official will notify the student's parent or legal guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying the Confidential Contact Person registered by the student.

Regardless of whether or not the student has identified a Confidential Contact Person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, UCPD will inform, within 24 hours of determination, the local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area that the student is missing.

6.0 Crime Prevention and Security Awareness Programs

The prevention of crime is a top priority for UC Santa Barbara. All members of the UC Santa Barbara community are encouraged to take responsibility for their own safety and security, and when possible and safe to do so, assist others with their safety and security needs. While the UC Santa Barbara Police Department may offer guidance and assistance regarding safety and security on campus, each individual must take primary responsibility for their own safety and security.

The UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD) supports proactive crime prevention strategies, working closely with community members and other departments on campus to help create and maintain a safe environment at UC Santa Barbara. For students, crime prevention and security awareness programs begin with freshman orientation presentations. Throughout the year, UCPD gives various presentations and workshops regarding personal safety, self-defense, office safety/workplace violence, bicycle security, residential security, active shooter response, and crime prevention.

UCPD's effort to educate the campus community about incidents of crime, the importance of reporting crime, and the prevention of crime is performed on a continuous and ongoing basis throughout each year. From the time a student attends freshman orientation, up to their graduation, students are presented with and offered a number of different safety and security programs and campaigns designed to create a safer campus.

6.1 CAMPUS SAFETY AND SECURITY EDUCATION, PROGRAMMING, AND OTHER EVENTS

Crime prevention is the anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of action to remove or reduce it. UCPD provides support and services to, and collaborates with, campus community members to make UC Santa Barbara a safer place to work, learn, and live.

Campus security procedures are discussed during new student orientation, when students learn about crime on campus and in surrounding neighborhoods. In addition to ongoing opportunities to attend crime prevention and safety awareness programming, UCPD offers crime prevention presentations when requested by various community groups, including students and employees of the University. During these presentations, the following information is typically provided: crime prevention tips; statistics on crime at UC Santa Barbara; Emergency Notification and Timely Warning policies and procedures; and information regarding campus security procedures and practices, including encouraging participants to be responsible for their own security and for the security of others on campus. UCPD continually offered many community engagement efforts via digital platforms during the 2022-2023 academic year. In total, UCPD offered about 200 crime prevention and safety awareness events on topics including bicycle retention, Isla Vista safety, Hostile Intruder Training, mental health resources and best practices, racial equality, anti-racism, and sexual violence prevention.

Crime Prevention Programs

UCPD offers the following crime prevention programs to the UC Santa Barbara community:

- **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED):** CPTED is a multi-disciplinary approach to deterring criminal behavior through environmental design. CPTED strategies rely upon the ability to influence offender decisions that precede criminal acts by affecting the built, social, and administrative environments. Corporal Bournes of UCPD is trained in CPTED, a professional designation. He uses this design discipline when he provides crime prevention assessments (including office furniture layout improvements) as well as recommendations for security systems to staff and academic departments. These consultation meetings are conducted upon request, typically about once a month. Corporal Bournes also uses CPTED to provide the campus with recommendations during the planning process of new buildings and landscape design.
- **Hostile Intruder Training for Students, Staff, and Faculty:** UCPD offers hostile intruder training (formerly active shooter training) for students, staff, and faculty. The first half of the training focuses on strategies to prevent hostile intruder situations from happening, and the second half focuses on what to do if it does

happen. This includes viewing a video demonstrating best practices followed by a lecture with questions and answers. The participants then return to their individual work space where they are visited by an officer who assesses their work space from a security perspective, including evacuation routes and sheltering-in-place location suggestions. By the end of the meeting, the department and staff members have a personalized plan of action on how to react to a variety of threatening situations. This training is offered on request on an ongoing basis. Upon request, this training is also offered via Zoom.

- **Intercollegiate Athletics Safety Talks:** UCPD works with the Intercollegiate Athletics staff and/or athletes on a bi-quarterly basis to discuss crime prevention and personal responsibility strategies. Topics include consent, mental health, green dot intervention, personal safety, interactions with law enforcement, securing personal property, domestic violence, and more.
- **CSD Safety Stations:** In Collaboration with Isla Vista Community Services District, UCPD Student Safety Partners (SSPs) set up two safety tents in Isla Vista on Friday and Saturday nights. At the tents, the SSPs provide a well-lit, safe area for community members to request a safety escort, charge their phones, get free water, and wait for friends or a ride share.



- **Tropicana Safety Talks:** UCPD works with the Tropicana properties on a bi-quarterly basis to train residents and residential staff on crime prevention and safety awareness strategies. Topics covered include bike theft prevention, drug and alcohol safety, bike security, Hostile Intruder Prevention, and more.
- **Teaching Assistant Safety Talks:** UCPD provides safety training for TAs from various campus departments. These trainings cover a wide variety of topics including mental health resources, hostile intruder detection and response, criminal reporting options, personal safety, and general crime prevention. Provided upon request, UCPD usually performs these trainings quarterly.
- **Addressing Current Events:** UCPD continually utilizes YouTube, Instagram, and Zoom to engage with community members on various social justice issues throughout the year. UCPD uses these events to engage in meaningful anti-racism and anti-hate dialogue, and to provide the community with various resources and reporting options they can utilize if they witness or experience discriminatory behavior.
- **Restorative Justice:** In collaboration with the Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office, UCPD teaches approximately 10 of these classes per academic year. The content covers the effects and consequences of alcohol and drug use, how the community is affected by loud music, and why the police enforce certain laws. This two-hour-long class is composed of lectures, Q&A, critical thinking activities, and community service. The training also provides community members with SB County-approved Narcan training.
- **Classroom Lectures:** UCPD is often invited to guest lecture at UCSB and other local schools on topics including but not limited to Campus Safety, Isla Vista Safety, Community Policing, Halloween Safety, Hostile Intruders, and Police Training. The lectures are facilitated upon request but are usually provided quarterly.
- **Interpersonal Violence Trainings:** UCPD Detectives facilitate Interpersonal Personal Violence educational trainings with UC Santa Barbara Greek Life, Athletic Club Teams, and other campus and Isla Vista community groups. Topics covered range from Reporting Options, Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Investigations, Strangulation, Stalking/Annoying Harassing Phone Calls, and Personal Safety.
- **UCSB Lighting and Safety Walk:** All members of the campus community are invited to join UCPD on this annual walk through campus to identify lighting issues and other safety concerns. Community members help identify the need for new lighting installation or lighting repairs, as well as landscaping issues that create blind spots. UCPD partners with Facilities Management and campus administration to address every reported concern.
- **IVCSD (Isla Vista Community Services District) Lighting Walk:** On a yearly basis, UCPD walks with IVCSD elected officials, UCSB Associated Students EVPLA members, and various community members on a lighting and safety walk throughout Isla Vista. The event attendees assess underlit areas, report broken lights, and identify potential public safety hazards.

Please contact the UCSB Community Outreach Team to schedule an event or training. (community@police.ucsb.edu)

Security Awareness Programs

UCPD offers the following security awareness programs to the UC Santa Barbara community:

- **Incoming Student Talks:** In collaboration with Residential & Community Living and Student Affairs, UCPD provides incoming first year and transfer students an overview of campus safety, information about crime in the local area, and risk reduction strategies. Talks are offered throughout fall quarter and given to students

in UC Santa Barbara on-campus student housing. Additional talks are offered to incoming first year, transfer, and international students at the start of other quarters.

- **Parent Orientation Talk:** In collaboration with UC Santa Barbara Orientation Programs and Parent Services, UC Santa Barbara Patrol Officers provide 12 Parent Orientation talks to parents of incoming first year students. Information on alcohol safety, CSO Safety Escort programs, UCPD outreach activities, and crime prevention is included and parents are encouraged to have one-on-one conversations with their students to share the information they learn.
- **Freshman Summer Start Program (FSSP) Talk:** FSSP is an opportunity for admitted UC Santa Barbara first year students to get a head start on coursework and make a successful academic and social transition to UC Santa Barbara during the summer quarter. UCPD presents to all FSSP attendees on topics including how to be safe on campus and in Isla Vista, how to avoid being the victim of various crimes, and how to avoid being cited or arrested.
- **Beloved Community:** UCPD is a proud member of Beloved Community. This leadership coalition meets monthly and focuses on creating strategic policies to promote safety and security, civic responsibility, and community well-being in Isla Vista for community members.
- **Isla Vista Coalition for Healthy Communities:** Previously known as the Isla Vista Alcohol and Other Drug Coalition, UCPD is a proud member of this group that meets periodically throughout the year. The focus of the group is alcohol and drug prevention and harm reduction efforts in the youth population of Isla Vista, Goleta, and UC Santa Barbara.
- **Isla Vista Community Network:** The mission of the Isla Vista Community Network (IVCN) is to foster and

maintain a committed network of people and organizations who strive to improve and enhance the quality of life in Isla Vista. The participants build and strengthen relationships with one another, share information and resources, and initiate cooperative action in response to current and emerging needs in Isla Vista. These meetings are open to, and provided for, all community members. UCPD has been an active participant in these meetings for several years and looks forward to continuing this partnership.

- **Goleta Valley Partners Meeting:** UCPD meets monthly with Isla Vista Youth Projects and other community resources in order to collectively address community challenges for the local youth population. Topics addressed include systemic racism, community policing, Covid-19, domestic violence, mental health support and more.
- **Mental Health Taskforce:** The Mental Health Task Force is made up of UCPD and various mental health service providers on campus that meet monthly. The Taskforce evaluates the current campus mental health services and related resources for students to make recommendations in three areas: optimizing services across departments, increase visibility and accessibility of services, and enhance communication and training to the campus community. This past year, the Mental Health Taskforce also addressed police response to mental health calls.
- **Halloween and Deltopia Talks:** Isla Vista has two unsanctioned events each year that have the potential to bring large numbers of out-of-town people into our community. Law enforcement numbers are greatly increased during these events. Students have requested informational talks leading up to these events so they can increase their security awareness and learn how not to be cited or arrested for alcohol violations. These talks allow UCPD to connect with hundreds of students each year.

- **Cycling with the Cops:** UCPD collaborates with the St. George Youth Center to host Cycling with a Cop events on request. These outdoor, socially distanced events provide a safe way for local youth in the community to discuss and practice healthy physical and mental health strategies during the pandemic. The bike rides include time for public safety and crime prevention questions and answers.
- **St. George Youth Center (Isla Vista):** UCPD works with the St George Youth Center in numerous other ways to connect with the youth in Isla Vista (those who are elementary and middle school age). Additional activities at the Youth Center include participating in the Annual Haunted House program, Christmas/holiday events, numerous recreational events, various Q&A sessions, and safety talks.
- **Property Retention Education:** In order to provide community members with practical advice on how to properly secure their property, UCPD routinely offers property retention education through the “@ucsbpolice” Instagram account. Digital content includes ways to properly lock bikes, reminders to close and lock doors and windows, and additional instruction on how to combat crimes of opportunity.

- **Student Research Projects:** UCPD is contacted frequently throughout the year by UC Santa Barbara students who are interested in researching modern policing. UC Santa Barbara Police Officers assist students in completing various projects on topics including personal safety in the local community, community policing models, law enforcement response to sexual assault, and gun safety. Students are also offered the opportunity for a ride-along which provides firsthand knowledge of law enforcement practices and assists in their research.
- **Safety Brochures and Videos:** UCPD has developed safety videos and brochures for students, faculty, and staff on topics such as self-defense and personal safety, residential security, active shooter situations, and burglary and theft prevention. These materials are available at the UCPD Station as well as on the UCPD website, and are used and distributed at all UCPD presentations and events.

Please contact the UCSB Community Outreach Team to schedule an event or training. (community@police.ucsb.edu)



In addition to the regular and ongoing crime prevention and safety awareness programming above, UCPD provides consultation and crime prevention assessments to staff/academic departments and student groups upon request. UCPD can assist in developing department-specific emergency plans for evacuations, bomb threats, and criminal incidents, or can provide crime-prevention and physical-security systems recommendations for the planning process of new buildings and landscape design.

UCPD offers training and lectures customized for any group or department. For more information about crime prevention, or to schedule a presentation regarding crime prevention, safety awareness, sexual violence and sexual harassment, or Hostile Intruders (active shooters), please contact the UCPD Community Outreach team at community@police.ucsb.edu.

6.2 CAMPUS RESIDENTS

Campus community members are reminded that crime can happen anywhere, at any time, to anyone, and that the UC Santa Barbara campus is not a crime-free zone. Students, staff, and faculty must take their own personal safety very seriously. Since the UC Santa Barbara campus is open 24 hours a day, and visitation to campus housing facilities is mostly unrestricted, campus residents are advised to:

- Keep rooms and apartment doors locked at all times
- Ask strangers to wait in the common areas and restrict access to private areas
- Keep valuables out of plain sight
- Not leave personal property in common areas
- Report suspicious activity immediately to UCPD at (805) 893-3446.

6.3 COMMUNITY SERVICE ORGANIZATION SAFETY ESCORT PROGRAM

The UC Santa Barbara Police Department Community Service Organization (CSO) Safety Escort Program is a free service to members of the UC Santa Barbara community. The objective of this safety escort program is to provide a safe alternative to walking alone. Safety escorts will offer immediate (or as soon as possible) safety escorts on campus and in Isla Vista. Safety escort staff (Student Safety Partners - SSPs) are trained in radio communication and dispatch procedures. They are equipped with two-way radios that allow them to keep in constant contact with the UCPD Dispatch Center. Safety escorts may be requested for free by dialing (805) 893-2000.

Safety escorts on campus can be identified by their blue shirt or jacket bearing "Student Safety Partner" in reflective lettering, a UCPD SSP identification card, a radio, and a flashlight. If identification is not visible when the safety escort arrives, please feel free to request that the safety escort staff present their official identification to you prior to beginning the safety escort service.

Safety escorts are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. SSPs are responsible for providing safety escort service 7 days a week, most hours of the day. Service requests outside of SSP working hours are provided by UCPD Police Officers. More information regarding SSP safety escorts can be located on the UC Santa Barbara Police Department webpage at:

www.police.ucsb.edu/cso/cso-safety-escorts.

If you have any questions about CSO safety escort services or would like to request brochures or additional information, please contact the CSO Coordinator at (805) 893-3928.

6.4 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY

A safe and secure environment is essential to carrying out the mission of the University. Preventing harm depends



on community members identifying and communicating hazardous conditions and behaviors of concern. Safety is a collaborative effort! Additionally, early identification of safety and security concerns allows for effective planning, mitigation, response, and recovery.

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

- Report all crimes and suspicious activities to UCPD immediately.
- If you see or smell any evidence of fire, smoke, gas, or other hazardous conditions, call 911 immediately. Even fires that have been extinguished should be reported.
- Be aware of your surroundings. If possible, don't walk alone during late-night hours. Walk in groups whenever you can—there is always safety in numbers. Stay in well-lit areas as much as possible.
- Never take personal safety for granted. Trust your instincts. If something or someone makes you uneasy, avoid the person or leave.
- Let a family member or friend know your destination and your estimated time of arrival or return. That way police can be notified as quickly as possible if there is a problem.
- Carry only small amounts of cash. Never leave valuables (wallets, purses, books, phones, etc.) unattended or in plain sight.
- Carry your keys at all times and do not lend them to anyone.
- Always lock the door to your residence hall room (or home), whether or not you are inside. Be certain that your door is locked when you go to sleep and keep windows closed and locked when you are not at home.
- Many doors on campus are protected by access readers. Doors should not be held open for strangers. Don't let people into residence halls or other protected locations unless you know them, they are your guest, or they are authorized to enter. Never prop open a door.
- Report any safety-related problems and maintenance concerns immediately to the appropriate authority.
- Inventory your personal property and insure it appropriately with personal insurance coverage. Engrave serial numbers or owner's recognized numbers, such as a driver's license number, on items of value.
- Lock up bicycles and motorcycles. Lock car doors and close windows when leaving your car.
- In the event of a fire alarm sounding, follow all building evacuation procedures.
- In the event of a crime, save any evidence. Do not remove any evidence until officers are able to respond and investigate.
- Do not hesitate to approach UCPD Officers with suggestions, questions, or concerns. Get to know them!

If we build a collective sense of stewardship for each other and the University, together we can make a difference.

7.0 Emergency Management

UC Santa Barbara’s Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) establishes policies, procedures, and an organizational structure for the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery for emergency events impacting UC Santa Barbara. In addition to the EOP, each department has a Department Emergency Action Plan (DEAP). University departments are responsible for developing departmental emergency plans, policies, procedures, contingency plans, and continuity of operations plans for their staff and areas of responsibility.

UC Santa Barbara conducts emergency response exercises each year, including table top exercises, field exercises, and quarterly tests of UC Santa Barbara emergency communication systems. These tests are designed to evaluate department emergency plans and capabilities of the institution, and educate the campus community on the systems they may encounter.

The Emergency Management & Continuity website (www.emergency.ucsb.edu) contains extensive information related to campus safety and emergency response. For more information, please contact the UC Santa Barbara Campus Emergency Manager at (805) 450-1437.

7.1 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

UC Santa Barbara emergency response personnel have received training in the principles of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS) in responding to critical incidents on the UC Santa Barbara campus. When a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus, the first responders to the scene are usually UC Santa Barbara Police Department, Santa Barbara County

Fire Department, and UC Santa Barbara Design, Facilities & Safety Services (i.e., Facilities Management, Environmental Health & Safety, and Emergency Management & Continuity). These entities work together to manage the incident. Depending on the nature of the incident, affected UC Santa Barbara departments and other local, state, or federal agencies may also be involved through the provision of mutual aid.

General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures for UC Santa Barbara is published in this Annual Security & Fire Safety Report as part of the institution’s Clery Act compliance efforts. Information about emergency response and evacuation procedures is also available on the UC Santa Barbara Emergency Management & Continuity website (www.emergency.ucsb.edu).

UC Santa Barbara Emergency Operations Plan

The purpose of the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to establish policies, procedures, and an organizational structure for the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery of emergency events impacting UC Santa Barbara. The EOP is available at www.emergency.ucsb.edu/files/docs/UCSB_EOP_2016.pdf.

UC Santa Barbara’s EOP incorporates the components of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), as described by California Government Code 8607(a), and the federal National Incident Management System (NIMS), as described in Department of Homeland Security document titled “National Incident Management System,” dated March 1, 2004. SEMS and NIMS require the use of standard protocols and the use of common terminology and a command structure known as the Incident Command System (ICS). The required components of SEMS and NIMS are reflected within the EOP.

UC Santa Barbara Campus Evacuation Guidelines

An evacuation is defined as the emptying of an occupied area and the transference of its occupants to a safe loca-



tion. Should it become necessary to evacuate a building, an area, or the entire campus, the UC Santa Barbara campus has procedures in place. All members of the UC Santa Barbara campus community should familiarize themselves with the blue Emergency Information Flip Charts posted prominently throughout the campus. The Flip Charts provide general guidance regarding response actions for many emergency situations including, but not limited to, evacuations. The Flip Charts are available in English and Spanish.

In addition, floor plans with emergency procedures and evacuation routes are posted, in accordance with Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations, near stairway and elevator landings and inside public entrances to the buildings. The following information is a distillation of these procedures.

Campus-wide evacuations:

In a major emergency, the decision to implement evacuation procedures generally rests with the members of the UC Santa Barbara EOC Executive Policy Group. In situations requiring immediate action, public safety responders (i.e., Police and Fire) can also order an evacuation. When evaluating possible evacuation options, consideration will be given to the specific threat that exists (e.g., bomb,

fire, storm, earthquake, explosion, hazardous materials incident), its context (e.g., time of day, likelihood), and the recommendation of public safety officials. After a major disaster many people may choose to leave campus to check on their family members and homes. Ideally, individuals should first check in with their Departmental Safety Representative, so that they are not assumed to be trapped or missing, and they can be informed about emergency information.

A critical element of any evacuation is transportation. The dense urban population, high number of resident students, and use of transportation alternatives at UC Santa Barbara must be taken into account when planning the steps necessary to evacuate all campus occupants, whether they arrived by public transit, single-occupant auto, carpool, vanpool, or bicycle.

The procedures for a campus-wide evacuation will vary depending on the nature of the event. The UC Santa Barbara Police Department, Santa Barbara County Fire, and/or the UC Santa Barbara Emergency Operations Center will take the lead in coordinating and conducting the evacuation, depending on the nature of the event. In all cases when the decision has been made to evacuate, the campus will likely be evacuated in stages, beginning

with the areas that are in the immediate vicinity of the threat. Other areas may then be evacuated, depending on the nature of the threat. This graduated evacuation is preferable to a total, immediate evacuation as it triages the populations most in danger, minimizes the likelihood of gridlock and congestion, and provides for ingress of emergency vehicles and personnel. In all cases, evacuees would be directed away from the vicinity of the threat.

Localized events, such as a single building fire or a chemical release, would require evacuation of the immediate area. Fire or Police personnel in this case would direct the evacuation. During an evacuation, Parking Services and Police personnel will direct traffic at major intersections to maintain a smooth flow of vehicles. If residence halls cannot be occupied after a disaster, students will be directed to emergency shelters.

Building evacuations:

Emergency procedures and state law require that everyone exit a building when a fire alarm is activated. Evacuation procedures should be followed according to your department's plan. Departmental Safety Representatives (DSRs) will try to make sure that all members of their department/unit (and any related students or visitors) are proceeding to the Emergency Assembly Point for their building. The DSR, without re-entering the building, will then assure as best they can that the building is secured and that all personnel are accounted for.

When evacuating a building, the following steps should be observed:

- Proceed toward the nearest safe exit.
- Do not use elevators for evacuation because they may be damaged and unreliable.
- After exiting the building go directly to your building Emergency Assembly Point. If that area is no longer safe, determine the safest place away from imminent danger. View www.ehs.ucsb.edu/eap for the most

recent list of Emergency Assembly Points.

- Wait for instructions from emergency personnel.
- DO NOT return to your building until notified by emergency personnel.

Evacuation of persons with impaired mobility:

When an elevator is not available or safe for use during an emergency, the following procedures have been developed for those unable to use the stairs in multi-story buildings:

- Designated personnel should escort individuals with impaired mobility to a refuge such as an enclosed stairwell landing that leads to an exterior exit at the ground level.
- Someone should remain with the individual while another person notifies arriving emergency personnel of the location of the person who needs assistance.
- The instructions of emergency responders should be followed, and no attempt should be made to move the individual to another building level unless there is imminent danger in the refuge.
- Individuals who are alone and unable to utilize the stairs should call 911 and report the location of their planned refuge.
- Anyone unable to reach a stairwell (for instance due to smoke), should close all doors into their area, call 911, and wait for emergency personnel to arrive.

Roles and Responsibilities

Responsibilities for emergency planning and response reside at all levels. The success of this effort is dependent upon good management planning and upon all employees becoming familiar with the information that applies to them prior to an actual emergency.



Every UC Santa Barbara employee can potentially play a role in the Incident Command System (ICS). Perhaps the most critical aspect of the ICS is communication; accurate reports from the scene of an incident are essential to providing adequate emergency services. Similarly, the campus community must receive up-to-date instructions concerning disaster response procedures and news of the evolving incidents. Command posts, staffed by Incident Commanders at the scene of each major situation, will provide a standardized process for site incident command of emergency operations in the field. Command posts will also provide a location to meet and coordinate with arriving resources, and will establish and maintain communications with the EOC.

Role of students:

All students should familiarize themselves with the emergency procedures and evacuation routes in buildings they live in or use frequently. Students must be prepared to assess situations quickly but thoroughly and use common sense in determining a course of action. They should evacuate to assembly areas in an orderly manner when an alarm sounds or when directed to do so by emergency personnel.

Role of faculty and staff:

All members of the faculty and staff should read and understand their Department Emergency Action Plans and familiarize themselves with their emergency procedures and evacuation routes. Employees must be prepared to assess situations quickly but thoroughly and use common sense in determining a course of action. They should follow Emergency Plan procedures to report a fire or other

emergencies that require immediate attention, establish contact with their Department Safety Representative, and evacuate the building to pre-designated areas in an orderly manner. Faculty members are seen as leaders by students and should be prepared to direct their students to assembly areas in the event of an emergency.

Role of Department Safety Representatives:

Department Safety Representatives (DSRs), designated by the Department Head, are responsible for coordinating the department's emergency planning activities and for implementation of a Departmental Emergency Action Plan. In the event of an emergency, the DSR is responsible for assisting with the safe evacuation of their department, and assessing injuries and damage to department personnel and property. They also serve as the primary contact to the campus Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The DSR collects and reports information on the department's status and also receives information and direction from the EOC. They disseminate information back to their department, providing direction and information on available resources.

Persons with Access or Functional Needs

As part of the campus Emergency Preparedness Program, we encourage members of the campus community with access and functional needs to evaluate their individual situation and determine the level of assistance they may require during an emergency. A person with one or more of the following concerns is encouraged to follow the recommendations of the Emergency Assistance Program:

- Limitations that interfere with walking or using stairs;
- Reduced stamina, fatigue, or tire easily;
- Emotional, cognitive, thinking, or learning difficulties;
- Vision or hearing loss;
- Temporary limitations (surgery, accidents, pregnancy); or
- Use of technology or medications that could interfere with response times.

The Emergency Response Program for Access and Functional Needs provides an opportunity for faculty, staff, and students to create an emergency response action plan, identify a support team for special evacuation situations, [download an Emergency Assistance Response ID Card](#), and enroll in an automated emergency notification and response system.

If you have access and/or functional needs that could impact your ability to promptly respond and evacuate a building or facility during an emergency, please review planning and resource information in the [Emergency Assistance Program sheet](#) and visit the Emergency Response Program for Access and Functional Needs page at: www.emergency.ucsb.edu/emergency-response-procedures/persons-disabilities.

Additional Emergency Management Resources

- UC Santa Barbara Emergency Operations Plan: <https://www.emergency.ucsb.edu/sites/default/files/docs/UC%20Santa%20Barbara%20EOP%202022.pdf> (policy and procedure)
- Department Emergency Action Plan: www.emergency.ucsb.edu/files/docs/UCSB_DEAPv2013.pdf
- Emergency Status Report: www.emergency.ucsb.edu/files/docs/UCSB_Emergency_Status_Report.pdf

- Sign-Up for UCSB Alert Emergency Notifications: alert.ucsb.edu
- UC Santa Barbara Emergency Information Flip Chart (English): www.ehs.ucsb.edu/files/docs/ep/UCSB_flipchart_English_091613.pdf
- UC Santa Barbara Emergency Information Flip Chart (Spanish): www.ehs.ucsb.edu/files/docs/ep/UCSB_flipchart_Spanish_091613.pdf
- Emergency Assembly Points: www.ehs.ucsb.edu/sites/default/files/docs/fp/eap.pdf
- Emergency Contact Numbers: www.emergency.ucsb.edu/contacts
- Emergency Assistance Program: www.emergency.ucsb.edu/files/docs/Emergency_Assistance_Program.pdf
- UC Santa Barbara Housing Safety & Security: www.housing.ucsb.edu/safety-security
- Local and National Emergency Planning links: www.emergency.ucsb.edu/emergency-planning-preparedness/resources
- Family Emergency Plan: www.ready.gov/make-a-plan
- CPR/AED and First Aid for Adults Training: <https://recreation.ucsb.edu/classes-events/gaucho-rec/certification-classes>

7.2 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Emergencies can occur without warning at any time. Being prepared to handle unexpected emergency events is an individual as well as an organizational responsibility. The following are emergency procedures outlined in the UC Santa Barbara Emergency Information Flip Chart, which can be accessed at www.ehs.ucsb.edu/files/docs/ep/UCSB_flipchart_English_091613.pdf.

Bomb Threats

Bomb threats usually come by telephone and generally are made by individuals who want to create an atmosphere of general anxiety or panic. All bomb threats should be taken seriously. By telephone:

- Take the caller seriously, but remain calm.
- Ask a lot of questions.
- Take notes on everything said and on your observations about background noise, voice characteristics, etc.
- If possible, get someone to call Police while you continue talking to the caller.
- Call Police at 911 immediately after the call.
- Notify your supervisor/department head.
- University Police will determine if evacuation is necessary. If you do evacuate, move to your building Emergency Assembly Point.
- Do not re-enter the area until instructed to do so.

Chemical Incident

Exposure to personnel:

- If it is safe to do so, remove contaminated victim(s) from area.
- Call 911 for immediate medical attention or if chemical release threatens others. In extreme circumstances, activate the fire alarm and evacuate the building.
- Remove contaminated clothing and use emergency eyewash/shower.
- Administer first aid as appropriate.

- Notify EH&S at (805) 893-3194 (24-hour phone line).
- Provide information, including Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) www.ehs.ucsb.edu/labsafety/msds to emergency responders.

Contamination of equipment/facilities:

- If a spill/release is an immediate threat to anyone's health, call 911.
- Restrict access to avoid exposure or spread of contamination.
- Do cleanup only if you feel it is safe to do so, you are familiar with the material, and you are properly trained and equipped. Some lab buildings have communal spill cleanup supply closets. Inquire locally or consult EH&S.
- If needed, request cleanup assistance from EH&S at (805) 893-3194 (24-hour line). After business hours, a message will refer you to another phone number.
- If material is radioactive or biological, see "[Radioactive Incident](#)" or "[Exposure to Infectious Materials](#)."
- Bag the waste and use a UC Santa Barbara Hazardous Waste label. Store waste in a fume hood if material is volatile. Call EH&S at (805) 893-7705 for pick up.

Release to the environment (air, water, soil):

- If safe to do so, stop the release. Notify EH&S at (805) 893-3194 (24-hour phone line).
- Follow procedures above for contamination of equipment/facilities.

Civil Disturbance or Demonstration

Most campus demonstrations will be peaceful and busi-

ness should continue as usual.

- Avoid provoking or obstructing the demonstrators.
- Avoid the area of disturbance.
- If a class or lecture is disrupted, the offending person(s) should be requested to leave. If they refuse, call Police at 911.
- Continue with your normal routine. Stay away from doors or windows if the disturbance is outside.

Crime-in-Progress/Violence

- Do not put yourself at risk.
- Do not interfere with persons committing the crime or creating the disturbance.
- If you are the victim of, are involved in, or witness any on-campus violation of the law such as assault, robbery, theft, or overt sexual behavior, call Police at 911 immediately with the following information:
 - Nature of incident
 - Location of incident
 - Description of person(s) involved
 - Location of person(s) involved
 - Your name, location, department, and phone number
- If personal safety allows, try to get a good description of the criminal. Note height, weight, sex, color, approximate age, clothing, method and direction of travel, and name (if known).
- Remain where you are until a Police Officer arrives.

Earthquake

Before:

- Attach all bookcases, cabinets, compressed gas cylinders and other furnishings to a wall or to the floor.
- Store all heavy items below head level.
- Restrain chemicals on open shelves with seismic retaining strips (see Administrative Services Policy 5445, Seismic Hazard Reduction at www.policy.ucsb.edu/sites/default/files/docs/policies/seismic-hazard-reduction.pdf for more information).

Outside:

- Get to an open area away from trees, buildings, and power lines.

Vehicle:

- Pull to the side of the road away from underpasses, bridges, and buildings.
- Remain in the vehicle until the shaking stops. Do not leave the vehicle if a power line has fallen on or near it.

Inside:

- Stay away from windows and get under a desk or table.
- Duck, cover, and hold.
- In a hallway, sit against the wall and protect your head with your arms.
- In an auditorium, duck between the rows of seats and protect your head.
- Wait inside until the shaking stops, then evacuate the building and go to your building Emergency Assembly Point.

- Do not use elevators for evacuation.
- Designated personnel should assist individuals with mobility disabilities to a safe location, e.g., an enclosed stairwell landing with a ground level exit to the exterior or, if obstructed, an office space with a door.
- Report to your Department Safety Representative (DSR). The DSR will complete a department status report and transmit it to the campus Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Do not re-enter the building until authorized to do so by emergency response personnel.

Evacuations

See the [UC Santa Barbara Campus Evacuation Guidelines](#) for evacuation procedures.

Exposure to Infectious Materials

If you are exposed to blood or other potentially infectious materials:

- Immediately wash area(s) with soap and water and use an emergency eyewash or shower for 15 minutes.
- Obtain medical help.
- Notify your supervisor.
- Notify EH&S at (805) 893-3194 (24-hour phone line).
- Document the incident by filling out an Incident Report Form located at www.ehs.ucsb.edu/workcomp.

Fire

- Know the location of fire extinguishers in your area and know how to use them. Fire extinguisher training is available for departments by request at (805) 893-7751.

- For a minor fire that appears to be controllable, activate the building fire alarm system at the nearest manual fire alarm pull box. Immediately call 911, then use the appropriate fire extinguisher to control the flames. Get help if necessary.
- For a larger fire that is not easily controllable, close all doors to confine the fire and reduce oxygen. Activate the building fire alarm system at the nearest manual fire alarm pull box, then immediately call 911. Give all information requested (your name, exact location, size and progress of the fire, etc.).
- Notify your supervisor or instructor, then evacuate the building by quickly walking to the nearest exit, alerting people as you go, and assisting those with disabilities as necessary. Do not use elevators for evacuation.
- Once outside, move to a clear area at least 50 feet away from the affected building. Keep the walkways and vehicle access clear for emergency vehicles. Utilize the designated building Emergency Assembly Point if it is free of smoke, and wait for instructions.
- DO NOT RETURN TO THE AFFECTED BUILDING UNTIL TOLD IT IS SAFE BY A CAMPUS FIRE OFFICIAL.
- Report all fires, regardless of size to UCPD Dispatch at (805) 893-3446.
- Report any fire extinguisher that has been discharged, has lost pressure, or is out-of-date to Facilities Management at (805) 893-8300.

Hostile Intruder

- If you are directly involved in a hostile intruder situation, focus on your own survival, be alert, try to figure out what's happening, and decide your best course of action. Can you safely escape? If you can, GET OUT. Trust your instincts and leave quickly.

- If escape is not immediately possible, your second option is to HIDE OUT. If possible, take actions to KEEP OUT the assailant. Find a room that locks, barricade the door, and be silent. Another option is to TAKE COVER. Get behind something, or several things, that would help stop or deflect a bullet.
- If you cannot get out, hide out, or take cover, and if you determine that you are in direct peril, then you need to take steps to protect yourself. If there's a group of you, make a plan, spread out, and act as a team.
- When it is safe to do so, call 911 and tell the Police who you are, where you are calling from, and what the problem/danger is. Give a brief description of the suspect(s) and, if known, their last direction of travel or place last seen.
- When the Police arrive, remain calm, show them your hands, and follow their directions. For specific Hostile Intruder training, please contact the UC Santa Barbara Police Department at (805) 893-3446.
- If you have a concern about someone on campus whose behavior is potentially violent, contact a member of the Threat Management Team (www.tmt.ucsb.edu).
- If you know that the person of concern is a student, see the Distressed Students Response Protocol (www.sa.ucsb.edu/responding-to-distressed-students/protocol).

Medical Emergency

All personnel:

- Call 911 if the condition requires immediate medical attention.
- If poisoning is suspected, contact the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222.

Staff and faculty work-related injuries:

- It is important that all work-related injuries be reported immediately. During regular business hours, contact Workers' Compensation at (805) 893-4440 to report injuries and to obtain an authorization for initial medical treatment. If a work-related injury occurs outside of normal work hours, contact the Workers' Compensation office at (805) 893-4440 within one business day.
- If an employee is hospitalized for 24 hours or more (other than for observation), or has an injury that results in a partial or full loss of limb (amputation) or loss of life, contact EH&S at (805) 893-3194 (24-hour phone line) immediately. The campus must report these injuries to OSHA within 8 hours of the event.

Student injuries:

- Undergraduates and graduate students (not staff/faculty) can be seen at Student Health Services (SHS) at (805) 893-3371. If the victim needs immediate medical assistance, call 911.



- There is no charge for having the paramedics come out and evaluate the victim. If the victim needs to be transported to Student Health Services or a hospital emergency room, there is a charge.

Power Outages in Labs

Prepare for a power outage:

- Be sure the contact information on your lab door placard is up-to-date. Ideally, contacts should be knowledgeable about all of the lab's sensitive operations.
- Put essential equipment on emergency power circuits, if available.
- Hazardous processes that operate unattended should be programmed to shut down safely during a power failure and not restart automatically when power returns.
- Identify an emergency source of dry ice for items that must be kept cold. Do not use dry ice in small enclosed and occupied areas because hazardous concentrations of CO₂ can accumulate. Unopened refrigerators/freezers will maintain temperature for several hours.

During power outage:

- Shut down experiments that involve hazardous materials or equipment that automatically restart when power is available.
- Make sure that experiments are stable. Cap all chemical containers that are safe to cap, then close fume hood sashes.
- Check equipment on emergency power. In some cases, it may take 20 to 30 seconds for the emergency power to activate after a power failure.
- Disconnect unattended equipment and turn off unnecessary equipment.

- When power returns, reset/restart/check equipment. Check the airflow of your fume hood. Often, hoods will not automatically restart.

Radioactive Contamination/Spills

- Call EH&S at (805) 893-3194 (24-hour phone line) for assistance. If medical attention is required also call 911.
 - State that assistance is needed from EH&S Radiation Safety related to a radiation emergency.
 - State your name, phone number, location of the radiation emergency, and the nature of the emergency (personnel contamination, area contamination, etc.).
- Decontamination of personnel and areas must be performed by people who are properly trained and who are wearing appropriate protective clothing. This includes disposable gloves, a lab coat, long pants, and fully enclosed shoes (e.g., no shorts or sandals). Persons performing decontamination need to have radiation-monitoring equipment appropriate for the radiation emitted by the radionuclide involved in the spill.
- If a person has been contaminated with radioactive material:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated items of clothing. Place contaminated items in a bag.
 - Wash contaminated skin with cold water and a mild soap.
- Containing the Spill/Room Evacuation:
 - Notify people in the immediate area that a spill has occurred.
 - Confine/isolate the spill with absorbent paper or another suitable material.



- If deemed appropriate, or if directed by EH&S, evacuate all people from the immediate area of the spill to a nearby location where they can be surveyed for contamination.
- Close all doors to the contaminated room and post signs indicating the hazardous condition.
- Limit the movement of contaminated people to reduce the spread of contamination.

Severe Weather

If at work:

- Monitor media reports, especially 91.9 FM (KCSB) and 1610 AM (audible within 3 miles of campus).
- Check campus email for pertinent messages.
- Check UC Santa Barbara home page at www.ucsb.edu.
- Determine if roads are safe before leaving.

If at home:

- Assess conditions prior to leaving home.
- Monitor media reports, especially 91.9 FM (KCSB) and 1610 AM (audible within 3 miles of campus).
- Check UC Santa Barbara home page at www.ucsb.edu.
- Do not take risks in order to return to campus.
- Contact your department for information.

Shelter-In-Place

- Shelter-in-place means to seek immediate shelter inside a building. This action may be taken during a release of hazardous materials to the outside air, a tsunami, or other emergency. For shelter-in-place due to violence in progress, see the [Crime in Progress](#) or [Hostile Intruder](#).

- If you are ever advised to shelter-in-place:
 - Isolate yourself as much as possible from the external environment.
 - Shut all doors and windows.
 - Seal cracks around doors and windows as best as possible.
 - Notify Police of your status at 911.
 - Monitor all available communications.

Suspicious Package/Mail

- If you receive or discover a suspicious package, letter, or object, do not touch, tamper with, or move it.
- Report it immediately to Police at 911.
- Characteristics of suspicious letters/packages:
 - Origin - Postmark does not match the city of the return address, name of sender is unusual or unknown, or no return address is provided.
 - Postage - Excessive or inadequate postage.
 - Balance - The letter is lopsided; unusually thick; has

an unusual amount of tape; has an irregular shape, soft spots, or bulges; or the letter or package seems heavy for its size.

- Contents - Stiffness or springiness of contents; protruding wires or components; oily outer wrapping or envelope; feels like it contains powdery substance; is buzzing, ticking, or makes a sloshing sound.
- Smell - Particularly almond or other suspicious odors.
- Writing - Handwriting of sender is not familiar or indicates a foreign style not normally received by recipient, or cut-and-paste or rub-on-block letters are used. Common words, names, or titles are misspelled, or special instructions like "fragile," "confidential," or "do not delay" are present.

Tsunami

- If you feel a strong earthquake, keep calm and quickly move to higher ground away from the coast. Most of the UC Santa Barbara campus should not be affected by tsunamis, except for the beach and lagoon areas.
- A strong earthquake can generate a tsunami within minutes. However, most tsunamis are formed by earthquakes that have occurred hundreds or even



thousands of miles away. These earthquakes are not felt locally and thus provide no advanced warning to residents. “Tsunami waves” can travel through the water at speeds of up to 500 mph and are sometimes preceded by a noticeable rise or fall of coastal waters.

- Do not use Hwy 217 to evacuate during a tsunami warning due to its low elevation.

Utility Failure

Gas:

- If you smell gas, and if personal safety allows, turn off the source and evacuate the immediate area.
- The human nose is extremely sensitive to the odorant placed into natural gas, so it is detectable far below any fire/explosion levels. Therefore, for low-level smells, immediately contact 911.
- If gas odor is strong, evacuate the building using the fire alarm pull station and call 911. Evacuate to your building Emergency Assembly Point.
- Do not turn on/off any electrical equipment or light switches.

Electrical outage:

- Unplug sensitive equipment if not connected to a surge protector.
- Disconnect hazardous equipment according to your local plan.
- Check elevators for trapped individuals and call 911.
- Stay away from downed power lines.
- Emergency exit lighting may only stay on for a short time.

- During an extended power outage, you may have to leave the building and go to your building Emergency Assembly Point.
- In order to maximize the emergency generator run time and efficiency, please turn off power to non-essential areas (departmental kitchen, copier room, etc.) and equipment (coffee machines, etc.).

Plumbing/Flooding:

- If personal safety allows, shut off electrical equipment and evacuate area. Do not enter area where live electrical circuits are in contact with water.
- Do not drink water from any campus system after an earthquake or a flood.
- Report plumbing breaks to Facilities Management at (805) 893-8300, or after business hours to Police at (805) 893-3446.

Heating and ventilation:

- Report air conditioning or heating problems to Facilities Management at (805) 893-8300, or after business hours to Police at (805) 893-3446.

7.3 METHODS OF EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

In the event of a large-scale emergency, urgent crisis, or other dangerous situation on the UC Santa Barbara campus, the following communication methods can be used to deliver emergency messages to the campus community, gather information, and direct emergency responders. Each of these communication methods is tested on a quarterly basis.

- **UCSB Alert System:** This is a web-based interface that broadcasts SMS and email messages to registered recipients. Current students are automatically enrolled. The UCSB Alert System is used to send Emergency Notifications and Timely Warnings to the campus com-

munity. Members of the UC Santa Barbara community are encouraged to take responsibility for regularly checking and updating their notification information in the UCSB Alert System at alert.ucsb.edu.

- **Emer list-serv and Umail list-serv:** These are campus e-mail distribution lists for all staff, faculty, and students at UC Santa Barbara. They can be used to broadcast information and instructions relevant to the threat or emergency situation.
- **Outdoor Warning Speakers:** Outdoor Warning Speakers are positioned at various locations on campus. The speakers send an audible voice warning to people located in an outdoor location on the main campus. The Police Department can operate the speakers from Police Dispatch or from the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- **Campus Radio Station 91.9 FM (KCSB):** During an emergency event, the UC Santa Barbara EOC can provide timely information to KCSB, and the on-air KCSB DJ can provide that information to the UC Santa Barbara community.
- **Campus Emergency Information Line:** UC Santa Barbara has a toll free telephone number (1-888-488-UCSB [8272]), hosted out of state, that contains recorded emergency information. Messages are recorded as needed by the EOC Public Information Officer.
- **UC Santa Barbara Emergency Resources Website:** This is an informational website about the UC Santa

Barbara Emergency Management & Continuity services program. The UC Santa Barbara Emergency Status website <http://emergency.ucsb.edu> is managed by the Office of Emergency Management & Continuity.

- **UC Santa Barbara Campus Website:** The main campus website www.ucsb.edu can be used to quickly provide information and updates during a critical incident on the UC Santa Barbara campus.
- **Patrol Cars:** UC Santa Barbara Police Department patrol cars are equipped with public address (PA) systems and can be strategically placed throughout the campus to facilitate communication through the PA system.
- **Low Power Radio:** An on-campus radio station (1610 AM), operated by Parking Services, is capable of broadcasting recorded notices and alerts.
- **East Gate Entry Digital Sign:** A digital sign is permanently posted near Henley Gate, the main entrance to campus. Transportation & Parking Services manages the digital sign, which can be used to deliver emergency instructions or updates.
- **Portable Digital Signs:** Transportation & Parking Services has four additional portable digital signs that can be posted in visible locations around campus to deliver emergency instructions or updates.

If any of these systems fail or the University deems it appropriate, in person communication may be used to communicate an emergency.



7.4 TESTING EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

UC Santa Barbara tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures on an annual basis, in compliance with the Clery Act. A “test” for Clery Act purposes includes regularly scheduled drills, exercises, and appropriate follow-through activities designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities. A test may be announced or unannounced. Activations to real-time incidents are not considered part of the testing process. UC Santa Barbara Emergency Management & Continuity drafts and sends out a UC Santa Barbara community-wide email, in compliance with the Clery Act regulations for addressing emergency response and evacuation on a campus-wide scale. The campus-wide email contains a link to UC Santa Barbara’s emergency response and evacuation procedures.

UC Santa Barbara Emergency Management & Continuity designs at least one scheduled exercise (i.e., test involving coordination of efforts) and drill (i.e., activity that tests procedural operation) each year to test emergency response and evacuation on a campus-wide scale (i.e., all campus buildings, not necessarily all at once). The test is designed to address UC Santa Barbara’s plan for evacuating all of the buildings on campus and reviewing the plans for the evacuation of each building. This test is announced to the campus community each year in conjunction with publication to the UC Santa Barbara campus community of emergency response and evacuation procedures. The test contains follow-through activities managed by the Campus Emergency Manager in the form of an After Action Report and gathering feedback from participants. Furthermore, this test is designed for assessment of emergency plans and capabilities at UC Santa Barbara with defined and measurable goals. The test is designed such that once it is completed and an assessment has been done, the Emergency Management & Continuity Program, in conjunction with other campus partners, can determine whether the test met its goals.

UC Santa Barbara’s Emergency Management & Conti-

nuity, in conjunction with other campus partners, performs various other tests, including drills and exercises, throughout each calendar year. The Fire Marshal conducts fire drills for campus residence halls, dining halls, administrative buildings, and academic buildings annually, and for the campus child care centers and Student Health building monthly. The Fire Marshal also conducts training sessions on fire safety systems, evacuation procedures, and fire extinguisher operating for residence hall staff each year. These training opportunities are provided to other staff and departments by request.

Each test is documented and kept in Emergency Management & Continuity records, with the following information documented: (a) a description of the test, (b) the date the test was held, (c) the time the test started and ended, and (d) whether the test was announced or unannounced. For more information contact the Campus Emergency Manager at (805) 450-1437 or james.caesar@ehs.ucsb.edu.

8.0 Emergency Notifications

The Clery Act requires all colleges and universities to have an Emergency Notification policy and procedures in place in accordance with Clery Act emergency notification criteria. Emergency Notifications must be issued to the campus community (or segments of the campus community) upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus, involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and employees. As described below, the UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD) has developed a comprehensive emergency notification policy that sets forth university guidelines in issuing an Emergency Notification.

8.1 UCSB ALERT SYSTEM REGISTRATION

All students, staff, and faculty are encouraged to sign-up to receive Emergency Notifications by text message. Emergency Notification messages are typically sent by email and text. Emails are sent to all UC Santa Barbara email addresses (i.e., students and employees). Text messages are sent to the cell phones of those students and



employees who have registered their phone numbers and opted-in to receive such notifications. To add a device or make changes, log in to UCSB Alert located at alert.ucsb.edu. Click “Use my network credential” and log in using your UCSBNetID and password. Click “My Profile” and add or update phone numbers and email addresses.

8.2 EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS POLICY AND PROCEDURES

UCPD is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. UCPD’s Dispatch Center can be reached by calling (805) 893-3446, or 911 in an emergency. All members of the campus community are encouraged to notify UCPD of any significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve an immediate or ongoing threat to the health or safety of students and/or employees on campus. Emergencies should be reported to UCPD by dialing 911 as soon as possible. If the situation is determined to pose a threat to the community, UCPD will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

When an Emergency Notification is issued to the UC Santa Barbara campus community, notification will be made in accordance with provisions set forth in the Clery Act and associated federal regulations, guidance handbook, and industry best practices. UCPD has primary authority

and responsibility for issuing Emergency Notifications and will do so in accordance with the UCPD policy in effect at the time of each notification made. Each determination to issue an Emergency Notification will be based on the best professional judgment of on-duty personnel at UCPD, as set forth in department policy.

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

8.3 DECISION TO ISSUE AN EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

It is the primary responsibility of the Watch Commander, Administrative Lieutenant, Field Operations Lieutenant, Services Lieutenant, or Chief of Police to make an Emergency Notification issuance decision for the UC Santa Barbara community. An Emergency Notification message will be issued to the UC Santa Barbara campus community immediately upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on-campus. “Confirmation” means that an official(s) has verified that a legitimate emergency or dangerous situation exists. This does not mean that all the pertinent details are known or even available at the time that an emergency or dangerous situation is confirmed. An “immediate threat” means an imminent or impending threat.

The types of incidents that may present an immediate threat to the UC Santa Barbara community may include, but are not limited to, emergency or dangerous situations involving an: in-progress serious or violent crime; earthquake; active shooter; hostage/barricade situation; riot/civil unrest; bomb threat; suspicious package with confirmation of a device; tornado; fire/explosion; homicide or suspicious death; structural damage to a UC Santa Barbara owned or controlled facility; biological threat; significant flooding; gas leak; hazardous materials spill (e.g., chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear); armed intruder; and/or illness outbreak. Other types of emergencies or dangerous situations will be analyzed on a case-by-case basis.

When a significant emergency or dangerous situation that involves criminal activity or public safety has been reported to UCPD, the UCPD Watch Commander on duty has primary responsibility to confirm that a reported emergency or dangerous situation is legitimate and poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and employees on the UC Santa Barbara campus. In addition to the Watch Commander on duty, the Administrative Lieutenant, Field Operations Lieutenant, Services Lieutenant, or Chief of Police may also confirm that a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists.

The Watch Commander on duty may make the determination to issue an Emergency Notification as soon as feasibly possible, upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation, as set forth in the UCPD policy current at the time. Notification to a member of the UC Santa Barbara Police Department Management Team (i.e., notification to the Lieutenant on call, a Lieutenant not on call, or Chief of Police) is required prior to the Emergency Notification being sent.

Confirming significant emergencies or dangerous situations not directly related to criminal activity or public safety situations may involve input and consultation from additional UC Santa Barbara departments and personnel, as well as other local, state, and federal agencies. Significant emergencies or dangerous situations involving a

disease or illness outbreak at UC Santa Barbara may be confirmed by members of the UC Santa Barbara Public Health Advisory Committee, UC Santa Barbara Student Health, UC Santa Barbara Campus Emergency Manager, Santa Barbara County Public Health Department, and/or UC Santa Barbara Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S). Significant emergencies or dangerous situations involving weather at UC Santa Barbara may be confirmed by the UC Santa Barbara Campus Emergency Manager, the Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management, sources from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and/or the National Weather Service (NWS). Significant emergencies or dangerous situations involving hazardous materials at UC Santa Barbara may be confirmed by UC Santa Barbara EH&S, UC Santa Barbara Facilities Management, the UC Santa Barbara Campus Emergency Manager, the UC Santa Barbara Police Department Watch Commander on duty, and/or personnel from the Santa Barbara County Fire Department.

8.4 ISSUING EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

Once the decision has been made to issue an Emergency Notification, the Watch Commander, Police Dispatcher, a member of the Clery Office, or a member of the UCPD Management Team (the Administrative Lieutenant, Field Operations Lieutenant, Services Lieutenant, and/or Chief of Police) may draft the Emergency Notification and initiate sending out the message. In the event of an extreme circumstance/emergency situation, if any of the above mentioned is unable to draft and initiate sending out the Emergency Notification, it becomes the responsibility of the on-duty supervisor or other sworn personnel to draft and issue the Emergency Notification.

While the Clery Act allows for flexibility in alerting only the segment of the campus population that is determined to be at risk, UC Santa Barbara Emergency Notifications sent via UCSB Alerts, by default, notify the entire UC Santa Barbara community by email and text messaging. In certain cases, when only a segment of the population is at risk, an Emergency Notification may be sent to the impacted segment of the population rather than the entire

campus community. Personnel with Emergency Notification decision-making authority are responsible for determining which segment of the population will be notified of the emergency situation. UCPD will continue to monitor and assess the situation to determine if additional segments of the community should be issued the Emergency Notification. These decisions are made on a case-by-case basis.

The following items may be included in the message, if available: (a) Title: "Emergency Notification," (b) type of emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the UC Santa Barbara community, (c) time and location of the incident, (d) guidance on specific action to take (e.g., shelter-in-place, evacuate), and (e) suspect description information, only if relevant and necessary. In accordance with federal law, no name or personally identifying information about the crime victim is allowed. Depending on the situation, other information may be included in the Emergency Notification message. To streamline the process and avoid delays, UCPD has developed standardized script templates, based on various types of emergencies or dangerous situations, to serve as a reference guide for on-duty UCPD staff to issue Emergency Notifications to the campus community via the UCSB Alert system. Additional updates for each Emergency Notification will be issued when, and if, new information becomes available, until an Emergency Notification closure message is issued. An Emergency Notification closure message will be issued when the emergency or dangerous situation no longer poses an immediate threat, is under control, and/or the guidance provided in the Emergency Notification is no longer required.

Emergency Notifications will typically be disseminated by email and text, using the UCSB Alert system. Specifically, the system sends an email message to all campus email addresses, as well as a cell phone text message to all students, staff, and faculty who have opted-in to receive such text messages. In certain circumstances, as determined by the Emergency Notification issuer, notifications may be sent by email, text, and voicemail, using the UCSB Alert system. Additional methods of emergency communica-

tion may also be used, as determined on a case-by-case basis by the UCPD Management Team. Other methods and systems include: a public speaker address system, UC Santa Barbara's public information line (1-888-488-UCSB [8272]), UCPD website (www.police.ucsb.edu), campus voicemail, E-list (an emergency list of campus emails), UC Santa Barbara campus website, emails from the Office of the Chancellor, and radio stations. In certain cases, information may be disseminated to the larger community by posting on the UC Santa Barbara webpage, issuing a public information release, or using alternative distribution methods, determined on a case-by-case basis.

9.0 Timely Warnings

In order to help safeguard the UC Santa Barbara community, to increase crime awareness, and to meet the Clery Act Timely Warning requirements, a UC Santa Barbara campus community Timely Warning will be issued for a Clery Act-reportable crime that meets the standard for issuance set forth below. For the purposes of this section, a "Clery Act-reportable crime" is a Clery Act crime that occurred in Clery Act geography, and was reported to the UCSB Police Department (UCPD). Issuance of a Timely Warning is not required based on the same circumstances, factors, and criteria as an Emergency Notification. If UCPD implements the procedures for an Emergency Notification, it may not issue a Timely Warning for the same incident/situation. This decision will be made by the UCPD Management Team on a case-by-case basis.

9.1 TIMELY WARNINGS POLICY AND PROCEDURES

All members of the campus community are encouraged to notify UCPD of any Clery Act crime, which includes murder/non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sex offenses (rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, hate crimes, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Crimes can be reported to UCPD by dialing 911 (for all emergencies) or calling UCPD Dispatch at (805) 893-3446 (for all non-emergencies).



UCPD has the primary responsibility for issuing Timely Warnings on behalf of the UC Santa Barbara campus. UCPD will notify students and employees about certain crimes in a manner that is timely, withholds the names of victims as confidential, and aids in the prevention of similar crimes. Although the Clery Act does not define the word “timely,” because the intent of a warning regarding a criminal incident(s) is to allow people to take precautions for their personal safety, a Timely Warning for a Clery Act-reportable crime that rises to the level of requiring the issuance of a Timely Warning should be issued as soon as pertinent information about the crime is available. Therefore, even if not all of the facts surrounding a criminal incident(s) are available, UCPD may issue a Timely Warning for any Clery Act-reportable crime that meets the criteria set forth below.

9.2 DECISION TO ISSUE A TIMELY WARNING

A Timely Warning will typically be issued for any Clery Act-reportable crime where such crime is reported to UCPD or to a Campus Security Authority (who in turn reports such crime in a timely manner to UCPD) and the crime is considered by UCPD to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees at the time of the report. The decision to issue a Timely Warning is made on a case-by-case basis, depending on the facts surrounding a Clery Act-reportable crime, and taking into account factors such as: the nature of the crime, the continuing danger to the campus community, the possible

risk of compromising law enforcement efforts, whether a suspect has been apprehended and/or arrested, whether there has been a pattern or series of similar crime(s), and the potential risk of others becoming a victim of similar crimes. The decision-making authority to issue a Timely Warning is granted to UCPD’s Chief of Police, the Administrative Lieutenant, Field Operations Lieutenant, Services Lieutenant, and a member of the Clery Office.

The decision to issue a Timely Warning, and when to issue it, also takes into consideration the following circumstances. If UCPD or other law enforcement agency apprehends the suspect(s) of a Clery Act-reportable crime and the serious or ongoing threat to students and employees of the UC Santa Barbara community has been mitigated by the apprehension or arrest of such suspect(s), or if it is otherwise determined by a member of UCPD with Timely Warning decision-making authority that a serious or ongoing threat does not exist, a Timely Warning may not be issued. If UCPD was not notified of the Clery Act-reportable crime in a manner that would allow UCPD to issue a “timely” warning for the UC Santa Barbara community, a Timely Warning may not be issued. This determination will be made on a case-by-case basis for each Clery Act-reportable crime. A general guideline for making this determination will take into consideration that a report of a Clery Act-reportable crime filed more than 10 days after the date of the alleged incident may not allow UCPD to issue a “timely” warning to the UC Santa Barbara community. However, this 10-day general guideline does not prevent a Timely Warning from being

issued if other Timely Warning decision-making factors warrant issuing a Timely Warning. This decision will be made on a case-by-case basis by a member of the UC Santa Barbara Police Department with Timely Warning decision-making authority. If it is determined by the Chief of Police, Administrative Lieutenant, Field Operations Lieutenant, Services Lieutenant, that issuing a Timely Warning will jeopardize a criminal investigation, certain information may be withheld from the Timely Warning or the issuance of a Timely Warning will be delayed until the criminal investigation is no longer likely to be jeopardized from the release of that information. Consideration will be given to notifying a crime victim(s) before a Timely Warning is issued to the campus community.

Under the Clery Act, the issuance of a Timely Warning is not required for Clery Act crimes that are reported to a pastoral counselor or professional counselor who is practicing within the scope of their license, or such person who is otherwise determined to be exempt from reporting under the Clery Act.

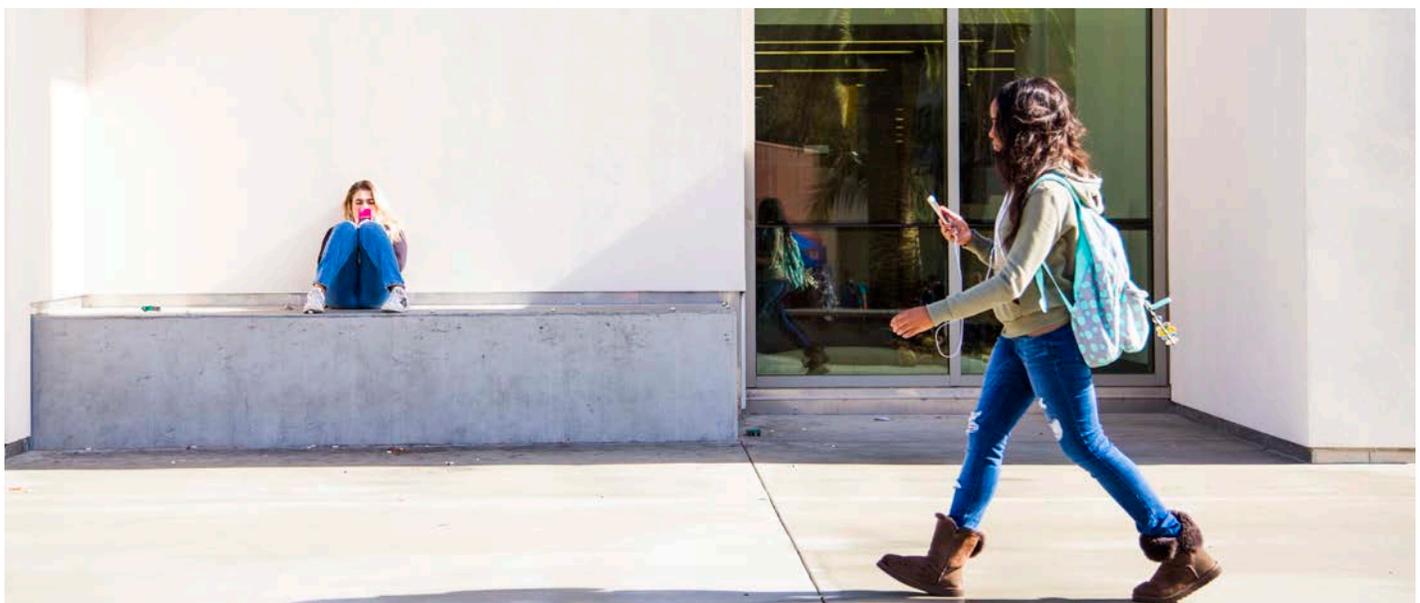
9.3 ISSUING TIMELY WARNINGS

During normal business hours (generally Monday through Friday, 8:00am - 5:00pm), any member of UCPD who receives a report of a Clery Act crime that occurred on

UC Santa Barbara Campus Clery Act geography must bring said crime to the attention of one of the designated individuals who has Timely Warning decision-making authority (listed above in **Section 9.2**) as soon as feasibly possible. After normal business hours, on weekends, and during holidays, any member of the Department who receives a report of a Clery Act crime that occurred on UC Santa Barbara Clery Act geography must bring said crime to the attention of the Watch Commander on duty. The Watch Commander must contact the On-Call Lieutenant to provide notification of the reported Clery Act crime as soon as feasibly possible. If the On-Call Lieutenant is unavailable or cannot be reached after normal business hours, the following UC Santa Barbara Police Department personnel must be contacted (in order) as soon as feasibly possible: Lieutenant (Administration, Field Operations, Services) not currently on-call, Chief of Police, or a member of the Clery Office.

Once a decision has been made to issue a Timely Warning, the On-Call Lieutenant or a member of the Clery Office will draft and initiate issuing the message. If these individuals are unavailable, another member of the UCPD Management Team will draft the Timely Warning.

The following items may be included in a Timely Warning, if available, unless issuing any of this information would



risk compromising law enforcement efforts: (1) description of the incident (type of crime, date occurred, time occurred, and general location), (2) physical description of the suspect, if relevant and deemed necessary, (3) possible connections to previously reported incidents, (4) information about the victim if relevant (limited to UC Santa Barbara affiliation, if injuries were sustained, and gender; no crime victim name or individually identifying information for or about the crime victim is allowed per federal law), (5) information and tips that will promote safety and potentially aid in the prevention of similar crimes (i.e., crime prevention and safety tips), (6) date and time the Timely Warning was issued, and (7) UCPD contact information.

Timely Warnings will typically be sent by email, using the UCSB Alert system. In certain circumstances, as determined by the Timely Warning issuer, notifications may be sent by both email and text, using the UCSB Alert system. Individuals who have access to the UCSB Alert system for issuing Timely Warnings include UCPD Dispatch, Administrative Lieutenant, Field Operations Lieutenant, Services Lieutenant, Chief of Police, and members of the Clery Office.

Additional methods of distributing Timely Warnings may include: (1) physical postings in impacted areas (e.g., in residential areas by residential life/student housing staff), (2) physical postings in general/common areas of campus buildings, and (3) electronic postings on the UCPD webpage at www.police.ucsb.edu. It is the general policy of UCPD to post Timely Warnings on the UCPD webpage during the calendar year in which the Timely Warning is issued. Past Timely Warnings will be archived on the UCPD webpage under the calendar year in which they were reported, unless otherwise determined by members of the UCPD Management Team.

10.0 Sexual Violence Prevention and Response

UC Santa Barbara is committed to creating and maintaining a community dedicated to the advancement, application, and transmission of knowledge and creative endeavors

through academic excellence, where all individuals who participate in University programs and activities can work and learn together in an atmosphere free of harassment, exploitation, or intimidation. UC Santa Barbara prohibits acts of sexual assault, relationship violence, and stalking that violate law and/or University policy.

For purposes of this Annual Security & Fire Safety Report, the term “Sexual Violence” includes incidents of sexual assault (both penetration and contact), relationship violence, and sex-based stalking. The term “Prohibited Conduct” includes sexual harassment, sexual violence, and other conduct prohibited by the **UC Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Policy (UC SVSH Policy)**. The terms “Respondent” and “Complainant” are used in this document when referring to reports made to the Title IX Office and administrative proceedings. The terms “Suspect” and “Victim” are used in this document when referring to reports made to law enforcement and criminal proceedings.

In compliance with state and federal laws, UC Santa Barbara has adopted policies and procedures to prevent and respond to incidents of Sexual Violence involving members of our community. The University will respond promptly and effectively to reports of Sexual Violence and will take appropriate action to prevent, to correct, and when necessary, to discipline behavior that violates the *UC SVSH Policy*. Additionally, UC Santa Barbara provides educational programs dedicated to preventing Sexual Violence.

On an annual basis, UC Santa Barbara distributes written notification to students and employees that reaffirms the University’s commitment to the *UC SVSH Policy*. In this written notice, the Chancellor (or their designee) provides a link to the UC Santa Barbara Title IX Office’s web page (titleix.ucsb.edu), which includes a list of contact information for campus and community support resources. Information about campus and community resources is also included in documentation distributed to all impacted individuals, and to attendees of training sessions provided by the Title IX Office.

The *UC SVSH Policy* and Response Procedures are available online at titleix.ucsb.edu/policies-and-response-procedures. Additionally, documents with information about impacted parties' rights, options, and resources, as well as information about education/training, risk reduction, and reporting options, are available at titleix.ucsb.edu.

Note that on August 14, 2020, the U.S. Department of Education (DOE) issued new regulations that require the University to follow a specific grievance process (DOE Grievance Process) in response to conduct covered by the regulations. The *UC SVSH Policy* is more expansive than the DOE regulations, so the University will only apply the DOE Grievance Process when required, in response to DOE-Covered Conduct. See Appendix IV of the *UC SVSH Policy* for information about what is considered DOE-Covered Conduct and when the University will implement a DOE Grievance Process.

UC Santa Barbara's Title IX Officer, Ariana Alvarez, is responsible for the University's compliance with Title IX and University investigations of Sexual Violence. Contact information for the Title IX Office: (805) 893-2701, titleix.ucsb.edu.

10.1 DEFINITIONS OF VAWA CRIMES

The following are Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) crime definitions per the Clery Act and *UC SVSH Policy*. See [Local Jurisdiction Definitions of VAWA Crimes](#) for California Penal Code crime definitions. UC Santa Barbara prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as defined by the Clery Act.

VAWA Crime Definitions per the Clery Act

Sexual assault:

An offense that meets the definition of Rape, Fondling, Incest, or Statutory Rape as used in the FBI's Uniform

Crime Reporting program (UCR). Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- 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. This definition includes any gender of victim or perpetrator. This definition of Rape includes "Sodomy" and "Sexual Assault with an Object" crime definitions.
- Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape: 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 the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or
- by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Dating violence:

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

- The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party’s statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- For the purposes of this definition—
 - Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Stalking:

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—

- Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- For the purposes of this definition—
 - *Course of conduct* means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any

action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person’s property.

- *Reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- *Substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Note: The Clery Act definition of Stalking includes stalking that is not sex-based, which is not covered under the UC SVSH Policy.

VAWA Crime Definitions per the UC SVSH Policy

Sexual assault:

- *Sexual Assault - Penetration:* Without the consent of the Complainant, penetration, no matter how slight, of:
 - the Complainant’s mouth by penis or other genitalia; or
 - the Complainant’s vagina or anus by any body part or object.
- *Sexual Assault - Contact:* Without the consent of the Complainant, intentionally:
 - touching the Complainant’s intimate body part (genitals, anus, groin, breast, or buttocks);
 - making the Complainant touch another or themselves on any intimate body part; or
 - touching the Complainant with one’s intimate body part,

whether the intimate body part is clothed or unclothed.

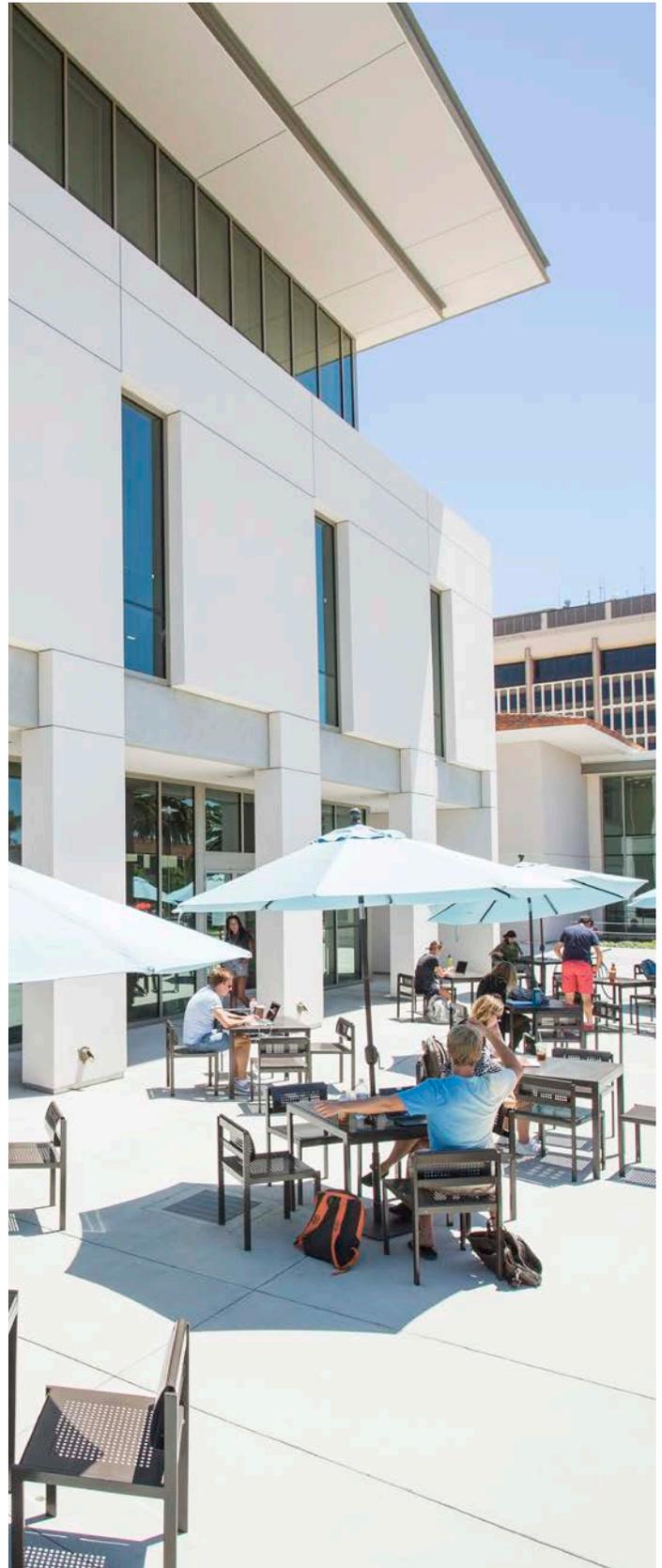
- Sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 18 (Other Prohibited Behavior in the *UC SVSH Policy*)

Note: *Sexual Assault - Contact* encompasses a broad spectrum of conduct, not all of which is sexual violence. Title IX determines whether an allegation should be charged as sexual violence or sexual harassment.

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

Note: *Sexual Assault - Penetration* and *Sexual Assault - Contact* are aggravated when they include the following:

- Overcoming the will of the Complainant by: force (the use of physical force or inducing reasonable fear of immediate or future bodily injury); violence (the use of physical force to cause harm or injury); menace (a threat, statement, or act showing intent to injure); duress (a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, hardship, or retribution that is enough to cause a reasonable person of ordinary sensitivity, taking into account all circumstances including age and relationship (including a power imbalance), to do or submit to something that they would not otherwise do); or deliberately causing the Complainant to be incapacitated (for example, through drugs or alcohol);
- Deliberately taking advantage of the Complainant's incapacitation (including incapacitation that results from voluntary use of drugs or alcohol);
- Recording, photographing, transmitting, or distributing intimate or sexual images of the Complainant without the Complainant's prior knowledge and consent; or
- Engaging in the conduct during or in connection with a clinical encounter in which the Complainant was a



patient and the Respondent was a health care provider or health care worker.

Consent:

Consent is *affirmative, conscious, voluntary, and revocable*. Consent to sexual activity requires of each person an affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. It is the responsibility of each person to ensure they have the affirmative consent of the other to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest, lack of resistance, or silence do not, alone, constitute consent. Affirmative consent must be ongoing and can be revoked at any time during sexual activity. The existence of a dating relationship or past sexual relations between the Complainant and Respondent will never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent (nor will subsequent sexual relations or dating relationship alone suffice as evidence of consent to prior conduct).

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

- The Respondent’s belief arose from the Respondent’s own intoxication or recklessness;
- The Respondent did not take reasonable steps, in the circumstances known to the Respondent at the time, to ascertain whether the Complainant affirmatively consented; or
- The Respondent knew or a reasonable person should have known that the Complainant was unable to consent because the Complainant was incapacitated, in that the Complainant was:
 - asleep or unconscious;

- unable to understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual activity due to the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication; or
- unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition.

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

(This definition of Consent is used to determine if the UC SVSH Policy has been violated.)

Relationship violence:

- Relationship violence is:
 - physical violence toward the Complainant or a person who has a close relationship with the Complainant (such as a current or former spouse or intimate partner, a child or other relative), or
 - intentional or reckless physical or non-physical conduct toward the Complainant or someone who has a close relationship with the Complainant (such as a current or former spouse or intimate partner, a child, or other relative) that would make a reasonable person in the Complainant’s position fear physical violence toward themselves or toward the person with whom they have the close relationship,

that is by a person who is or has been in a spousal, romantic, or intimate relationship with the Complainant, or who shares a child with the Complainant, and that is part of a pattern of abusive behavior by the person toward the Complainant.

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

- Patterns of abusive behavior may consist of or include non-physical tactics (such as threats, isolation, property destruction, abuse of pets, economic control, displaying weapons, degradation, or exploitation of a power imbalance).
- The nature of the relationship between the Complainant and Respondent is determined by the length and type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between them. Relationship violence includes both “dating violence” and “domestic violence.”
- Conduct by a party in defense of self or another is not Relationship Violence under the *UC SVSH Policy*. If either party asserts that they acted in defense of self or another, the Title IX Officer will use all available, relevant evidence to evaluate the assertion, including reasonableness of the defensive actions and which party is the predominant aggressor.

Sex-Based Stalking:

Repeated conduct directed at a Complainant (e.g., following, monitoring, observing, surveilling, threatening, communicating, or interfering with property), of a sexual, romantic, or other sex-based nature or motivation, that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety, or the safety of others, or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

Stalking that is not sex-based is addressed by other University policies. **See 11.0 Administrative Handling of Non-Sex-Based Stalking for more information.**

Department of Education (DOE) Sex-Based Misconduct:

The following definitions apply to DOE-Covered Conduct (conduct that occurred: on or after 8/14/20, in the United States, and in a University program or activity, if it meets one of the definitions of Sex-Based Misconduct below).

- Conduct that meets the *UC SVSH Policy* definition of *Sexual Assault - Penetration*.

- Intentionally touching the Complainant’s intimate body part (genitals, anus, groin, breast, or buttocks) without the Complainant’s consent.
- Conduct that meets the *UC SVSH Policy* definition of *Relationship Violence*.
- Conduct that meets the *UC SVSH Policy* definition of *Sex-Based Stalking*.
- Sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 18.

Prohibited conduct in the context of patient care:

On January 1, 2022, the University of California issued a revised *UC SVSH Policy*, which included an appendix to address prohibited conduct that occurs in the context of patient care (a clinical encounter in which the Complainant was a patient and the Respondent was a health care provider/worker). For more information, see Appendix V in the *UC SVSH Policy*.

The following definitions apply to circumstances when a health care provider/worker engaged in conduct with a sexual purpose.

- *Sexual Assault - Penetration*: Penetration, no matter how slight, of the Complainant’s vagina or anus by any part of the Respondent’s hand or by a medical device, if the Respondent engaged in the conduct for a sexual purpose.
- *Sexual Assault - Contact*: Intentionally, and for a sexual purpose, —
 - touching the Complainant’s intimate body part (genitals, anus, groin, breast, or buttocks), or
 - making the Complainant touch themselves on an intimate body part,

whether the intimate body part is clothed or unclothed.



10.2 DEFINITIONS OF PROHIBITED CONDUCT NOT RELATED TO VAWA CRIMES

The following are definitions of conduct prohibited by the *UC SVSH Policy* that are not related to VAWA crimes. They are not elements of the conduct covered under Sexual Violence in this document, and are only included here to provide a thorough review of conduct prohibited by the *UC SVSH Policy*.

Sexual exploitation:

- Sexual Exploitation is taking sexual advantage of another, where the conduct is not otherwise addressed in the *UC SVSH Policy*, in the following circumstances:
 - The trafficking or prostituting of another without their consent: Inducing the Complainant to perform a commercial sex act through force, fraud, or coercion, or where the Complainant is under the age of 18;
 - Knowingly making a material false representation about sexually transmitted infection, birth control, or prophylactic status with the specific intent and effect of inducing the Complainant to participate in a specific sexual act or encounter;
 - Providing alcohol or drugs to the Complainant with the specific intent and effect of facilitating Prohibited Conduct; or
 - Actively facilitating or assisting another person in committing Prohibited Conduct.
- As used in the above definition of Sexual Exploitation:
 - Coercion is overcoming the will of Complainant through:
 - credible threats of serious physical or non-physical harm to the Complainant or another person;
 - a plan intended to make the Complainant believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious physical or non-physical harm to the Complainant or another person; or
 - the abuse or credible threat of abuse of a legal or University policy process.
 - A commercial sex act is any sex act for which anything of value is given to or received by any person.

- Force is physical conduct that would reasonably overcome the will of another.
- Fraud is intentional deception that would reasonably overcome the will of another.

Sexual harassment:

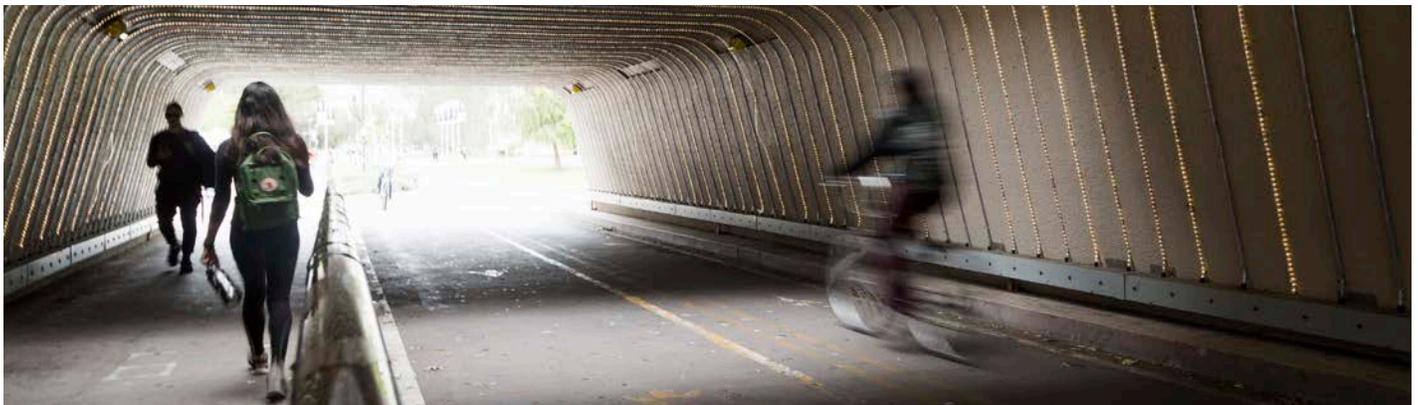
- Sexual Harassment is when:
 - *Quid Pro Quo*: a person's submission to unwelcome sexual conduct is implicitly or explicitly made the basis for employment decisions, academic evaluation, grades or advancement, or other decisions affecting participation in a University program or activity; or
 - *Hostile Environment*: unwelcome sexual or other sex-based conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive that it unreasonably denies, adversely limits, or interferes with a person's participation in or benefit from the education, employment, or other programs or activities of the University, and creates an environment that a reasonable person would find to be intimidating or offensive.
- Sexual conduct includes sexual or romantic advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, non-verbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature.
- Other sex-based conduct includes acts of verbal, non-verbal, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostility

based on gender, gender identity, gender expression, sex- or gender-stereotyping, or sexual orientation.

- Consideration is given to the totality of the circumstances in which the conduct occurred.
- The *UC SVSH Policy* will be implemented in a manner that recognizes the importance of the rights to freedom of speech and expression and will not be interpreted to prohibit expressive conduct that is protected by the free speech and academic freedom principles discussed in Section III.F.

Other prohibited behavior:

- Invasions of Sexual Privacy
 - Without a person's consent, watching or enabling others to watch that person's nudity or sexual acts in a place where that person has a reasonable expectation of privacy;
 - Without a person's consent, making or attempting to make photographs (including videos) or audio recordings, or posting, transmitting, or distributing such recorded material depicting that person's nudity or sexual acts in a place where that person has a reasonable expectation of privacy;
 - Using depictions of nudity or sexual activity to extort something of value from a person; or



- Threatening to post or share depictions of nudity or sexual activity unless a person takes a particular action.
- Exposing one’s genitals in a public place for the purpose of sexual gratification.
- Failing to comply with the terms of a no-contact order, a suspension of any length, or any order of exclusion issued under the *UC SVSH Policy* or other UC Santa Barbara policy.
- Engaging in Retaliation. Retaliation is an adverse action against a person based on their report or other disclosure of alleged Prohibited Conduct to a University employee, or their participation in, refusal to participate in, or assistance with the investigation, reporting, remedial, or disciplinary processes provided for in the *UC SVSH Policy*. An adverse action is conduct that would discourage a reasonable person from reporting Prohibited Conduct or participating in a process provided for in the *UC SVSH Policy*, such as threats, intimidation, harassment, discrimination, and coercion. Good faith actions lawfully pursued in response to a report of Prohibited Conduct (such as gathering evidence) are not, without more, retaliation.

Prohibited conduct in the context of patient care:

The following definitions apply to circumstances when a health care provider/worker engaged in conduct, with a sexual purpose, in the context of patient care (a clinical encounter in which the Complainant was a patient and the Respondent was a health care provider/worker). For more information, see Appendix V in the *UC SVSH Policy*.

- Invasions of Sexual Privacy:
 - For a sexual purpose:
 - watching or enabling others to watch the Complainant’s nudity or sexual acts; or

- making or attempting to make photographs (including videos) or audio recordings, or posting, transmitting or distributing such recorded material, depicting the Complainant’s nudity or sexual acts.

■ Sexual Harassment:

Conduct that meets the definition of *Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment* or *Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment* as defined in the *UC SVSH Policy*, if the Respondent engaged in the conduct for a sexual purpose.

Department of Education (DOE) Sex-Based Misconduct:

The following definitions apply to DOE-Covered Conduct (conduct that occurred: on or after 8/14/20, in the United States, and in a University program or activity, if it meets one of the definitions of Sex-Based Misconduct below).

- Conduct by an employee that meets the *UC SVSH Policy* definition of *Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment*.
- Unwelcome sexual or other sex-based conduct that a reasonable person would determine is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denied the Complainant equal access to the University’s programs or activities (*Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment*).
- Conduct that meets the *UC SVSH Policy* definition of *Invasion of Sexual Privacy*, and that a reasonable person would determine was so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denied the Complainant equal access to the University’s programs or activities.

10.3 EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND CAMPAIGNS TO PROMOTE THE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

UC Santa Barbara is committed to the prevention of Sexual Violence (sexual assault, relationship violence, and

sex-based stalking) through regular and ongoing education and awareness programs. All UC Santa Barbara students and employees are provided with programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to create awareness and prevent and end Sexual Violence, and to train individuals on how to best respond to disclosures. These programs are designed for the UC Santa Barbara community, and many ongoing training modules are tailored for specific audiences in high-risk groups and student leadership groups. These programs are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and utilize evidence-based and research-informed approaches to prevention education.

Incoming students and new employees receive primary prevention and awareness education as part of their transition to campus. Returning students and current employees receive ongoing training and related programs throughout the year. UC Santa Barbara's education and prevention programs reflect comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end sexual assault, relationship violence, and stalking. These programs are also designed to consider environmental risk and protective factors as they affect individuals, relationships, institutions, communities, and society.

UC Santa Barbara's Campus Advocacy, Resources & Education (CARE) and Title IX Offices are primarily responsible for the implementation of Sexual Violence educational programs and campaigns. CARE and Title IX often collaborate with other departments (e.g., Orientation Programs, Graduate Division, Alcohol and Drug Program, Student Engagement & Leadership, Student Health, Equal Opportunity & Discrimination Prevention Office, Resource Center for Sexual & Gender Diversity, UC Police Department, Clery Act Compliance Office, and Intercollegiate Athletics) to provide training for students and employees.

Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Education

UC Santa Barbara's prevention education is consistent with the CDC-endorsed social-ecological model, addressing factors at individual, relationship, community, and societal levels. The model is based on lessons learned from effective prevention strategies and an understanding of complex sociocultural dynamics. Additionally, prevention programs span the range of primary, secondary, and tertiary levels throughout the year.

Primary prevention education focuses on preventing violence before it begins by providing key messages to the entire campus community. Secondary prevention education focuses on preventing violence before it occurs and focuses efforts toward "high-risk" communities that experience higher rates of Sexual Violence. Tertiary prevention focuses on providing survivor resources and advocacy. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns include programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing Sexual Violence.

These campaigns use a range of strategies to reach and educate audiences throughout UC Santa Barbara about Sexual Violence and how to prevent it. Concepts covered in these initiatives include defining sexual assault, relationship violence, and stalking; developing an understanding of communicating consent; building bystander intervention and risk reduction skills; and identifying and challenging social norms that normalize violence.

Bystander intervention consists of safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is risk of an occurrence of Sexual Violence. It includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene. Risk reduction consists of options designed to

decrease perpetration and bystander inaction and increase empowerment for victims in an effort to promote safety and help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. Although risk reduction is an element of educational programming and environmental strategies at UC Santa Barbara, the University focuses on educating campus community members about the role each person plays in creating culture change and preventing violence, rather than focusing on risk reduction strategies that can be taken by potential victims/survivors.

UC Santa Barbara staff and faculty are provided with education and training focused on increasing their understanding of Sexual Violence, reporting responsibilities, trauma, campus resources, and how to respond to disclosures of Prohibited Conduct, as well as information regarding UC Santa Barbara's Title IX Office response options. Specifically, staff and faculty are taught trauma-informed ways to support someone who discloses to them, connect a survivor with confidential advocacy services, and fulfill their mandatory reporting obligations.

University of California Curriculum

The University of California (UC) system-wide curriculum, tailored to each audience, educates our community about Sexual Violence, how to prevent it, the role of intervention, and available resources. Primary and ongoing education for students and employees includes the following information:

- Definitions of sexual assault, relationship violence, and sex-based stalking, as defined in the local jurisdiction and in the *UC SVSH Policy*, as well as examples of behaviors that constitute such offenses.
- Definition of consent in reference to sexual activity, as that term is defined in the local jurisdiction and in the *UC SVSH Policy*.
- Social norms, including the attitudes and beliefs that normalize violence.

- Safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is risk of Sexual Violence against a person other than the bystander.
- Information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and understand how to avoid potential attacks.
- How to respond to Sexual Violence using methods that acknowledge the impact of violence and trauma on survivors' lives.
- Information about the procedures followed when Prohibited Conduct is reported and when a University response process is initiated.
- Local resources, including confidential support for survivors of Sexual Violence and available services for those accused of Sexual Violence.
- Rights and options for reporting Sexual Violence.

Primary Educational Programs and Campaigns

Sexual Violence awareness and prevention training is mandatory for all incoming students (freshmen, transfer students, graduate students, and Education Abroad Program students) and new employees. UC Santa Barbara utilizes varied teaching methods that include research-informed and evidence-based curricula, with multiple learning opportunities. This ensures that students and employees have several exposures to the training content in order to improve educational outcomes. The methods include written materials (electronic documents), online compliance training, videos, webinars, peer education, and in-person education and training sessions.

Primary education for students:

All incoming students (undergraduates and graduates) receive mandatory prevention education during the first six weeks of their first term with UC Santa Barbara. New



freshmen and transfer students are required to attend Gaucho FYI, a two-hour virtual educational webinar led by a professional primary prevention health educator. This webinar includes extensive information about Sexual Violence, including *UC SVSH Policy* definitions, identification of warning signs, prevention, response; confidential advocacy services; reporting options; and bystander intervention techniques. Approximately 96.8% of incoming students completed Gaucho FYI in 2022/2023. All new undergraduate students are required to complete the Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates (SAPU) course, an online education program that helps students better understand consent, Prohibited Conduct under the *UC SVSH Policy*, and how to prevent Sexual Violence. Both Gaucho FYI and SAPU cover all six areas of the UC Curriculum’s Level 1 Core Content and meet the educational requirements of VAWA Section 308 and CA SB967 for affirmative consent education. See [UC Student Core Content Education Framework](#).

Prior to the academic year, new undergraduate students who attend Summer Orientation receive awareness and primary prevention education through in-person or virtual training and discussions via Zoom, as well as written materials (electronic documents). During Orientation, freshman students participate in an in-person or virtual session in which students interact with Orientation leaders who are trained by professional primary prevention health educators to discuss scenarios related to Sexual Violence.

Students also watch a video called *Making the Most of Your First Year at UCSB*, which includes details about confidential advocacy services on campus. All Orientation attendees receive the Gaucho Guide, a pamphlet that

includes extensive information about Sexual Violence, including definitions of sexual assault, relationship violence, sex-based stalking, and consent; what to do if someone experiences Sexual Violence; confidential advocacy services; reporting options; and ongoing training and involvement opportunities. The pamphlet is disseminated via paper or electronic copy which students receive via Gaucho Space.

All incoming graduate students receive mandatory primary awareness and prevention education. Each year, graduate students are required to complete Sexual Assault Prevention for Graduate Students (SAPG) within the first six weeks of class. SAPG is an online education program that recognizes the unique roles and responsibilities of UC Santa Barbara graduate students and provides them with the knowledge and tools to help them support their campus community. This program includes information about the identification and prevention of Sexual Violence, reporting options and confidential resources, other local resources, Responsible Employee reporting duties (for student employees), and all six areas of the UC Curriculum’s Level 1 Core Content. See [UC Student Core Content Education Framework](#).

Additionally, incoming graduate students who attend a Teaching Assistant (TA) Orientation session and/or a New Graduate Student Orientation session are provided with an online learning module and/or a video to learn about the UC SVSH Policy, their roles as Responsible Employees (for student employees), and both confidential and non-confidential resources. Continuing graduate students who attend a TA Orientation session receive this information via an online learning module as well.



The University offered the following primary awareness and prevention programs to incoming students during the 2022-2023 academic year:

UC Santa Barbara Primary Awareness and Prevention Campaigns for Students: July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023

Program/Material Name	%of population participated	Content Areas ¹						Modality
		A	B	C	D	E	F	
INCOMING UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS (7,103)								
Gaucha Guide	79.4%	x	x		x	x	x	Electronic document
Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergrads	93.2%	x	x	x	x	x	x	Online course
Gaucha FYI	96.8%	x	x	x	x	x	x	Webinar
Making the Most of Your First Year at UCSB ²	56% ²	x		x		x		Online video
Transfer Student Online Module ³	87.9% ³	x		x		x		Online course
INCOMING GRADUATE STUDENTS (783)								
TA Orientation	54%	x				x	x	Electronic document
Sexual Assault Prevention for Grad Students	100%	x	x	x	x	x	x	Online course

1. See [UC Student Core Content Education Framework](#) on the next page.
2. The Making the Most of Your First Year at UCSB session is only attended by incoming first-year students and does not include transfer students.
3. The Transfer Student Online Module is only completed by incoming transfer students.

UC Student Core Content Education Framework

Content Area	CORE CONCEPTS	LEVEL 1 (INITIAL) CORE CONTENT	LEVEL 2 (ONGOING) CORE CONTENT OPTIONS	LEVEL 3 (TAILORED) CORE CONTENT OPTIONS
A	Definitions of Sexual Violence	All incoming undergraduate students receive 3 points of education: written communication before arriving at school, an online course during Orientation, and a webinar during the first 6 weeks of their initial term. Definitions of sexual assault (including consent and incapacitation), relationship violence, sex-based stalking, sexual harassment, and sexual exploitation per the <i>UC SVSH Policy</i>	Ongoing education is a mandatory component of the student lifecycle, and UC Santa Barbara provides multiple opportunities for education each year to ensure students receive additional information on the Core Concepts. Definitions of and information about rape culture, cycle of violence, Sexual Violence continuum, power and control wheel, and healthy relationships and communication; how the University analyzes whether conduct was unwelcomed and/or created a hostile environment under the <i>UC SVSH Policy</i>	Recommended education and awareness modules are provided to students connected with campus resource centers and activity groups using the Core Concepts noted in this chart. Community-specific definitions; community-specific prevalence and patterns
B	Social Norms	Challenging attitudes and beliefs that normalize violence; challenging victim blaming	Gender role construction; media literacy; being part of the solution; role of alcohol and drugs in Sexual Violence, including deliberate use of alcohol and/or other drugs to perpetrate Sexual Violence	Intersectionality; power/privilege; being part of the solution; fostering a respectful community
C	Bystander Intervention	Definition of bystander intervention; strategies for bystander intervention; identifying warning signs; overcoming barriers; examples of effective bystander intervention	Additional strategies for being a responsive bystander	"Closed culture" specific challenges to intervening

UC Student Core Content Education Framework (continued)

Content Area	CORE CONCEPTS	LEVEL 1 (INITIAL) CORE CONTENT	LEVEL 2 (ONGOING) CORE CONTENT OPTIONS	LEVEL 3 (TAILORED) CORE CONTENT OPTIONS
D	Trauma Informed Response	All incoming undergraduate students receive 3 points of education: written communication before arriving at school, an online course during Orientation, and a webinar during the first 6 weeks of their initial term.	Ongoing education is a mandatory component of the student lifecycle, and UC Santa Barbara provides multiple opportunities for education each year to ensure students receive additional information on the Core Concepts.	Recommended education and awareness modules are provided to students connected with campus resource centers and activity groups using the Core Concepts noted in this chart.
E	Support Resources	First responder helpful strategies; validating the survivor experience; effective listening; providing options, not advice	Confidential resources; CARE Office; community resources; Student Respondent Services; self-care	Understanding the University's collaborative response; trauma-informed safety planning
F	Reporting and Rights & Options for Impacted Parties	Community support resources; acknowledging barriers to seeking help	Protections against retaliation; remedies; steps to file a complaint; medical options (including forensic exams); accommodations; right to an advisor/ support person of choice	Difference between mandated reporter, Responsible Employee, and CSA
				Acknowledging barriers to seeking help

Primary education for employees:

All incoming non-supervisory staff employees and non-supervisory academic appointees are required to complete the UC Preventing Harassment & Discrimination: Non-Supervisors course within the first six weeks of hire. This online course provides participants with definitions of behaviors outlined in the *UC SVSH Policy*, information on reporting requirements, and links to University resources. See [University of California Curriculum](#) for information about the content covered in this training.

All incoming faculty and supervisory staff are required to complete the two-hour UC Preventing Harassment & Discrimination: Supervisors, Faculty, MSP course within 90 days of hire. This online training fulfills AB1825 requirements and provides participants with definitions of behaviors outlined in the *UC SVSH Policy*, information on reporting requirements, and links to University resources. See [University of California Curriculum](#) for information about the content covered in this training.

Ongoing Educational Programs and Campaigns

Ongoing prevention and awareness programming that expands on the primary education new students and employees receive is offered throughout the academic year, and UC Santa Barbara provides active notification about these programs.

Ongoing education for students:

UC Santa Barbara provides multiple opportunities for continuing students to participate in ongoing prevention and awareness education throughout the academic year. Ongoing prevention education is designed to ensure students expand on their understanding of the UC Curriculum’s Core Content Areas. See Level 2 of [UC Student Core Content Education Framework](#).

Throughout the year, efforts are made to ensure that certain high-risk populations, as well as student leaders, receive tailored education. UC Santa Barbara provides

education and awareness modules with tailored content for specific student audiences such as international students, Intercollegiate Athletics, Greek organizations, LGBTQIA+ students, and students living in campus residence halls. University staff also provide annual training to student employees and leaders, including Orientation staff, Resident Assistants, Teaching Assistants, Community Service Officers, Associated Students leadership, and Greek organization leaders.

Ongoing education relies on awareness campaigns to remind students of the training and educational opportunities available to them. CARE advertises programs via social media, the CARE website, in the residence halls, and through the Division of Student Affairs weekly email that is sent to all students.

CARE hosts multiple awareness campaigns throughout the year, including events during Domestic Violence Awareness Month, Stalking Awareness Month, and Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM), as well as community outreach tabling throughout the year. CARE also uses social media to provide passive educational content around topics such as stalking in the media which demonstrates how movies and television reinforce harmful norms of stalking. During the 2022-2023 academic year, CARE collaborated with multiple campus departments such as the Title IX Office, Housing, Student Engagement and Leadership (SEAL), the Multicultural Center, Veteran & Military Services, the Resource Center for Sexual & Gender Diversity (RCSGD), Health & Wellness, and the Equal Opportunity & Discrimination Prevention Office to facilitate educational programming that addressed the needs of specific populations experiencing different types of marginalization.

The University also raises awareness about Sexual Violence and available resources through online and printed materials posted and distributed throughout the year. One example is the *Rights, Options, and Resources for Impacted Parties* guide, which is updated periodically. The information in this guide includes important definitions; summaries of UC policies and SVSH response

procedures; complainant reporting options; information on CARE advocacy for complainants and services for respondents; instructions on how to respond to disclosures; information on accommodations, rights of impacted parties, and campus and community resources; and an overview of supportive and other measures. The *Rights, Options, and Resources for Impacted Parties* guide is provided to impacted parties involved in the Title IX process. This guide is available to download from the Title IX website at titleix.ucsb.edu/resources-for-impacted-parties.

New educational programs and campaigns are developed in response to specific campus cultural needs. For instance, as recipients of the Equity in Mental Health grant funding provided by the California State Assembly, the campus has a dedicated full-time health educator who designs and implements specific anti-oppression curricula for underrepresented cultural groups on campus, graduate students, STEM departments, and those with other intersecting identities. This includes creating a homegrown bystander intervention curriculum that centers on anti-oppressive strategies for the prevention of sexual assault, relationship violence, and stalking. This position is critical to the institution, given that UC Santa Barbara has the designation as an Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institution (AANAPISI) and a Hispanic-Serving Institution (HSI). It is imperative for prevention education to be specifically tailored to students of color in order to better address the challenges and barriers unique to them and provide a more culturally appropriate response and education.

One of the successful efforts in the 2022-2023 academic year was a collaboration between the Multicultural Center, Veteran & Military Sciences, CARE, Health & Wellness, and the Title IX Office to facilitate prevention programs and discussions centering the experiences of marginalized students around the topics of sexual assault, relationship violence, and stalking; how to create trauma-informed spaces; and strategies for supporting survivors. In an effort to maintain evaluation and assessment practices for all prevention programming, CARE created

intentional learning spaces to receive feedback from students, which allowed for prevention programming to be revised and bolstered by reflecting student experiences so programming is relevant to the campus community. Another success of CARE's evaluation and assessment efforts were listening sessions conducted by CARE Peer Educators and CARE's Bystander Intervention Specialist to understand how to engage with and educate the LGBTQIA+ student community based on their needs and experiences. The feedback focused on primary prevention programming tailored for the LGBTQIA+ community that is proactive, nuanced, recognizes dynamics specific to certain identities, and prioritizes safety and foundational education to bridge gaps in understanding and exposure to healthy practices.

The campus experienced continued success providing educational offerings to students who are affiliated with campus organizations, including Greek Life. Each year the curriculum undergoes revision to maintain engagement for participants who attend multiple times throughout their educational experience. During the 2022-2023 academic year, 1,765 Greek Life students completed "Relationship Goals," which focuses on healthy and harmful relationship dynamics. Previous years' content included: "Pillowtalk: Communicating Consent," which was centered on communicating consent in healthy sexual relationships; "#GauchoBack: Bystander Intervention Training for Registered Campus Organizations," which focused on bystander intervention; and "CARE Compassion Module," an online tutorial developed around students' desire to learn about the impacts and origins of victim-blaming and how to support survivors.

Building on the established partnership with the student leadership department who build Greek life education, CARE and SEAL continued to extend the "#GauchoBack: Bystander Intervention" peer education program to registered campus organizations over a hybrid (virtual and in-person) format by training 6 CARE peer educators. The peer educators then conducted presentations for 956 students among 300 organizations. In a collaborative effort between multiple campus departments and led by CARE,

UC Santa Barbara offers students training in bystander intervention through the Gaucho Green Dot program. Students trained through this program are provided with the knowledge to recognize potential signs of Sexual Violence and the skills to intervene as bystanders. Students who participate in this program play an important role in creating positive changes in the UC Santa Barbara culture.

All continuing graduate students are required to complete the SAPG online education program every year. This course recognizes the unique roles and responsibilities of UC Santa Barbara graduate students and provides them with the knowledge and tools to help them support their campus community. This training has been created specifically for graduate students, and includes information about the identification and prevention of Sexual Violence, reporting options and confidential resources, other local resources, Responsible Employee reporting duties (for student employees), and all six areas of the UC Curriculum's Level 2 Core Content. See [UC Student Core Content Education Framework](#).

The University's Title IX Office also provides customized, supplemental training and prevention education sessions for students, upon request. These tailored sessions include trainings on specific topics, presentations at workshops, participation in panel discussions, information sharing at Town Halls, and involvement in Question and Answer (Q&A) sessions related to Title IX matters. In addition, the Title IX Office provides accommodations to students who request exemptions from the mandatory online courses by offering a training alternative.

UC Santa Barbara offers the following ongoing educational programs and training opportunities for students throughout the year.

- **Awareness, Prevention and Transformation:** This training provides participants with information about Prohibited Conduct under the *UC SVSH Policy*, the impacts of Sexual Violence and sexual harassment

incidents on complainants, transformative justice as a tool for addressing harm, and the prevention of Sexual Violence and sexual harassment through bystander intervention.

- **Breaking Chains: Intersectionality and Interpersonal Violence:** The goal of this workshop is to understand intersectionality and its applications to Sexual Violence. The content covers the historical context of Sexual Violence and its connections to larger systems of oppression. This workshop utilizes group activities and facilitated discussions in order to support participants' learning and engagement with the topic. As the campus's diversity continues to grow, it becomes increasingly necessary to address how individual identities impact the ways in which individuals may experience power and oppression. These programs are conducted by student staff, who are also responsible for outreach to specific communities through tabling efforts.
- **Breaking the Man Box: Exploring Masculinity and Interpersonal Violence:** The goal of this workshop is to understand the societal expectations placed on men and how that reinforces the notion of what 'real men' are supposed to be. The content covers dominant narratives of masculinity and how they perpetuate Sexual Violence. This workshop utilizes group activities, facilitated discussions, and videos in order to support participants' learning and engagement with the topic. These programs are conducted by student staff, who are also responsible for outreach to specific communities through tabling efforts.
- **CARE 101:** CARE 101 is a workshop facilitated by CARE that is designed to provide students with information on how to support a friend, peer, or classmate who is impacted by Sexual Violence, and connect them with CARE's confidential services. CARE 101 was created based on research showing that survivors often feel more comfortable disclosing their experiences to friends, who then play a critical role in connecting survivors to resources. This workshop provides stu-



dents with the tools to identify Sexual Violence; support friends, peers, or classmates; and connect them to CARE services. These programs are conducted by student staff, who are also responsible for outreach to specific communities through tabling efforts.

■ **CARE to Grow 101: Interpersonal Relationships:**

The goal of this workshop is to provide graduate students with an overview of CARE, including the advocacy services and forms of support CARE offers graduate students and the larger campus community. The workshop focuses on discerning healthy and unhealthy behaviors in all kinds of interpersonal relationships: peer, friend, and professional. The workshop also discusses strategies for improving healthy communication, which is necessary as the foundation for all interpersonal relationships. The workshop utilizes group-based discussions and activities in order for participants to process and engage with the content.

■ **CARE to Grow 102: Creating Trauma-Informed Spaces:**

This workshop provides graduate students with an understanding of Sexual Violence and the importance of creating trauma-informed spaces. The workshop focuses on educating graduate students on how to recognize trauma in individual interactions and communal settings with an emphasis on how to apply

this knowledge to create trauma-informed spaces. CARE to Grow 102 also discusses how to respond to a disclosure of Sexual Violence. The workshop utilizes group-based discussion, videos, and activities in order for participants to process and engage with the content.

■ **#GauchoBack: Bystander Intervention Training for Registered Campus Organizations:** This is a peer-led curriculum, informed by and created in partnership with CARE that focuses on bystander intervention and communicating consent for student leaders in registered campus organizations within SEAL. The content reviews skills to intervene when recognizing harmful behavior, tools to communicate consent, and how to create a culture that does not tolerate Sexual Violence in our community. This workshop also provides an opportunity to learn about CARE’s confidential advocacy and how to access services. This workshop utilizes small group-based discussions, interactive activities, and videos for participants to process and engage with the content.

■ **Gaucho Green Dot: Preventing Violence through Bystander Intervention:** For its bystander intervention programming, UC Santa Barbara uses Green Dot, a nationwide initiative that uses research-informed

and evidence-based approaches to ending violence by training students on how to effectively intervene as bystanders. A trained team of professional staff serve as facilitators on the campus's Gaucho Green Dot team. The Green Dot curriculum focuses on supporting a culture that communicates that violence will not be tolerated and that everyone plays a role in preventing violence. The program provides participants with the knowledge to recognize potential signs of sexual violence and the skills to intervene. It also addresses common barriers that bystanders face and provides tools to intervene in a variety of scenarios.

- **Interpersonal Violence Training:** These training sessions provided by UCPD include educational discussions with Greek Life, club teams, and other groups. The discussions cover topics such as reporting options, sexual assault and domestic/dating violence investigations, stalking, and harassing phone calls.
- **Is that Love?: Addressing the Culture of Stalking:** The goal of this workshop is to understand how society views the issue of stalking and to empower individuals to take action to change the culture. The workshop reviews the impact of stalking on an individual and systemic level. The aim is to provide participants with the tools to recognize the red flags of stalking and the skills to support a friend. It is also an opportunity to learn about the University's resources and how to access services. This workshop utilizes group-based discussions, videos, and social media in order to engage participants' learning and understanding of this issue.
- **LGBTQIA+ Inclusion:** This training provides participants with information on identity, key terminology, and pronoun use; a review of protected categories associated with Title IX; identification of Prohibited Conduct and how it may impact LGBTQIA+ communities; an explanation of how behaviors may violate UC policies; and tips for creating an inclusive environment at UC Santa Barbara.

- **Microaggression Response & Bystander Intervention:** This workshop is a collaborative effort between the Title IX and CARE Offices. It provides education regarding gender-based microaggressions, including the definition of microaggressions, examples of these behaviors and how they apply under University policies, how these behaviors contribute to harmful social norms, and the subsequent impacts within our community. The training includes activities, discussion, and tools related to bystander intervention.
- **Mutual Respect:** Through interactive discussion and group activities, this workshop is a collaboration between the Title IX, CARE, and the Equal Opportunity and Discrimination Prevention (EODP) Offices. The program provides information regarding the concept and impact of implicit bias and how to recognize the potential impact of personal biases, how to define and identify microaggressions and understand that they may violate certain UC policies, how harmful social norms can create microaggressive environments, and how to use bystander intervention to address microaggressions.
- **Navigating Boundaries, Policies, and Bystander Intervention:** This training is designed to increase awareness of the *UC SVSH Policy*, its jurisdiction, and how individuals can intervene on behalf of others. It includes a brief overview of the *UC SVSH Policy*, an explanation of University policy application, and how and when to notify the Title IX Office.
- **Not Asking For It: Addressing Rape Culture & Victim-Blaming:** The goal of this workshop is to understand how rape culture perpetuates power-based violence and its impact on those affected by Sexual Violence. The content provides an overview of rape culture, discusses the roots of Sexual Violence, and provides participants with the tools for creating a culture that is free from violence. This workshop utilizes group-based discussions and popular cultural references to facilitate the learning of this content.



■ **Pillowtalk: Communicating Consent in Healthy**

Sexual Relationships: The goal of this workshop is to provide participants with relevant, practical, and accessible skills on how to communicate consent in healthy sexual relationships. This workshop covers concepts related to respecting boundaries, healthy communication, and overcoming stigma associated with conversations on sexuality. The aim is to provide participants with the tools to communicate consent and increase understanding of how harmful social norms related to sex contribute to a culture that tolerates Sexual Violence. This workshop utilizes content from the It's On Us "Autocorrect" video, which examines the role of peer culture in normalizing harmful social norms and explores the concept of bystander intervention in relation to attitudes around consent and Sexual Violence.

■ **Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) Basic Physical**

Defense: This is a national program of realistic self-defense tactics and techniques. It teaches participants about risk reduction strategies, self-defense techniques, incident reporting, and self-defense and the law. All courses are taught by nationally certified R.A.D. instructors and are generally offered to female students, staff, and faculty on a monthly basis. R.A.D. classes for men and nonbinary individuals are available by request. (The campus recognizes that R.A.D. is an example of risk reduction education.)

■ **#RelationshipGoals: Dynamics of Healthy Relationships:** The goal of this workshop is to understand how our society talks about healthy and toxic relationships

and to empower individuals to become change agents to shift the culture to one of non-violence. The content provides an overview of relationship violence. The aim is to provide participants with the tools to recognize the red flags of an unhealthy relationship and the skills to support a friend who may be impacted. In addition, this workshop provides an opportunity to learn about CARE's confidential advocacy and how to access services. The workshop utilizes group-based discussions, activities, and videos in order for participants to process and engage with the content.

■ **Spectrum: Interpersonal Violence within LGBTQ**

Communities: The goal of this workshop is to understand Sexual Violence within LGBTQ communities and the unique experiences of LGBTQ survivors. This workshop explores the ways in which power and control are leveraged against LGBTQ survivors and the nuances of abuse within LGBTQ relationships that are often specific to one's gender identity and/or sexuality. This workshop utilizes group discussion, interactive activities, and videos for participants to process and engage with the content.

■ **Standards of Excellence (SOE) Interpersonal Violence Prevention Training:**

Social fraternities and sororities have training requirements they must complete annually. Each year, 90% of all members of each organization are required to complete "Interpersonal Violence Prevention" education, a peer-led curriculum informed by and created in partnership between SEAL and CARE. The sessions are delivered by a pair

of undergraduate students—one affiliated with the fraternity and sorority community and one employed by CARE as an intern. Training sessions focus on bystander intervention, communicating consent, and identifying unhealthy and healthy relationships.

- **Title IX Office Overview:** This training provides participants with an overview of the scope of UC Santa Barbara’s Title IX Office. It identifies applicable policies and the available response options under those policies, and explains the response processes and procedures. This training also provides participants with information on campus and community resources.
- **Violence Intervention & Prevention (VIP) Internship:** CARE offers a 7-week, 25-hour internship program. Each VIP intern receives Green Dot Bystander Intervention training in addition to other ongoing training and education. As part of their program, VIP interns launch a virtual and tabling Green Dot campaign and multi-tiered initiative to spread bystander messaging on campus and to promote a culture of bystander intervention.
- **Yoga as Healing:** Yoga as Healing is a trauma-informed curriculum and practice offered by CARE through a train-the-trainer model with the company Transcending Sexual Violence through Yoga. The CARE instructor explores with students the reconnection to the self through mind, body, and spirit. It provides survivors of Sexual Violence a means of becoming reacquainted with their bodies, helping to become grounded in the present moment, and allowing exploration of the benefits of mindfulness as they tune in to breath and movement in guided practice and meditation. Each class offers survivors a safe space to gain greater awareness around strength, stability, assertiveness, and mindfulness. Yoga as Healing allows survivors to reconnect with themselves and build community with their peers.

Additional prevention efforts during the 2022-2023

academic year focused on programs, tabling campaigns, and cultivating a social media presence with a goal of decreasing barriers for accessing services and increasing awareness around Sexual Violence. This was done by partnering with departments and student organizations, such as Residential & Community Living and several multicultural student organizations, to host in-person and Zoom programs, such as Green Dot Bystander Intervention and Creating Trauma-Informed Spaces. Awareness efforts also included a social norms tabling campaign through the VIP program and a collaboration with the Panhellenic Council for Denim Day, led by Peace Over Violence in California. During Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM), CARE ran a tabling campaign about sexual assault myths and facts to test the knowledge and awareness for these issues on campus and within Isla Vista. CARE also hosted events on consent, masculinity issues, and preventing violence.

Ongoing education for employees:

Online compliance training opportunities for employees are provided using interactive modules in the UC Learning Center. The University also offers supplemental instructor-led training and campus awareness events outside of the compliance modules that may include presentations, guest lectures, and campus-wide events.

All non-supervisory staff employees and non-supervisory academic appointees are required to complete the one-hour UC Preventing Harassment & Discrimination: Non-Supervisors course in the UC Learning Center every year of their employment. See [University of California Curriculum](#) for information about the content covered in this training.

All faculty and supervisory staff are required to complete the two-hour UC Preventing Harassment & Discrimination: Supervisors, Faculty, MSP course in the UC Learning Center every two years. See [University of California Curriculum](#) for information about the content covered in this training.

Various UC Santa Barbara departments, such as the Title IX Office, also provide supplemental training and prevention education sessions to employees upon request. These sessions include trainings on specific topics, presentations at workshops, participation in panel discussions, information sharing at Town Halls, and involvement in Question and Answer (Q&A) sessions. In addition, the Title IX Office provides accommodations to employees who request exemptions from the mandatory online courses by offering a training alternative.

UC Santa Barbara offers the following supplemental training options for employees in order to complement the campus's mandatory Preventing Harassment & Discrimination training (formerly known as the Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Prevention Training):

- **Awareness, Prevention and Transformation:** This training provides participants with information about Prohibited Conduct under the *UC SVSH Policy*, the impacts of Sexual Violence and sexual harassment incidents on complainants, transformative justice as a tool for addressing harm, and the prevention of Sexual Violence and sexual harassment through bystander intervention.
- **Hearing Officer Training:** This training is designed specifically for Hearing Officers involved in Title IX Office processes. It provides Hearing Officers with information about Prohibited Conduct under the *UC SVSH Policy*; procedures set forth in the Student Investigation and Adjudication Frameworks; the relevance of trauma in the context of Sexual Violence, including the neurobiology of trauma, its impacts on reporting, and its influence on the hearing process; how to understand and address implicit bias; and the hearing process, including the rules of conduct, the rights and expectations of the parties, the Hearing Officer's charge, a breakdown of the stages of the hearing process, and a review of the standard of deliberation.
- **LGBTQIA+ Inclusion:** This training provides partici-

pants with information on identity, key terminology, and pronoun use; a review of protected categories associated with Title IX; identification of Prohibited Conduct and how it may impact LGBTQIA+ communities; an explanation of how behaviors may violate UC policies; and tips for creating an inclusive environment at UC Santa Barbara.

- **Microaggression Response & Bystander Intervention:** This workshop is a collaborative effort between the Title IX and CARE Offices. It provides education regarding gender-based microaggressions, including the definition of microaggressions, examples of these behaviors and how they apply under university policies, how these behaviors contribute to harmful social norms, and the subsequent impacts within our community. The training includes activities, discussion, and tools related to bystander intervention.
- **Mutual Respect:** Through interactive discussion and group activities, this workshop is a collaboration between the Title IX, CARE, and the Equal Opportunity and Discrimination Prevention (EODP) Offices. The program provides information regarding the concept and impact of implicit bias and how to recognize the potential impact of personal biases, how to define and identify microaggressions and understand that they may violate certain UC policies, how harmful social norms can create microaggressive environments, and how to use bystander intervention to address microaggressions.
- **Navigating Boundaries, Policies, and Bystander Intervention:** This training is designed to increase awareness of the *UC SVSH Policy*, its jurisdiction, and how individuals can intervene on behalf of others. It includes a brief overview of the *UC SVSH Policy*, an explanation of University policy application, and how and when to notify the Title IX Office.
- **Peer Review Committee Overview:** This training is provided to UCSB's Peer Review Committee (PRC) as

necessary. It includes a review of Title IX Office and other applicable policies; the dynamics and impacts of trauma; and, the PRC's role in Title IX Office processes.

■ **Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) Basic Physical Defense:**

This is a national program of realistic self-defense tactics and techniques. It teaches participants about risk reduction strategies, self-defense techniques, incident reporting, and self-defense and the law. All courses are taught by nationally certified R.A.D. instructors, and are generally offered to female students, staff, and faculty on a monthly basis. R.A.D. classes for men and nonbinary individuals are available by request. (The campus recognizes that R.A.D. is an example of risk reduction education.)

■ **Reporting Responsibilities:** In collaboration with the Clery Act Compliance Office, the Title IX Office offers a variation of the Title IX Reporting Responsibilities training, in which the Title IX Office provides the content from the Title IX Reporting Responsibilities training immediately before the Clery Act Compliance Office facilitates a training on the Clery Act and CSA reporting requirements.

■ **Sexual Violence Training:** These training sessions are part of UCPD's Annual Training Program and they cover topics related to Sexual Violence, such as rapport building with impacted parties, statute of limitations, a victim's right to confidentiality, the timeframe for SART exams, how to request an advocate, and trauma-informed investigations.

■ **Sexual Violence Investigation Training:** This training covers investigatory steps and protocols for Sexual Violence investigations for new UCPD officers. It also provides information on trauma-informed interviewing techniques, the role of advocates in Sexual Violence cases, and report writing.

■ **Sponsor Compliance Updates:** This training provides information related to sponsor agency updates and their reporting requirements. The presentation

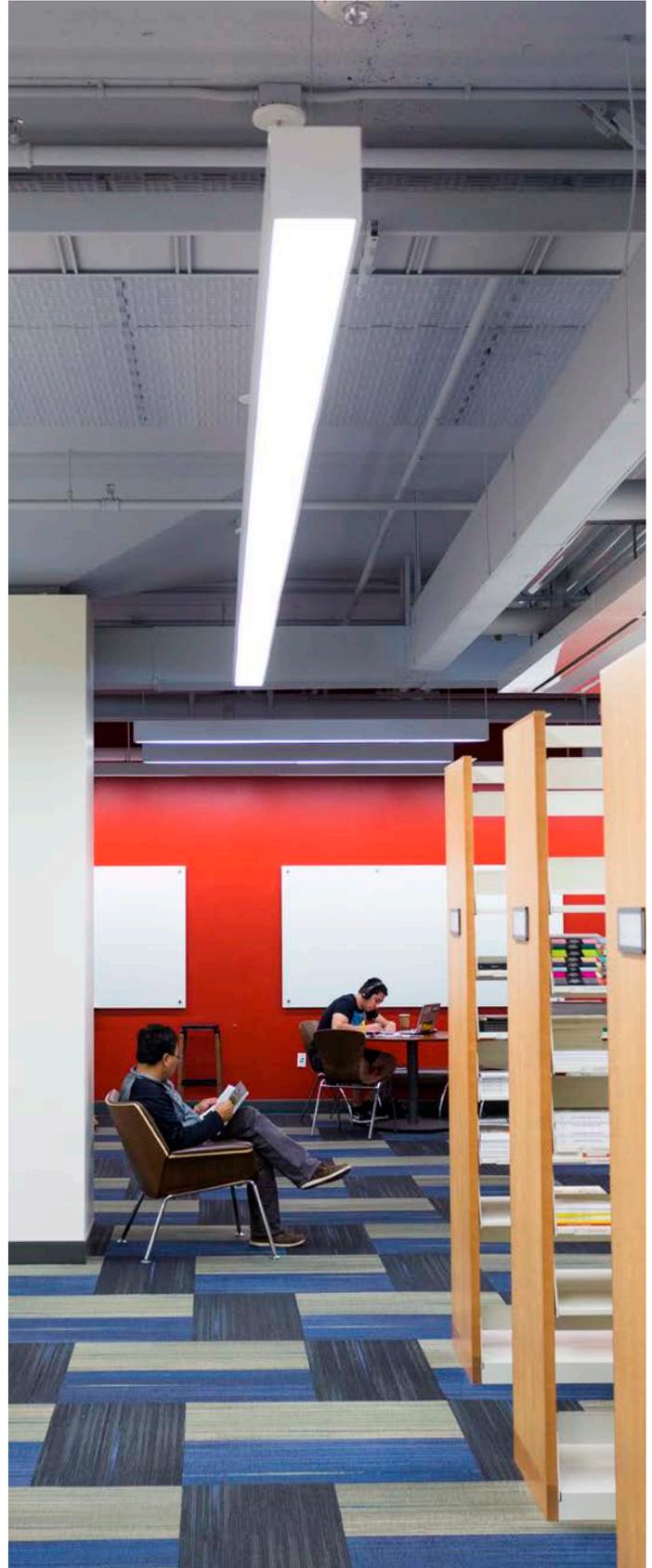
includes a historical overview of the efforts initiated by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH), a list of additional agencies that adopted similar policies and requirements, a review of the applicable Prohibited Conduct, identification of personnel the requirements apply to, a list of relevant campus stakeholders involved in the Title IX Office response processes, and relevant updates to sponsor agency policies.

■ **Title IX Advocacy Liaison Training:** This training is provided to the Title IX Advocacy Liaison, a confidential resource in the Resource Center for Sexual & Gender Diversity (RCSGD). This training includes information on the Title IX Office's scope and services; the procedures for responding to reports of Prohibited Conduct; the functions of the Title IX Advocacy Liaison, including an explanation of the position's confidentiality, requirements of the role, and the services the position does and does not provide; and campus and community resources for impacted parties.

■ **Title IX Office and Clery Overviews:** In collaboration with the Clery Act Compliance Office, the Title IX Office offers a version of the Title IX Office Overview training. This training provides participants with an overview of Title IX and the Clery Act. The Title IX portion of the training provides participants with the content from the Title IX Office Overview training, and the Clery portion explores the Clery Act's history, goals, and requirements; reviews how information is shared; describes the campus alert system and the daily crime log; defines Clery crimes; explains how to make a Clery report and what to report on; and provides resource information.

■ **Title IX Office Overview:** This training provides participants with an overview of the scope of UC Santa Barbara's Title IX Office. It identifies applicable policies and the available response options under these policies, including a brief overview of the response processes. This training also provides participants with information on campus and community resources.

- **Title IX Office Overview and Clery CSA Reporting:** In collaboration with the Clery Act Compliance Office, the Title IX Office offers a variation of the Title IX Office Overview training, in which Title IX presents content from the Title IX Office Overview training immediately before the Clery Act Compliance Office provides information about CSA and CANRA reporting requirements.
- **Title IX Office Overview and Reporting Responsibilities:** This training combines content from the Title IX Office Overview and the Title IX Reporting Responsibilities trainings. It provides an overview of the scope of UC Santa Barbara's Title IX Office; identifies applicable policies and the available response options under these policies, including a brief overview of the response processes; reviews the Responsible Employee obligations and when to report to the Title IX Office; provides suggestions on what to do when receiving a disclosure of sexual harassment, Sexual Violence, and/or other prohibited behavior; describes the impacts of making a disclosure; and discusses what happens after a report is made.
- **Title IX Reporting Responsibilities:** This training provides in-depth information regarding Responsible Employee reporting obligations, confidential advocacy services, and response options. It includes what to do when receiving a disclosure of Sexual Violence, sexual harassment, and/or other prohibited behavior; the impacts of receiving a disclosure; when and how to make a report to the Title IX Office; and what happens after a report is made.
- **Title IX and UC SVSH Policy Overview:** This training provides an overview of the Title IX Office and the *UC SVSH Policy*. It includes an overview of the Title IX Office's scope; identification of applicable policies and the available response options under these policies; a summary of the *UC SVSH Policy* and the definitions of Prohibited Conduct under this Policy; information related to Responsible Employee designation and



how to make a report to the Title IX Office; a review of resources; and clarification of what happens after a report is made.

10.4 IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE AND PROCEDURES TO FOLLOW FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The following are procedures victims of Sexual Violence are encouraged to follow.

Safety

Victims of Sexual Violence are strongly encouraged to immediately contact the UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD) to address their immediate safety needs. UCPD is located at 574 Mesa Road, on the UC Santa Barbara campus, and is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Call 911 or (805) 893-3446.

Confidential Support Services

The Campus Advocacy, Resources & Education (CARE) Office offers confidential assistance on their 24-hour phone line: (805) 893-4613. CARE addresses immediate needs by providing assistance in obtaining a sexual assault forensic exam and/or reporting to law enforcement. For a complete list of on- and off-campus confidential support services, see [Comprehensive List of Resources](#).

Preserve Evidence

Even if a victim is not sure about pursuing an investigation against the alleged suspect, they are encouraged to preserve evidence. It is important to preserve physical evidence because it can assist in criminal prosecution or in obtaining a protection order. Victims of sexual assault are encouraged to save anything that might contain the suspect's DNA. Efforts to do this include limiting the use of the restroom, and not bathing or showering, changing clothes, combing hair, cleaning up the crime scene, or moving anything the suspect might have touched (until the evidence has been collected). Evidence of a sexual assault is most effectively collected via a sexual assault

forensic exam. See [Sexual Assault Response Team Exams](#) below for more information. Victims of Sexual Violence (sexual assault, relationship violence, and sex-based stalking) can also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, voicemail and call logs, social networking pages, photographs, and other documents that could be useful to law enforcement investigators.

Sexual Assault Response Team Exams

A Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) is a multi-disciplinary team comprised of individuals from multiple county agencies. The purpose of a SART is to provide a collaborative response to individuals who have been sexually assaulted or sexually abused. Services offered through the SART include forensic medical exams, forensic interviews, emotional support, advocacy, counseling referrals, prophylaxis for sexually transmitted infections and pregnancy, and other support services for the individual and their family members.

A SART exam is a forensic medical exam conducted by a forensic nurse examiner. Due to potential evidence degradation over time, victims choosing to obtain a SART exam should do so as soon as possible (not to exceed 120 hours or five days), regardless of whether they've chosen, or not yet decided, to make a report to law enforcement. SART exams are free and do not require health insurance, as the costs are covered by State and local funds. Victims have the right to be accompanied to their medical exam by an advocate and another support person of their choosing. It is important to note that any health center or physician treating the victim of a violent crime is obligated by law to report the crime to law enforcement.

Referrals for a SART exam are made by law enforcement personnel or an advocate. An exam can be authorized without law enforcement involvement, but law enforcement still plays a role in preserving evidence. A SART exam initiated by an advocate only, in which the examinee's personally identifiable information (PII) is not shared with law enforcement, is referred to as a "Restricted Forensic Medical Exam."

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

- **Law Enforcement Report:** When a report is made to law enforcement, UCPD or another law enforcement agency can authorize a SART exam. UCPD or other law enforcement agency personnel will then transport the victim to the exam location. UCPD can be reached at (805) 893-3446.
- **No Report to Law Enforcement:** A law enforcement investigation is not required to obtain an exam. If a victim does not wish to file a report with law enforcement, but wants to have physical evidence collected, the victim may receive a SART exam by contacting UCPD (805-893-3446) who will then transport the victim to the exam location. The exam will help preserve any existing evidence in case the victim decides at a later date to file a report with law enforcement for investigation.
- **CARE Advocacy:** A CARE advocate can help a victim obtain an exam. Advocates can be reached by calling CARE's 24-hour confidential phone line: (805) 893-4613. CARE is located on the second floor of the UC Santa Barbara Student Resource Building. More information can be found at care.ucsb.edu.
- **Standing Together to End Sexual Assault (STESA), formerly Santa Barbara Rape Crisis Center:** An advocate from STESA can help a victim obtain an exam. Advocates can be reached by calling STESA's 24-hour confidential phone line: (805) 564-3696. More information can be found at: www.sbstesa.org.

Medical Attention

Health providers can examine and treat physical injuries, and provide testing for pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted diseases. UC Santa Barbara's Student Health does not conduct sexual assault forensic exams, but does provide medical care for all registered students who have not waived their Student Health insurance coverage. Em-

ployees, and students who have waived Student Health insurance, may obtain medical attention through their medical provider. It is important to note that any health center or physician treating the victim of a violent crime is obligated by law to report the crime to law enforcement. UC Santa Barbara will protect the privacy of individuals involved in a report of Sexual Violence to the extent possible under law and UC Santa Barbara policy. To contact Student Health, call (805) 893-5361 or the After Hours Nurseline at (877) 351-3457, or go to: studenthealth.sa.ucsb.edu.

10.5 REPORTING OPTIONS

Confidential campus and community resources are available to anyone impacted by Sexual Violence. Confidential resources provide a private space for an impacted party to discuss the incident and learn about reporting options, the University conduct process, and legal processes, without instigating an investigation or action by the University or law enforcement. Confidential resources are not required to share reports with the Title IX Office while acting in their confidential capacity. Confidential resources on campus can be found in the CARE Office, Counseling & Psychological Services (CAPS), the Academic & Staff Assistance Program (ASAP), Student Health, and Office of the Ombuds. Additionally, pastoral counselors and the designated Title IX Advocacy Liaison in the Resource Center for Sexual & Gender Diversity (RCSGD) are also confidential resources. See [Comprehensive List of Resources](#) for a complete list of on-campus, local, and national resources. (Note that confidential resources are only exempt from reporting to the Title IX Office; they may have other mandatory reporting obligations under the UC CANRA (Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act) Policy, the Clery Act as a Campus Security Authority (CSA), and other policies or laws that require reporting to campus or local law enforcement, or Child Protective Services.) Per the *UC SVSH Policy*, confidential resources will inform a person who discloses experiencing possible Prohibited Conduct of the discloser's right to report directly to the Title IX Office and how to do so.

Any person may make a report, including anonymously, of conduct that could constitute Sexual Violence directly to Title IX, or to a supervisor, manager, or another appropriate office, such as the Academic Personnel Office, Student Affairs, or Human Resources. Note that all UC Santa Barbara employees who are not confidential resources are “Responsible Employees,” and must promptly forward reports of potential Sexual Violence to Title IX. Reports to Title IX can be made online (click on “Filing a Report” on the Title IX website: titleix.ucsb.edu), by email (titleix-info@ucsb.edu), or by phone (805-893-2701), and should contain all pertinent information known to the reporter, including names, date, location, and allegations. Title IX will report any disclosures of Clery Act crimes to the Clery Act Compliance Office for the purpose of statistical disclosures and assessment of an ongoing threat to the campus.

Reporting one’s personal experience with Sexual Violence to a Responsible Employee, Title IX, the Title IX Officer, or law enforcement is the decision of the impacted party. If an act of Sexual Violence is reported to a non-confidential party at the University who is designated as a Responsible Employee, that employee must notify Title IX, which will make a determination as to whether or not a University investigation may be necessary to address the concerns reported. (The University will strive to honor the stated wishes of the complainant concerning whether to move forward with an investigation, and take into consideration any safety concerns for the involved individuals. There may be circumstances, however, in which the University may need to move forward against the complainant’s wishes, or in which the University may determine that an investigation will not occur despite the complainant’s wish to pursue an investigation.)

The University encourages early reporting of incidents to either law enforcement or Title IX. While there is no time limit on the reporting of incidents to the University, the University encourages early reporting, as timeliness can aid evidence gathering and increase the likelihood that the University will be able to exercise jurisdiction over respondents who might otherwise no longer be affiliated

with UC Santa Barbara due to the passage of time.

Even if a clear decision has not been made by the impacted party whether to report the conduct, it is still important for the impacted party to preserve evidence that might be used in future investigations or for obtaining a protection order. This includes limiting the use of the restroom, and not bathing or showering, changing clothes, combing hair, cleaning up the crime scene, or moving anything the suspect might have touched (until the evidence has been collected). Evidence is most effectively collected via a sexual assault forensic exam (see [Sexual Assault Response Team Exams](#)). Additional efforts may also include writing down details about the incident(s), saving any communications (electronic, voice, text, etc.) from involved parties, and capturing a copy of any relevant online information (social media posts or messages).

Parties impacted by Sexual Violence may pursue any of the following reporting options. (A CARE advocate can provide information about reporting options and offer accompaniment during reporting processes. CARE advocates can be reached at 805-893-4613.)

1. Make No Report

Although UC Santa Barbara encourages the timely reporting of all crimes, individuals impacted by Sexual Violence are not required to report to law enforcement, Title IX, or any other campus office. Understanding that reporting is an intensely personal process, UC Santa Barbara respects the right of the impacted party to decide whether to report. (Seeking support through CARE does not trigger a report to law enforcement or Title IX; a report to law enforcement will not be made unless the individual impacted by Sexual Violence chooses to do so.)

2. Report to Law Enforcement and Request Prosecution

Impacted parties have the right to report incidents of Sexual Violence to law enforcement. If the incident happened on University property, a report may be made to UCPD. If

the incident happened off campus, a report may be made to the corresponding local law enforcement agency or UCPD. (Any law enforcement agency can receive a report, and will assist the victim and make sure that the appropriate agency becomes involved.)

Victim advocates from CARE are available to assist victims in notifying law enforcement authorities and accompanying victims to meetings with law enforcement if the victim so chooses. They can be reached at (805) 893-4613.

UCPD provides a timely response for all reports of Sexual Violence. In addition to emergency response, UCPD conducts trauma-informed investigations of Sexual Violence. The preservation of evidence is essential to the successful investigation and prosecution of Sexual Violence. UCPD personnel have been specially trained in the proper handling, identification, collection, and preservation of such evidence. UCPD can assist victims by arranging for a forensic exam (see [Sexual Assault Response Team Exams](#)) in order to provide admissible evidence when the person reporting the act of Sexual Violence desires prosecution through the criminal justice system. If the impacted party was under the influence of alcohol or drugs, this may be relevant to the case and should be disclosed to law enforcement.

In order to protect privacy, California law allows victims of Sexual Violence to request that law enforcement not release PII such as name, address, phone numbers, and date of birth, in publicly available record-keeping.

This will ensure a degree of confidentiality but does not guarantee complete anonymity. Per the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, the UC Santa Barbara Police Department will not release PII in alerts that are issued to the campus community, nor in information released to the media. See [Protecting Victim Confidentiality](#) for more information.

Although it is never too late to file a report with law enforcement, it is highly recommended to report Sexual Violence as soon as possible in order to allow for the collection of evidence. When a report is made to UCPD, an investigating officer trained in Sexual Violence cases will be dispatched to the scene and will explain the law enforcement procedures. If it is determined that a SART exam is advisable, law enforcement will assist with transportation and contacting the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner, who will conduct the exam. The officer will inform the victim that they have the right to have a support person present during the investigative interview. Detectives will assist with the investigation and proper evidence collection. Victim advocates from CARE are available to accompany victims to SART exams and any meetings with UCPD.

At the conclusion of the law enforcement investigation, the case may be forwarded to the Santa Barbara District Attorney's (DA's) office for review. The DA's office makes the final decision whether to criminally prosecute the suspect. If the DA's office does not move forward with the complaint, the victim may request that a Victim Advocate

Local Law Enforcement Agencies

DEPARTMENT	PHONE NUMBER	ADDRESS
UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD)	(805) 893-3446	Public Safety Bldg. #574, UCSB, CA 93106
Isla Vista Foot Patrol	(805) 683-2724	6504 Trigo Road, Isla Vista, CA 93117
Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office (includes Goleta Police Department)	(805) 683-2724	4434 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, CA 93110
Santa Barbara City Police	(805) 882-8900	215 East Figueroa St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101

from the Victim-Witness Assistance Program accompany them to the DA's office for a meeting to discuss the decision.

A victim may make a report to law enforcement or participate as a witness in the court proceedings at their own discretion. If a victim chooses to file a report with law enforcement, the Victim-Witness Assistance Program, which is funded by the State of California, is available free of charge. Its services include counseling, court escort, advocacy, and financial assistance. Contact the CARE Office for assistance connecting with the Santa Barbara County Victim-Witness Assistance Program. A CARE advocate can be reached at (805) 893-4613.

UCPD encourages the UC Santa Barbara community, including students, to immediately contact them by dialing 911 or (805) 893-3446 to report Sexual Violence. UCPD is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The UCPD station is located at Public Safety Bldg. 574 (at the intersection of Mesa Road and Stadium Road).

3. File a Criminal Report with Law Enforcement without Requesting Prosecution

In some cases, reports to law enforcement may be made for documentation purposes only. Ultimately, the decision to prosecute will be made by the District Attorney, although the cooperation of the victim is considered necessary..

4. File a Complaint with the UC Santa Barbara Title IX Office

UC Santa Barbara encourages all complainants to report acts of Sexual Violence to Title IX as soon as possible after it occurred, regardless of whether it occurred on or off campus, in order for appropriate and timely action to be taken. Complainants may request a University investigation from Title IX, whether or not a report has been filed with law enforcement. Title IX is the UC Santa Barbara office responsible for determining the appropriate University response to reports of Sexual Violence, which

may include conducting a neutral, administrative (i.e., non-criminal) investigation to determine if the *UC SVSH Policy* has been violated. See [Responding to Reports of Sexual Violence – Students](#) and [Responding to Reports of Sexual Violence – Employees](#) for information about Title IX's investigation procedures.

Title IX investigators meet with complainants to discuss their rights, options, and any supportive measures appropriate (see [Supportive, Remedial, and Other Protective Measures](#)). If a complainant wishes to make a report to Title IX, Title IX investigators will conduct an initial assessment to determine the most appropriate response. The complainant's desired response and outcome will be considered. If an investigation occurs, Title IX will produce an Investigative Report based on the preponderance of the evidence standard, and forward that report to the appropriate campus official(s) for adjudication (see [Adjudication and Sanctioning – Student Respondents](#) and [Adjudication and Discipline/Sanctioning – Employee Respondents](#)).

A note about student amnesty: Student complainants and witnesses who participate in an investigation of Sexual Violence will not be subject to disciplinary sanction for a violation of the University's student conduct policy at or near the time of the incident, unless the institution determines that the violation was egregious, including, but not limited to, an action that places the health or safety of any other person at risk or involves plagiarism, cheating, or academic dishonesty.

Any complainant who reports Sexual Violence, regardless of whether the offense occurred on or off campus, will be provided with a written explanation of their rights, options, and resources. The UC Santa Barbara Title IX *Rights, Options, and Resources for Impacted Parties* guide, provided to all complainants and respondents, includes information about reporting, safety, accommodations, resources, and University response procedures for violations of policy, as well as the rights and responsibilities of complainants and respondents. It also includes contact information for counseling, health assistance,



mental health assistance, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid assistance, and other services available both on campus and in the community, as well as contact information for offices that can provide assistance with supportive, remedial, and other protective measures, and information about how to request these measures. The same information is also accessible online at titleix.ucsb.edu/resources-for-impacted-parties.

Title IX, in coordination with the Case Management Team, will make an immediate assessment concerning the health and safety of the complainant (and other affected parties) and the campus community, and implement supportive measures or safety measures deemed immediately necessary.

Title IX will comply with a student's request for assistance notifying authorities by making a report to UCPD on their behalf, directly connecting them with UCPD, or providing them with UCPD's contact information, depending on the student's specific request for assistance.

Many campus offices can assist complainants with obtaining supportive measures; they include CARE, UCPD, Residential & Community Living, Office of Student Conduct, Human Resources, Title IX, and others. Supportive measures include No-Contact Orders; safety escorts; and changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations. See [Supportive, Remedial, and Other Protective Measures](#) for more information about these and other measures. Complainants with questions or concerns about their ability to obtain requested supportive, remedial, or other protective measures should contact Title IX.

Title IX is available Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.: (805) 893-2701, 3211 Phelps Hall, titleix.ucsb.edu.

5. Report to Both Law Enforcement and Title IX

Due to privacy laws and jurisdictional issues, law enforcement (including UCPD) is not always able to share reports of Sexual Violence with the University. Therefore, if a victim has reported to law enforcement and also desires University review of the case for possible investigation and adjudication, they should discuss their options for report sharing with law enforcement and/or submit a separate report to Title IX. Similarly, if a complainant has reported to Title IX or a Responsible Employee and also desires law enforcement review of the case, they should work with Title IX to connect with law enforcement (including UCPD), or submit a separate report to UCPD (or the appropriate law enforcement agency). At the request of a complainant, Title IX can share evidence (including interview notes) with law enforcement. The complainant can also request copies of law enforcement documentation, and share that evidence with Title IX.

At the request of law enforcement, the University investigation may be delayed as needed to meet any specific needs of the criminal investigation. Such a delay may be cause for extending the University's timeline to complete the process. Delays will be communicated to all parties and documented by the Title IX investigator.

6. Make an Anonymous Report

Complainants can make a report to Title IX without providing their name. However, without a complainant's participation, the response options available to Title IX may be limited. While response options may be limited for reports that omit the complainant's identity, these reports still provide the University with valuable information about the prevalence of Sexual Violence in the campus community, and help to inform and further improve prevention and response efforts.

10.6 SUPPORTIVE, REMEDIAL, AND OTHER PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Regardless of whether a party impacted by Sexual

Violence pursues an investigation with law enforcement or Title IX, upon request, UCPD, Title IX, and/or CARE personnel will help impacted parties obtain supportive and other protective measures. Supportive measures are services, accommodations, or other measures implemented to restore or preserve a party's access to a University program or activity, or deter Prohibited Conduct. Remedial measures are services, accommodations, and other measures put in place as a result of a completed Title IX resolution process.

Parties with questions or concerns about their ability to obtain requested supportive measures should contact Title IX at (893) 893-2701. Title IX will grant, facilitate, and ensure the enforcement of reasonable supportive measures if the complainant requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the complainant chooses to report the crime to UCPD or other law enforcement agency.

Title IX will tailor supportive measures to the circumstances of each case, minimize burdens on the parties, and avoid depriving the parties of educational and employment opportunities as much as practicable. In matters involving DOE-Covered Conduct, the Title IX Officer will ensure supportive measures are non-disciplinary and non-punitive, and that they do not unreasonably burden a party.

Title IX will maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the parties, to the extent such confidentiality does not impair Title IX's ability to provide the measures. In some cases, Title IX may need to disclose some information about an impacted party to a third party to provide necessary accommodations.

Supportive Measures for Students

Parties may contact Title IX (893) 893-2701 and/or CARE (805) 893-4613 to request academic assistance, help with schedule adjustments, or assistance changing advisors or the composition of a dissertation committee. Parties who live in University-owned housing can explore relocation

options through Residential & Community Living with the assistance of a CARE advocate or Title IX. Reasonable requests, space permitting, will be accommodated to the best of Residential & Community Living’s abilities. Other possible accommodations include (but are not limited to) tutoring, counseling, disability services, health and mental health services, family planning services, survivor advocacy, housing assistance, and legal assistance. These and other measures or accommodations can be coordinated by CARE or Title IX, regardless of whether or not a formal report is made to Title IX or law enforcement.

Supportive measures for students include University-issued No-Contact Orders. Student complainants may request a No-Contact Order from the Office of Student Conduct if the respondent is a UC Santa Barbara student. (Note that a No-Contact Order issued as an interim measure may be unilateral or mutual, but the University will not prohibit the complainant from contacting the respondent unless the specific circumstances indicate the restriction is necessary or justifiable to protect the respondent’s safety/well-being, or to respond to interference with a Title IX response process.) This may be coordinated through a CARE advocate. The Office of Student Conduct will meet with the involved parties separately when issuing a No-Contact Order. A No-Contact Order may be requested whether or not a report has been made to law enforcement or Title IX. The Office of Student Conduct, however, is required to share the information with Title IX. Persons in need of assistance with obtaining, enforcing, or getting information about No-Contact Orders may contact CARE (805) 893-4613 or the Office of Student Conduct (805) 893-5016.

Supportive Measures for Employees (Including Student Employees)

To enhance the safety and wellness of an impacted party, accommodations may be requested by employees. They include (but are not limited to) an alteration to an individual’s schedule and changes to a work station, work location, unit, department, or position for which the employee is qualified provided that, in the case of a complainant,

the change is voluntary and equitable. These requests should be made to the individual’s direct supervisor (or Title IX or Human Resources if their direct supervisor is the respondent) and may be coordinated through a CARE advocate or Title IX, regardless of whether or not a formal report is made to Title IX or law enforcement.

If the impacted party lives in University-owned housing, the University can review options with them. Reasonable requests, space permitting, will be accommodated to the best of Residential & Community Living’s abilities. Requests to Residential & Community Living can be coordinated through Title IX or a CARE advocate, regardless of whether or not a formal report is made to Title IX or law enforcement.

Other Protective Measures for Students and Employees

Non-University protective measures, including Emergency Protective Orders and Civil Protection Orders, are available to complainants concerned about their safety. Once a protective order is obtained, it is recommended that the complainant keep a copy with them at all times and provide copies to any campus administrators who need to assist in the order enforcement, including the UC Santa Barbara Police Department, the complainant’s supervisor (if employed), and the UC Santa Barbara Childcare Center (if a shared child is involved). If the restrained person violates the order, call 911 immediately.

For more information about obtaining and enforcing these protective measures, contact the UC Santa Barbara Police Department (805) 893-3446, Title IX (805) 893-2701, or CARE (805) 893-4613. UC Santa Barbara will comply with any orders that are obtained.

Emergency Protective Order:

Impacted parties may request an Emergency Protective Order from the UC Santa Barbara Police Department, or any law enforcement agency, if there is an immediate threat to their safety and a law enforcement report is be-

ing taken. Before the expiration of the Emergency Protective Order, or in all other situations in which a protective order is needed, a Temporary Restraining Order should be requested through the Santa Barbara Superior Court.

Civil protection order:

Impacted parties may request a civil harassment restraining order if they are being harassed, stalked, abused, or threatened by someone they have not dated and do NOT have a close relationship with (anyone not included in the list under domestic violence protections).

Resources:

Persons in need of assistance with obtaining, enforcing, or getting information about protective orders may contact any of the following organizations:

- Campus Advocacy, Resources & Education (CARE)
Student Resource Building, UCSB
Phone: (805) 893-4613
care.ucsb.edu
- Standing Together to End Sexual Assault (STESA)
(formerly Santa Barbara Rape Crisis Center)
433 E. Canon Perdido St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Phone: (805) 564-3696
www.sbstesa.org
- UCSB Police Department
Public Safety Bldg. #574, UCSB, CA 93106
Phone: (805) 893-3446
www.police.ucsb.edu
- Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office
(includes Isla Vista Foot Patrol and Goleta Police Department)
4434 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, CA 93110
Phone: (805) 683-2724
www.sbsheriff.org

- Santa Barbara County Victim-Witness Assistance
1112 Santa Barbara St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Phone: (805) 568-2400 or Toll Free: (855) 840-3232
www.countyofsb.org/1660/Victim-Services
- Santa Barbara Legal Aid Foundation
301 E Canon Perdido St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Phone: (805) 963-6754
www.lafsbc.org
- UCSB Associated Students Legal Resource Center
6550B Pardall Rd., Isla Vista, CA 93117
Phone: (805) 968-6704
legal.as.ucsb.edu
- Santa Barbara County Superior Court
1100 Anacapa St., Santa Barbara, CA 93121-1107
Phone: (805) 882-4520
Forms for civil protection orders:
www.sbcourts.org/sh/lrc/antiharassment.shtm

10.7 PROTECTING VICTIM CONFIDENTIALITY

UC Santa Barbara recognizes the sensitive nature of incidents of Sexual Violence (sexual assault, relationship violence, and sex-based stalking). UC Santa Barbara is committed to protecting the privacy of any individual who reports experiencing Sexual Violence. Different officials and personnel are able to offer varying levels of privacy protection to complainants. Information about the complainant's identity will be considered confidential and only shared with persons who have a specific need-to-know (i.e., those who are investigating/adjudicating the report or those involved in providing support services to the complainant, including accommodations).

Reports made to confidential on-campus resources:

Confidential resources on campus may receive information from complainants without revealing any identifying information about them to anyone else at the University, including Title IX or UCPD. Confidential resources on campus can be found in the CARE Office, Counseling & Psychological Services (CAPS), the Academic & Staff

Assistance Program (ASAP), Student Health, and Office of the Ombuds. Additionally, pastoral counselors and the designated Title IX Advocacy Liaison in the Resource Center for Sexual & Gender Diversity (RCSGD) are also confidential resources. Except under certain limited circumstances (such as risk of imminent harm to the complainant or others), complainants can seek assistance and support from these counselors, advocates, and designated contacts without triggering a Title IX or law enforcement investigation.

Reports made to a Responsible Employee: Any University employee (staff or faculty) who is not a Confidential Resource and who receives, in the course of employment, information that a student (undergraduate, graduate, or professional) has suffered Sexual Violence must promptly notify Title IX. This includes Resident Assistants, Graduate Teaching Assistants, and all other student employees, when disclosures are made to them in their capacities as employees.

Reports made to Title IX: Title IX makes every reasonable effort to protect the privacy of all individuals throughout all phases of the complaint resolution process. While Title IX cannot guarantee absolute confidentiality, disclosure of facts to parties and witnesses is limited to what is reasonably necessary to conduct a fair and thorough investigation or to deliver resources or support services to the parties. Title IX Investigative Reports are redacted to protect private information.

Reports made to law enforcement: A victim who reports to UCPD may request confidentiality. As a “Confidential Victim,” the victim’s name and other PII will not appear in public records. If a victim consents, UCPD will share the victim’s information with Title IX so that the victim can be provided with information regarding their rights, options, and available resources.

Case Management Teams (CMTs): UC Santa Barbara’s Student Case Management Team and Employee Case Management Team are responsible for maintaining consistent coordination of all reported Sexual Violence

cases, ensuring all cases are addressed promptly and equitably, coordinating supportive measures, and ensuring the campus’s response is trauma-informed. These teams, comprised of the Title IX Officer or designee and representatives from UCPD, Office of Student Conduct (Student CMT), CARE, Student Respondent Services (Student CMT), Residential & Community Living, Clery Act Compliance Office, Human Resources (Employee CMT), Academic Personnel (Employee CMT), and the Academic Senate (Employee CMT), uphold the privacy of the involved parties.

Supportive and Remedial Measures: UC Santa Barbara will maintain as confidential any supportive or remedial measures provided to parties, to the extent such confidentiality does not impair the University’s ability to provide the measures. In some cases, UC Santa Barbara may need to disclose some information about the impacted party to a third party to provide necessary measures. Title IX is responsible for determining what information about a party should be disclosed, and will make this decision based on the need to properly provide the impacted party with supportive or remedial measures.

Adjudication: Disclosures by the Office of Student Conduct, the respondent’s supervisor or department chair, the Academic Senate, or other decision-makers are limited to what is reasonably necessary to conduct the fair and compliant adjudication of cases or to deliver resources or support services to the parties. Any disclosures will be made consistent with University policy and state and federal law.

Timely Warnings: If a Timely Warning is issued on the basis of a report of Sexual Violence, the name of the complainant/victim and other PII about the complainant/victim will be withheld. Limited information about the complainant/victim, such as affiliation with campus, injuries sustained, and/or gender, may be revealed if relevant to preventing similar crimes.

Clery Act and Other Public Records: Publicly available record-keeping for purposes of Clery Act reporting and

disclosures will be made without including PII about the complainant/victim. UC Santa Barbara does not publish the name of crime victims as part of its Clery Act-mandated reporting (including annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the Clery Act), nor does it include PII regarding victims in the Daily Crime Log. In addition, UC Santa Barbara policy regarding access to public records may require disclosure of certain information concerning the report of Sexual Violence. In such cases, every effort is made to redact or limit the record as appropriate to protect the privacy of all parties and witnesses. UCPD has various policies and procedures to ensure that PII about a victim is not included in publicly available record-keeping.

Student Behavioral Intervention Team (SBIT) and Threat Management Team (TMT): Sexual Violence cases that require a threat management assessment may come to the attention of SBIT or TMT at the recommendation of CMT. These teams collaborate with CMT to provide a coordinated University response to potential threats. These multi-disciplinary teams of campus professionals uphold the privacy of the involved parties, to the extent possible.

Whistleblower’s Investigations Workgroup: Sexual Violence cases involving employees may be reported to the campus Whistleblower Coordinator and referred to the Title IX Officer. Members of this Workgroup maintain

confidentiality on all matters of the case, to the extent possible.

Litigation Review Committee: UC Santa Barbara’s Risk Management Department reviews Sexual Violence cases connected to litigation against the University. Members of the Review Committee maintain confidentiality on all matters of the case, to the extent possible.

10.8 OVERVIEW OF UNIVERSITY RESPONSE TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE REPORTS

This section provides an overview of the administrative procedures UC Santa Barbara uses to respond to reports of Sexual Violence. While the Title IX Officer has general responsibility for oversight of the reporting and response processes, other offices will be involved and consulted as necessary.

Once Title IX receives a report of alleged Sexual Violence, they will determine if the issues presented meet the criteria of Prohibited Conduct as defined by the *UC SVSH Policy*, and if so, determine the most appropriate response process to address the issues presented.



Jurisdiction

The *UC SVSH Policy* covers Prohibited Conduct committed by University students, employees, and third parties (such as Regents, contractors, vendors, visitors, guests, patients, and volunteers), and acts of Prohibited Conduct committed against students, employees, and third parties, when the conduct occurs: 1. on University property; 2. in connection with University employment or in the context of a University program or activity; or 3. off University property and outside the context of a University program or activity, but has continuing adverse effects on (or creates a hostile environment for students, employees, or third parties while on) University property or in any University program or activity.

Any person who experiences Sexual Violence within the jurisdiction stated above may file a complaint with Title IX for review if they would like the incident to be investigated by the University. Every case is considered individually and a determination of whether it is appropriate to pursue a Title IX response process is made on a case-by-case basis.

In determining whether to exercise jurisdiction for conduct that occurred off campus or outside the context of the University, Title IX may consider the seriousness of the alleged misconduct; the risk of future harm involved; whether a crime has been reported to the criminal authorities; the ability of the University to gather information, including the statements of witnesses; and/ or whether the off-campus conduct is part of a series of actions that occurred both on and off campus.

All reports of sexual misconduct by non-student members of the campus community are received and reviewed by Title IX. Faculty and lecturers are under the jurisdiction of the Executive Vice Chancellor's Office for adjudication/ resolution purposes. Based on the circumstances, teaching assistants who are graduate students are under the jurisdiction of the Office of Student Conduct or Staff Human Resources for adjudication/ resolution purposes. Staff members are under the jurisdiction of the respondent's

department and Staff Human Resources for adjudication/ resolution purposes.

If the respondent is both a student and an employee, Title IX will determine which process to use, depending on the specific facts reported, including the respondent's role/status during the alleged conduct, the seriousness of the violative conduct alleged, and the desired options for remedies, if warranted. If the respondent is not a UC Santa Barbara student, but is a University of California student at a different campus, the Title IX Officer will forward the report to the Title IX Officer at the respondent's home campus. If the respondent is a UC Santa Barbara employee and not a UC Santa Barbara student, Title IX will follow the appropriate Response Procedures that correspond to the respondent's employment status.

When a non-student, non-affiliate assaults or stalks a student on or off campus, the University's role may be limited to a law enforcement response and providing counseling and support services to the victim. CARE advocates may provide confidential support to, and assist victims with, filing a restraining order and all other avenues available through the criminal or civil justice system. Reports may still be made to Title IX for review and possible University response. On occasion, Title IX may initiate a Title IX response process to support further safety remedies.

The following is information about the University's jurisdiction over specific locations/groups.

University-owned residence halls, University-owned apartments, and family student housing:

All University-owned residence halls, apartment complexes, and other complexes under lease by Housing, Dining & Auxiliary Enterprises are under University jurisdiction.

Privately-owned student housing:

UC Santa Barbara has the right to extend jurisdiction over Sexual Violence that occurs off University property, including privately-owned student housing.



UC Santa Barbara Greek-affiliated (fraternity and sorority) housing:

The University has the right to adjudicate violations of the *UC SVSH Policy* that occur in Greek-affiliated (fraternity or sorority) houses.

UC Santa Barbara registered campus organizations or athletic teams:

Allegations involving members of any registered campus organization or athletic team may be reported to Title IX for review. UC Santa Barbara reserves the right to sanction registered campus organizations and athletic teams (including, but not limited to, club teams and NCAA intercollegiate athletics teams) should the complaint be substantiated.

Other off-campus or non-campus locations:

Allegations involving UC Santa Barbara students may be

reported to Title IX for possible investigation and adjudication by the University, regardless of location.

Initial Assessment

Upon receipt of a report of or information about alleged Sexual Violence, Title IX will make an initial assessment in accordance with the *UC SVSH Policy*, which shall include making an immediate assessment concerning the health and safety of the complainant and the campus community.

Initial Review and Inquiry

As soon as practicable after receiving a report, Title IX will make an initial assessment, including a limited factual inquiry when appropriate, to determine how to proceed. Title IX will first assess the report to determine whether the alleged conduct is DOE-Covered Conduct and, if so, whether to begin a DOE Grievance Process. The criteria for determining if Sexual Violence is DOE-Covered Con-

duct include the date of the conduct (on or after 8/14/20), the location of the complainant at the time of conduct (within the United States), the location of the conduct (in a University program or activity), and whether the conduct meets the criteria for DOE Sex-Based Misconduct. See Appendix IV of the *UC SVSH Policy* for information about DOE-Covered Conduct, DOE Sex-Based Misconduct, and the DOE Grievance Process.

If the alleged conduct is not DOE-Covered Conduct, Title IX will next determine whether the report on its face alleges an act of Prohibited Conduct, and if so, whether the conduct is covered by the *UC SVSH Policy*. Title IX will further assess which policy version to use based on the date of the conduct, and which Response Procedures to use based on the respondent's identity and relationship to the University (i.e., student, staff, non-faculty academic personnel, Senate faculty, non-Senate faculty, Regent).

After receiving a report of potential Sexual Violence, Title IX will make outreach by email to the complainant, if their identity is known, to offer the services of the Title IX Office and provide them with a written explanation of their rights, options, and resources. The *Rights, Options, and Resources for Impacted Parties* guide is included in this email outreach. The party is not required to respond to Title IX's outreach, and their participation in the process is voluntary.

The *Rights, Options, and Resources for Impacted Parties* guide includes the following information.

- How and to whom to report alleged violations.
- Options for notifying law enforcement and campus authorities; the right to be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement, if the complainant so chooses; and the right to decline to notify such authorities.
- The rights of complainants regarding orders of protection, No-Contact Orders, restraining orders, or similar

orders issued by criminal or civil courts, as well as the University's responsibilities to comply with such orders.

- The importance of preserving evidence that may assist in proving that a criminal offense occurred or in obtaining a protection order.
- Contact information for counseling services, health assistance, mental health assistance, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, financial aid assistance, and other services available within both the University and the community (including Information regarding confidential resources).
- Options for, and available assistance to, a change to academic, living, transportation, and working situations, if the complainant requests and if such options are reasonably available—regardless of whether the complainant chooses to report the alleged conduct to law enforcement.
- Applicable procedures for institutional disciplinary action.

Title IX will determine the most appropriate response and any supportive measures (see **Supportive, Remedial, and Other Protective Measures**) based on the available information. Title IX will identify the policy (or policies) applicable to the report based on the date of the incident and reported behavior, and will assess whether the alleged conduct is DOE-Covered Conduct, other Prohibited Conduct, or a combination of the two, per the *UC SVSH Policy*.

The University will strive to honor the stated wishes of the complainant concerning whether to move forward with an investigation or other response process, and will take into consideration any safety concerns for the involved individuals. There may be circumstances, however, in which the University may need to move forward against the complainant's wishes, or in which the University may determine that an investigation will not occur despite the

complainant's wish to pursue an investigation. In such cases, Title IX will make this determination after completing an initial inquiry into the facts.

If the complainant declines to respond to Title IX's outreach, Title IX will determine how best to respond to the matter based on the available information. Title IX will advise the complainant in writing via email of the final response decision with rationale for that determination, and proceed accordingly thereafter, unless the complainant has stated in writing that they do not want to receive information from Title IX.

During the initial assessment, Title IX may consult with other offices as necessary. This may include the Academic Personnel Office for complaints involving faculty and other academic appointees, Student Affairs Offices for complaints involving students, Human Resources or Employee & Labor Relations Offices for complaints involving staff, and/or health professionals for complaints stemming from a clinical encounter.

Consideration of Safety Measures

The University will also consider and implement supportive and other measures as appropriate to protect the safety of the parties or the University community, to restore or preserve a party's access to a University program or activity, or to deter Prohibited Conduct, in accordance with the *UC SVSH Policy*.

In addition to supportive measures discussed in the *UC SVSH Policy*, Title IX may take other measures per other University policies to address safety concerns. Title IX, in coordination with the Case Management Team, and in consultation with the complainant when possible, will make an immediate assessment of the health and safety of the complainant and the campus community, and determine and oversee safety measures that are immediately necessary.

In determining safety measures, Title IX will tailor the measures to the circumstances of each case, reevaluate the effectiveness and need for the measures as circumstances change, minimize burdens on the parties, and avoid depriving the parties of educational and employment opportunities as much as practicable.

Response Processes

UC Santa Barbara procedures provide that proceedings will include a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial report to the final result. All disciplinary proceedings will be completed within reasonably prompt timeframes, as designated by University policy and guidelines, and allow for good cause extension of timeframes with written notice to both the complainant and respondent of the delay and the reason for it. Proceedings will be conducted in a manner that is: consistent with UC Santa Barbara policies and transparent to the complainant and respondent, includes timely notice of meetings at which either party may be present, and provides timely and



equal access to the complainant and respondent to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.

All proceedings are conducted by officials who receive annual training on current issues related to Sexual Violence and how to conduct investigations and hearing processes that protect the safety of complainants, promote accountability, and promote impartial investigations and adjudication. Title IX investigators are additionally trained in the application of investigative best practices, and legal and procedural updates. Hearing officials are additionally trained on the fundamentals of due process in administrative hearings. Proceedings are conducted by officials who have no conflicts of interest or biases for or against a complainant or respondent.

Proceeding means all activities related to a non-criminal resolution of an institutional disciplinary complaint, including, but not limited to, fact-finding investigations, formal or informal meetings, and hearings. Proceedings do not include communications and meetings between officials and parties concerning supportive, remedial, or other protective measures provided to a party.

At all stages of a response process, the complainant and respondent have the right to an advisor and/or a support person of their choosing. The advisor and/or the support person may be any person (including an advocate, attorney, friend, or parent) who is not otherwise a party or a witness. The advisor's primary role is to provide guidance through the process. The support person's primary role is to provide emotional support. The advisor and/or the support person may not speak on behalf of a party or otherwise disrupt any meetings or proceedings in any manner. (The only exception is when a party's advisor is reading the party's questions in a DOE Grievance Process hearing.) The University reserves the right to exclude an advisor and/or support person who does not abide by applicable rules of conduct. Note that meetings do not have to be delayed because an advisor or support person cannot be present, as long as proper notice of the

meetings was provided; however, reasonable requests to reschedule will be considered.

The standard of proof for fact-finding and determining whether a policy violation occurred is a preponderance of the evidence, as defined by the *UC SVSH Policy*. A respondent will not be found responsible for a violation of the *UC SVSH Policy* unless the evidence establishes that it is more likely than not that they violated the *UC SVSH Policy*.

The University will simultaneously notify both parties, in writing, of the result of disciplinary proceedings, the procedures for the parties to appeal the result, any changes to the result, and when such result becomes final. Result means any initial, interim, and final decision by any official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters within the institution, including any sanctions imposed by the institution. The notification will include the rationale for the result and the sanctions, including how the evidence and information were weighted and support the result and sanction(s). There will be no substantive discussion of the findings or conclusion, or discussion of the sanction(s) imposed, with either the complainant or respondent, prior to simultaneous notification to both of the result.

10.9 RESPONDING TO REPORTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE – STUDENT RESPONDENTS

The following is an outline of UC Santa Barbara's procedures for responding to student violations of the *UC SVSH Policy*.

This section summarizes information in the *UC SVSH Policy*, *PACAOS-Appendix-E: SVSH Student Adjudication Framework for non-DOE-Covered Conduct (Appendix E)*, and *PACAOS-Appendix-F: SVSH Student Adjudication Framework for DOE-Covered Conduct (Appendix F)*. *Appendix E* describes the University's procedures for resolving non-DOE-Covered Conduct. *Appendix F* describes the University's procedures for resolving Formal Complaints of DOE-Covered Conduct. Visit the Policies

and Response Procedures page of the Title IX website at titleix.ucsb.edu/policies-and-response-procedures to view the unabridged policy and procedures.

Response Processes

Reports of Sexual Violence that are not closed after Title IX's initial assessment may be addressed through Alternative Resolution, a Formal Investigation, a DOE Grievance Process, or Other Inquiry. Resolution processes are non-adversarial proceedings.

Alternative Resolution

If the Title IX Officer determines that Alternative Resolution is an appropriate response, and both the complainant and the respondent agree in writing to Alternative Resolution, Title IX may initiate this response option. Alternative Resolution is not available when the complainant is a student and the respondent is an employee.

Alternative Resolution may include, among other responses:

- separating the parties;
- providing for safety;
- referring the parties to counseling;
- mediation (except in cases of Sexual Violence);
- referral for disciplinary action;
- an agreement between the parties; and
- conducting a follow-up review to ensure that the resolution has been carried out effectively.

Alternative Resolution may be especially useful when: an investigation is not likely to lead to a resolution, both parties prefer an informal process, or a case involves less serious allegations. The Title IX Officer has discretion to

determine whether the complaint is appropriate for Alternative Resolution, to determine the type of resolution to pursue, and to stop the process at any time before its conclusion and move to a Formal Investigation or a DOE Grievance Process.

Participation in Alternative Resolution is voluntary; both parties must agree to participate. If Alternative Resolution is selected, Title IX will provide timely written notice to both parties of the allegations, and that: the process has been initiated, the process is voluntary and will terminate upon either party's request, termination may result in a Formal Investigation or DOE Grievance Process, they may be accompanied by an advisor throughout the process, Title IX will notify both parties of the process's outcome, and the process is private but not confidential (i.e., records from and information shared during the process may be considered in any subsequent investigation or other response process).

Alternative Resolution will be completed promptly, typically within 30 to 60 business days of notifying the parties in writing that the process has been initiated. However, the Title IX Officer may extend past 60 days for good cause. The Title IX Officer will notify the parties in writing of the reason for any extension and the projected new timeline. The actual time required will depend on the specific circumstances, including the complexity of the allegations and the nature of the alleged conduct.

Once the parties have agreed to the terms of an Alternative Resolution, the University will not conduct a Formal Investigation or DOE Grievance Process unless the Title IX Officer determines that the respondent failed to satisfy the terms of the Alternative Resolution or that the Alternative Resolution was unsuccessful in stopping the Prohibited Conduct or preventing its recurrence.

Formal Investigation or DOE Grievance Process

Title IX will initiate a Formal Investigation of non-DOE-Covered Conduct when a matter is not closed after an initial assessment, and an investigation is determined to

be the most appropriate response. Title IX will initiate a DOE Grievance Process when it is determined necessary per Appendix IV of the *UC SVSH Policy*. When Title IX initiates an investigation of allegations of DOE-Covered Conduct and other Prohibited Conduct (i.e., non-DOE-Covered Conduct) that arise out of the same facts or circumstances, it will address all allegations together through the DOE Grievance Process.

All administrative investigations of Sexual Violence are conducted by Title IX, unless otherwise designated by the Title IX Officer.

See Section IV of *Appendix E* or *Appendix F* for details regarding this stage of the process.

The following are applicable to Formal Investigations and DOE Grievance Processes.

- **Notice of Charges:** Upon initiation of an investigation, Title IX will send written notice of the investigation and charges simultaneously to the complainant and student respondent.
- **Initiation of Investigation by the University:** If the complainant does not want an investigation, the Title IX Officer will seriously consider this preference. However, the Title IX Officer may determine an investigation is necessary to mitigate a risk to the campus community. If the Title IX Officer begins an investigation despite the complainant's request, the Title IX Officer will: tell the complainant of the decision before initiating an investigation or otherwise notifying the respondent of the complainant's identity; tell the respondent that the complainant did not request an investigation, but the Title IX Officer determined one was necessary; and provide the complainant with all information required by the *UC SVSH Policy* unless the complainant states in writing that they do not want it. (A complainant's request not to receive information from Title IX does not impact communication with the respondent.)
- **Additional Charges:** If a Title IX investigator discovers new facts that could form the basis for additional policy violations or sanctions, Title IX will simultaneously provide the parties in writing with an amended Notice of Charges, which will include both the original and new allegations and charges. If the additional charges identified during a Formal Investigation include DOE-Covered Conduct, then the Title IX Officer will notify the parties that the case will proceed as a DOE Grievance Process.
- **Supportive and Other Measures:** Throughout the investigation and resolution processes, the University will offer and provide support services for complainants through the CARE Office, and for student respondents through the Respondent Services Coordinator. The University will also consider and take measures as appropriate to ensure the safety, well-being, and equal access to University programs and activities of its students. These measures include, but are not limited to: No-Contact Orders, housing accommodations, academic support and accommodations, and counseling. Title IX will maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to parties, to the extent such confidentiality does not impair Title IX's ability to provide the measures. In some cases, Title IX may need to disclose some information about a party to a third party to provide necessary accommodations.
- **Complainant/Respondent Participation:** Neither the complainant nor the respondent is required to participate in the resolution process. The University will not draw any adverse inferences from a complainant's or respondent's decision not to participate or to remain silent during the process. An investigator, decision-maker, hearing body, or appeal body will reach findings and conclusions based on the information available. An investigator, decision-maker, hearing body, or appeal body may, however, draw adverse inferences when a student selectively participates in the process, such as choosing to answer some but not all questions posed.

■ **Timeframe:** The investigation shall be completed promptly, typically within 60 to 90 business days of its initiation, which is when the Notice of Charges is sent to the complainant and respondent. However, the Title IX Officer may extend the timeframe past 90 days for good cause. The Title IX investigator will periodically update the parties on the status of the investigation and will notify them in writing of the reason for any extension and the projected new timeline. The actual time required depends on the specific circumstances, including the complexity of the matter and the severity and extent of the alleged conduct.

■ **Coordination with Law Enforcement:** When a law enforcement agency is conducting its own investigation into the alleged conduct, the Title IX investigator will make every effort to coordinate their fact-finding efforts with the law enforcement investigation. At the request of the complainant, Title IX can share evidence (including interview notes) with law enforcement. The complainant can also request copies of law enforcement documentation, and share that evidence with Title IX. At the request of the law enforcement agency, the Title IX investigation may be delayed to meet any specific needs of the criminal investigation. Such a delay may be cause for extending the University's timeline to complete the process. Delays will be communicated in writing to all parties and documented by the Title IX investigator.

■ **Investigation Process:** The Title IX Officer will oversee the University investigation and designate an investigator to conduct a fair, thorough, and impartial investigation. While the parties have the right to identify evidence and witnesses, the University bears the burden of proof and of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility.

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



tion, and propose questions for the investigator to ask the other party and witnesses.

- The investigator will meet separately with the complainant, the respondent, and witnesses, and will gather other available and relevant evidence.
 - Before the investigator concludes the investigation and prepares a written report, both the complainant and the respondent will have an equal opportunity to review and respond to the evidence. This is true regardless of whether a party has participated in the investigation.
 - The investigator will prepare an Investigative Report that includes the factual allegations and alleged policy violations, statements of the parties and witnesses, a summary of the evidence the investigator considered, findings of fact, credibility determinations when appropriate, an analysis of whether a policy violation has occurred, and a preliminary determination regarding whether the *UC SVSH Policy* was violated.
- **Issuance of Notice and Report:** Upon completion of an investigation, Title IX will provide to the complainant and the respondent written notice of the factual findings and preliminary determinations, and the Investigative Report. The report may be redacted to protect privacy. Title IX will provide the Office of Student Conduct with the written notice and an unredacted copy of the Investigative Report. If the findings of fact in a Formal Investigation indicate that DOE-Covered Conduct occurred, Title IX will notify the parties that the case will proceed as a DOE Grievance Process.

Other Inquiry

When a report is not closed after initial assessment yet is not appropriate for Alternative Resolution, a Formal Inves-

tigation, or a DOE Grievance Process because there is no individual identifiable respondent over whom Title IX has jurisdiction, Title IX will conduct an inquiry to try to determine what occurred, and take prompt steps reasonably calculated to stop any substantiated conduct, prevent its recurrence, and, as appropriate, remedy its effects.

The extent of the inquiry and responsive steps will depend on the specific circumstances. This includes, for example:

- the nature and location of the alleged conduct,
- the University’s relationship to the complainant, and
- the University’s relationship to and level of control over the organization or person alleged to have engaged in the conduct.

Title IX will complete the inquiry promptly (typically within 60 days, unless extended for good cause), and notify the complainant of the outcome.

10.10 ADJUDICATION AND SANCTIONING – STUDENT RESPONDENTS

The following is an outline of UC Santa Barbara’s adjudication process and sanctioning for student respondents.

This section summarizes information in the *PACAOS-Appendix-E: SVSH Student Adjudication Framework for non-DOE-Covered Conduct (Appendix E)* and *PACAOS-Appendix-F: SVSH Student Adjudication Framework for DOE-Covered Conduct (Appendix F)*. *Appendix E* covers the procedures for Formal Investigations, and *Appendix F* covers the procedures for DOE Grievance Processes. Visit the Response Procedures page of the Title IX website at titleix.ucsb.edu/policies-and-response-procedures/response-procedures to view the unabridged procedures.

Proposed Sanction

In cases where the Title IX investigator preliminarily determines a policy violation occurred, either party may schedule a meeting with, or submit a written statement to, the Office of Student Conduct to provide input on sanctions. The Office of Student Conduct will determine a proposed sanction after reviewing the report, the evidence deemed relevant by the investigator as documented in the report, the preliminary determinations, the respondent's prior conduct record, any comment on sanctions from the parties (received either in person or in writing), and any other relevant information.

The Office of Student Conduct will propose a sanction in all cases where there is a preliminary determination that the policy was violated. The Office of Student Conduct will notify the parties of the proposed sanction and supporting rationale within 15 business days of the notice of investigative findings and preliminary determination.

See Section V of *Appendix E* or *Appendix F* for details regarding this stage of the process.

Opportunity to Contest/Accept the Preliminary Determination

Depending on whether a Formal Investigation or DOE Grievance Process was conducted, the parties will have an opportunity to contest or accept the investigator's preliminary determinations as to whether or not the *UC SVSH Policy* was violated. Parties may contest or accept the preliminary determination within 20 business days of the notice of investigative findings and preliminary determination.

Depending on whether the parties contest or accept the preliminary determination, the Office of Student Conduct will determine whether the matter will proceed to a hearing.

See Section VI of *Appendix E* or *Appendix F* for details regarding this stage of the process.

Hearing to Determine Policy Violation(s)

For cases that proceed to a hearing, the University will conduct a fact-finding hearing before a single Hearing Officer, who is not the Title IX Officer. The hearing is to determine whether a violation of the *UC SVSH Policy* (and any non-*SVSH Policy* violations charged in conjunction with them) occurred. The University's role in the hearing is neutral. The University will consider the relevant evidence available, including relevant evidence presented by the parties, in order to make factual findings and determine whether a policy violation occurred.

See Section VII of *Appendix E* or *Appendix F* for details regarding this stage of the process.

Hearing Procedures

The hearing will be conducted in a respectful manner that promotes fairness and accurate fact-finding, and that complies with the applicable rules of conduct. The parties and witnesses will address only the Hearing Officer, and not each other. Only the Hearing Officer (and in a DOE Grievance Process, the advisor or Reader) may question witnesses and parties. Courtroom rules of evidence and procedure will not apply. The Hearing Officer will generally consider (rely on) all evidence they determine to be relevant and reliable. The Hearing Officer will decide whether a violation of the *UC SVSH Policy* (and related non-*SVSH Policy* violation) occurred based on a preponderance of the evidence standard.

Sanction and Notice of Determination

If the Hearing Officer decides that a policy violation has occurred, they will send their determination and findings to the Office of Student Conduct within 10 business days of the hearing. Based on the Hearing Officer's findings and determinations, and other information relevant to sanctioning, the Office of Student Conduct will determine an appropriate sanction.

Within 15 business days of the hearing, the Hearing Coordinator will send simultaneous written notice to the complainant and respondent setting forth the Hearing Officer's determination on whether the *UC SVSH Policy* (and/or other student conduct policies) was violated, and if so, the Office of Student Conduct's determination of any sanctions to be imposed.

Appeal Process

The complainant and respondent have an equal opportunity to appeal the policy violation determination(s) and any sanction. The University administers the appeal process, but is not a party and does not advocate for or against any appeal.

Within 10 business days of receiving the appeal, the Appeal Officer will send their written decision to the complainant and respondent. Unless the Appeal Officer remands the matter to the Hearing Officer, the matter is closed at this point, with no further right to appeal. If the Appeal Officer remands the matter to the Hearing Officer, they will issue their decision within 10 business days of receiving the Hearing Officer's additional factual findings; this decision will be final.

See Section VIII of *Appendix E* or *Appendix F* for details regarding this stage of the process.

Student Sanctions

Students found responsible for Sexual Violence will be sanctioned based on the substantiated conduct, taking into consideration the facts of the individual case and any exceptional circumstances.

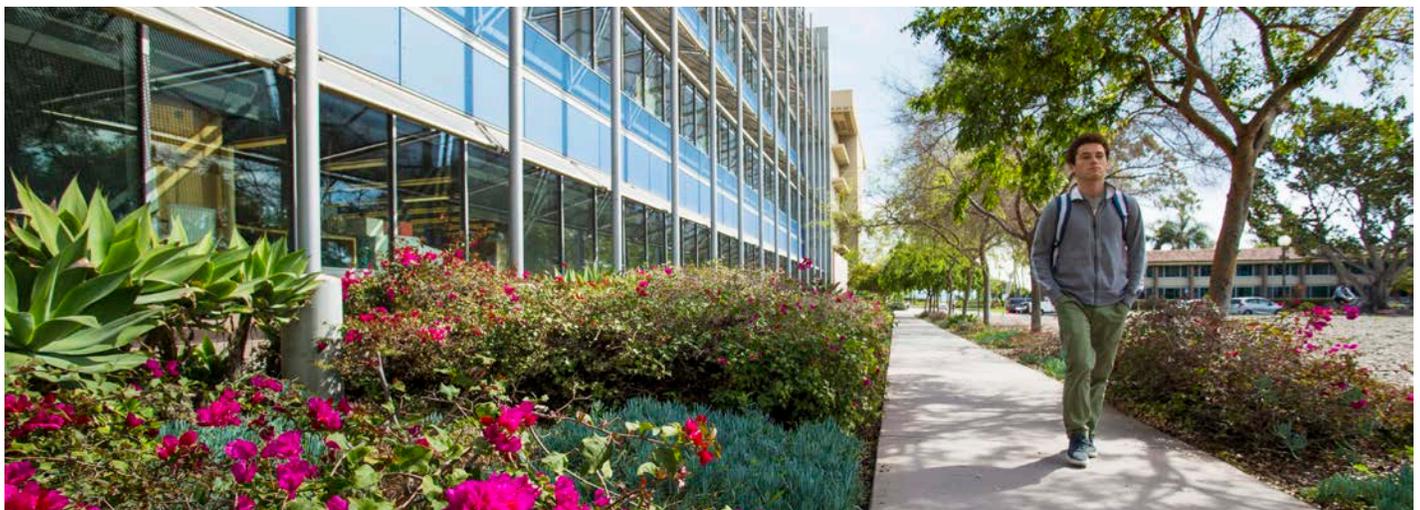
The following describes the University's principles, factors to consider in assigning sanctions, sanctioning options, and minimum sanctions for certain conduct when the respondent is a student.

See Section IX of *Appendix E* or *Appendix F* and *PA-CAOS Section 100.00 (Policy on Student Conduct and Discipline)* for details regarding this stage of the process.

Principles

The administration of student discipline will be consistent with the **Student Conduct Code**.

- When a student is found responsible for violating the *UC SVSH Policy* or other student conduct policies, the University will assign sanctions that are proportionate and appropriate to the violation, taking into consideration the context and seriousness of the violation. The University is also committed to providing appropriate remedial measures to the complainant, as described in the *UC SVSH Policy*.



- When a student is found not responsible for violating the *UC SVSH Policy* and other student conduct policies, the University is committed to taking reasonable efforts to assist any student who has been disadvantaged with respect to employment or academic status as a result of the unsubstantiated allegations.
- Sanctions are designed to hold a student accountable for violating University standards of conduct and to promote personal growth and development. Sanctions also serve the purpose of stopping the Prohibited Conduct under the *UC SVSH Policy*, and preventing its recurrence.
- The University recognizes that acts of Sexual Violence, Sexual Harassment, and other forms of Prohibited Conduct are contrary to its goals of providing an educational environment that is safe and equal for all students.
- University of California campuses are permitted to inform other UC campuses of a student's disciplinary record for violating the *UC SVSH Policy* and other student conduct policies.

Factors Considered in Determining Sanctions

In all cases, when determining the appropriate and proportionate sanction, the following factors will be taken into account when applicable:

- **Seriousness of violation:** Location and extent of touching; duration of conduct; single or repeated acts; multiple policy violations in connection with the incident; verbal or physical intimidation; use of authority to abuse trust or confidence; presence of weapons; use of force or violence; physical injury; menace; duress; deliberately causing or taking advantage of a person's incapacitation; and recording, photographing, transmitting, viewing, or distributing intimate or sexual images without consent.
- **Intent or motivation behind violation:** No intent to cause harm; passive role in violation; pressured or induced by others to participate in violation; planned or predatory conduct; hate or bias based on the complainant's membership or perceived membership in a protected group as defined in *UC PACAOS*.
- **Whether the conduct was aggravated,** as defined in Section 10.1 (see *Sexual Assault - Penetration* and *Sexual Assault - Contact*).
- **Response following violation:** Voluntarily acknowledged wrongdoing at early stage of the process; failure to follow No-Contact Order; attempt to influence witnesses; obstructed or disrupted the process.
- **Disciplinary history:** Unrelated prior violations; related prior violations. A respondent's disciplinary history is cumulative. Past violations and sanctions will be considered and may increase any sanctions assigned.
- **Impact on others:** Input from the complainant; protection or safety of the complainant or the community.

Sanctioning Options

The following University sanctions may be applied for students who are found to have violated the *UC SVSH Policy*:

- **Dismissal from the University of California:** Termination of student status for an indefinite period. Readmission to the University shall require the specific approval of the Chancellor of the campus to which a dismissed student has applied. Readmission after dismissal may be granted only under exceptional circumstances.
- **Suspension from the University of California:** Termination of student status for a specified period of time with reinstatement thereafter certain, provided that the student has complied with all conditions imposed as

part of the suspension and provided that the student is otherwise qualified for reinstatement. Violation of the conditions of Suspension or of University policies or campus regulations during the period of Suspension may be cause for further disciplinary action, normally in the form of Dismissal. A student may not transfer or register for courses at another campus or location of the University of California during the period of Suspension.

- **Exclusion from Areas of the Campus and/or from Official University Functions:** Exclusion of a student as part of a disciplinary sanction from specified areas of the campus or other University-owned, -operated, or -leased facilities, or other facilities located on University property, or from official University functions, when there is reasonable cause for the University to believe that the student's presence there will lead to physical abuse, threats of violence, or conduct that threatens the health or safety of any person on University property or at official University functions, or other disruptive activity incompatible with the orderly operation of the campus.
- **Loss of Privileges and/or Exclusion from Activities:** Exclusion from participation in designated privileges and activities for a specified period of time. Violation of any conditions in the written Notice of Loss of Privileges and Exclusion from Activities, or violation of University policies or campus regulations during the period of the sanction may be cause for further disciplinary action, normally in the form of Probation, Suspension, or Dismissal.
- **Restitution:** A requirement for restitution in the form of reimbursement may be imposed for expenses incurred by the University or other parties resulting from a violation of these policies. Such reimbursement may take the form of monetary payment or appropriate service to repair or otherwise compensate for damages. Restitution may be imposed on any student who alone, through group or concerted activities, participates in causing the damages or costs.

- **Probation:** A status imposed for a specified period of time during which a student must demonstrate conduct that conforms to University standards of conduct. Conditions restricting the student's privileges or eligibility for activities may be imposed. Misconduct during the probationary period or violation of any conditions of the probation may result in further disciplinary action, normally in the form of Suspension or Dismissal.
- **Censure/Warning:** Written notice or reprimand to the student that a violation of specified University policies or campus regulations has occurred and that continued or repeated violations of University policies or campus regulations may be cause for further disciplinary action, normally in the form of Loss of Privileges and Exclusion from Activities, Disciplinary Probation, Suspension, or Dismissal.
- **Other actions as set forth in University policy and campus regulations**

Note that for DOE Grievance Processes, sanctions may impose greater burdens on a respondent found responsible for *UC SVSH Policy* violations; this is in contrast to supportive measures, which may not be disciplinary or punitive and may not unreasonably burden a party.

When, as a result of violations of the *UC SVSH Policy* and/or Student Conduct Code, a student is suspended or dismissed, a notation that the discipline was imposed must be posted on the academic transcript for the duration of the suspension or dismissal. Thereafter, notations of Suspension or Dismissal reflected on a student's transcript may be removed as set forth in campus regulations. Discipline records are normally purged after five years (seven years if the violation was also a reportable Clery Act crime) from the sanctioning imposition date; however, the Director of the Office of Student Conduct may decide to keep a file active for a longer period of time in cases of Sexual Violence, and must make a note of the rationale for keeping a file active beyond its expiration date.



Minimum Sanctions for Certain Conduct

Sanctions will be assigned as follows:

Sexual Assault - Penetration or *Sexual Assault - Contact* that is aggravated as defined in the *UC SVSH Policy* will result in a minimum sanction of suspension for two calendar years.

Sexual Assault - Penetration, Relationship Violence, or Sex-Based Stalking will result in a minimum sanction of suspension for two calendar years unless there are exceptional circumstances.

Sexual Assault - Contact will result in a minimum sanction of suspension for one calendar year, unless there are exceptional circumstances.

10.11 RESPONDING TO REPORTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE – EMPLOYEE RESPONDENTS

The following is an outline of UC Santa Barbara’s procedures for responding to employee violations of the *UC SVSH Policy*.

This section summarizes information in the *UC SVSH Policy, SVSH Investigation and Adjudication Framework for Staff and Non-Faculty Academic Personnel (Staff/NFAP Response Procedures), and SVSH Investigation and Adjudication Framework for Senate and Non-Senate Faculty (Faculty Response Procedures)*. The Staff/NFAP and Faculty Response Procedures describe the Univer-

sity’s procedures for resolving both non-DOE-Covered Conduct and DOE-Covered Conduct. Visit the Policies and Response Procedures page of the Title IX website at titleix.ucsb.edu/policies-and-response-procedures to view the unabridged policy and procedures.

Response Processes

Reports of Sexual Violence that are not closed after Title IX’s initial assessment may be addressed through Alternative Resolution, a Formal Investigation, a DOE Grievance Process, Other Inquiry, or a separate employee grievance or complaint process. Resolution processes are non-adversarial proceedings.

Alternative Resolution

If the Title IX Officer determines that Alternative Resolution is an appropriate response, and both the complainant and the respondent agree in writing to Alternative Resolution, Title IX may initiate this response option. Alternative Resolution is not available when the complainant is a student and the respondent is an employee.

Alternative Resolution may include, among other responses:

- separating the parties;
- providing for safety;
- referring the parties to counseling;

- mediation (except in cases of Sexual Violence);
- referral for disciplinary action;
- an agreement between the parties; and
- conducting a follow-up review to ensure that the resolution has been carried out effectively.

Alternative Resolution may be especially useful when: an investigation is not likely to lead to a resolution, both parties prefer an informal process, or a case involves less serious allegations. The Title IX Officer has discretion to determine whether the complaint is appropriate for Alternative Resolution, to determine the type of resolution to pursue, and to stop the process at any time before its conclusion and move to a Formal Investigation or a DOE Grievance Process.

Participation in Alternative Resolution is voluntary; both parties must agree to participate. If Alternative Resolution is selected, Title IX will provide timely written notice to both parties of the allegations, and that: the process has been initiated, the process is voluntary and will terminate upon either party's request, termination may result in a Formal Investigation or DOE Grievance Process, they may be accompanied by an advisor throughout the process, Title IX will notify both parties of the process's outcome, and the process is private but not confidential (i.e., records from and information shared during the process may be considered in any subsequent investigation or other response process).

Alternative Resolution will be completed promptly, typically within 30 to 60 business days of notifying the parties in writing that the process has been initiated. However, the Title IX Officer may extend past 60 days for good cause. Title IX will notify the parties in writing of the reason for any extension and the projected new timeline. The actual time required will depend on the specific circumstances, including the complexity of the allegations and the nature of the alleged conduct.

Once the parties have agreed to the terms of an Alternative Resolution, the University will not conduct a Formal Investigation or DOE Grievance Process unless the Title IX Officer determines that the respondent failed to satisfy the terms of the Alternative Resolution, or that the Alternative Resolution was unsuccessful in stopping the Prohibited Conduct or preventing its recurrence.

Formal Investigation or DOE Grievance Process

Title IX will initiate a Formal Investigation of non-DOE-Covered Conduct when a matter is not closed after an initial assessment and an investigation is determined to be the most appropriate response. Title IX will initiate a DOE Grievance Process when it is determined necessary per Appendix IV of the *UC SVSH Policy*. When Title IX initiates an investigation of allegations of DOE-Covered Conduct and other Prohibited Conduct (i.e., non-DOE-Covered Conduct) that arise out of the same facts or circumstances, it will address all allegations together through the DOE Grievance Process.

All administrative investigations of Sexual Violence are conducted by Title IX, unless otherwise designated by the Title IX Officer.

See Section III of the Staff/NFAP or Faculty Response Procedures for details regarding this stage of the process.

The following are applicable to Formal Investigations and DOE Grievance Processes.

- **Notification:** Title IX will notify the appropriate administrative authorities when a Formal Investigation or DOE Grievance Process is commenced. Title IX will be sensitive in its communication to protect the neutrality of the administrative authorities, as well as the privacy of the complainant and respondent. Thereafter, Title IX will ensure that the appropriate administrative authorities are regularly updated regarding the status of the Formal Investigation or DOE Grievance Process.



■ **Notice of Charges:** When a Formal Investigation or DOE Grievance Process is initiated, Title IX will simultaneously send written notice of the charges to the complainant and the respondent.

■ **Investigative Process:** The Title IX Officer will oversee the University investigation and designate an investigator to conduct a fair, thorough, and impartial investigation. While the parties have the right to identify evidence and witnesses, the University bears the burden of proof and of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility.

- **Overview:** During the investigation, the complainant and respondent will be provided an equal opportunity to meet with the investigator, submit information, and identify witnesses who may have relevant information. The investigator will meet separately with the complainant, the respondent, and any third-party witnesses who may have relevant information, and will gather other available and relevant information. The investigator may follow up with the complainant or the respondent as needed to clarify any inconsistencies or new information gathered during the course of the investigation. Disclosure of facts to persons interviewed will be limited to what is reasonably necessary to conduct a fair and thorough investigation. Participants in an investigation may be asked to maintain confidentiality when essential to protect the integrity of the investigation. The complainant and the respondent may have an advisor and support person present when personally interviewed

and at any related meeting. Other witnesses may have a representative present at the discretion of the investigator or as required by University policy or their collective bargaining agreement.

- **Coordination with Law Enforcement:** When a law enforcement agency is conducting its own investigation into the alleged conduct, the Title IX investigator will make every effort to coordinate their fact-finding efforts with the law enforcement investigation. At the request of the complainant, Title IX can share evidence (including interview notes) with law enforcement. The complainant can also request copies of law enforcement documentation, and share that evidence with Title IX. At the request of law enforcement, the Title IX investigation may be delayed to meet any specific needs of the criminal investigation. Such a delay may be cause for extending the University’s timeline to complete the process. Delays will be communicated to all parties and documented by the Title IX investigator.
- **Evidence Review:** Before the investigator concludes the investigation and prepares a written report, both complainant and respondent will have an equal opportunity to review and respond in writing to the evidence that the investigator has deemed directly related, including evidence that weighs against finding a policy violation(s) and evidence on which the investigator does not intend to rely, whether obtained from a party or another source. This is true regardless of whether a party has participated in the investigation. This review

will also include a summary of directly related statements made by the parties and any witnesses. The Title IX Officer will ensure that this review occurs in a manner designed to protect the privacy of both parties. Title IX will designate a reasonable time for this review and response by the parties that, absent good cause found by the Title IX Officer, of at least 10 business days.

■ **Investigative Report and Determination or Preliminary Determination:** Following the conclusion of the investigation, the Title IX investigator will prepare a written report. The written Investigative Report will include a statement of the allegations and issues, the statements of the parties and witnesses, and a summary of the evidence the investigator considered. The Investigative Report will include findings of fact and a preliminary determination (in a DOE Grievance Process) or a determination (in a Formal Investigation) regarding whether, applying the preponderance of the evidence standard, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that the respondent violated the *UC SVSH Policy*.

If the findings of fact in a Formal Investigation indicate that DOE-Covered Conduct occurred, then Title IX will make a preliminary determination and notify the parties that the case will proceed as a DOE Grievance Process. If, instead, the investigator preliminarily determines that conduct charged as DOE-Covered Conduct in a DOE Grievance Process does not meet that definition, the Investigative Report will include analyses and preliminary determinations of both whether the respondent engaged in DOE-Covered Conduct and other Prohibited Conduct (i.e., non-DOE-Covered Conduct).

■ **Notice of Investigative Outcome:** Upon completion of the Investigative Report, Title IX will send to the complainant and the respondent a written notice of investigation outcome regarding the investigator’s determination or preliminary determination (whichever applies) of whether there was a violation of the *UC*

SVSH Policy. The notice of investigation outcome will generally be accompanied by a copy of the Investigative Report, which may be redacted as necessary to protect privacy rights. Title IX will also send the notice of investigation outcome and accompanying Investigative Report to the appropriate administrative authority.

■ **Timeframe for Completion of Investigation; Extension for Good Cause:** The notice of investigation outcome and accompanying Investigative Report will be issued promptly, typically within sixty (60) to ninety (90) business days of initiation of the Formal Investigation or DOE Grievance Process, unless extended by the Title IX Officer for good cause, with written notice to the complainant and the respondent of the reason for the extension and the projected new timeline.

Other Inquiry

When a report is not closed after initial assessment yet is not appropriate for Alternative Resolution, a Formal Investigation, or a DOE Grievance Process because there is no individual identifiable respondent over whom Title IX has jurisdiction, Title IX will conduct an inquiry to try to determine what occurred, and take prompt steps reasonably calculated to stop any substantiated conduct, prevent its recurrence, and, as appropriate, remedy its effects.

The extent of the inquiry and responsive steps will depend on the specific circumstances. This includes, for example:

- the nature and location of the alleged conduct,
- the University’s relationship to the complainant, and
- the University’s relationship to and level of control over the organization or person alleged to have engaged in the conduct.

Title IX will complete the inquiry promptly (typically within 60 days, unless extended for good cause), and notify the complainant of the outcome.

Employee Grievance/Complaint Procedures

Instead of, or in addition to, reporting to Title IX or other Responsible Employee, a University employee may file a grievance or complaint. That grievance must meet all of the requirements, including time limits for filing, under the applicable complaint resolution or grievance procedure listed in Appendix I of the *UC SVSH Policy (Applicable Complaint Resolution and Grievance Policies)*. Any such grievance or complaint will be forwarded to the Title IX Officer for processing, and the grievance or complaint procedure will be held in abeyance pending resolution under the *UC SVSH Policy*. After completion of the process, the grievance or complaint may be reactivated under the applicable grievance or complaint procedure.

10.12 ADJUDICATION AND DISCIPLINE/SANCTIONING – EMPLOYEE RESPONDENTS

The following is an outline of UC Santa Barbara’s adjudication process and sanctioning for employee (staff and faculty) respondents.

This section summarizes information in the SVSH Investigation and Adjudication Framework for Staff and Non-Faculty Academic Personnel (Staff/NFAP Response Procedures), SVSH Investigation and Adjudication Framework for Senate and Non-Senate Faculty (Faculty Response Procedures), and other University disciplinary policies for staff and faculty. The Staff/NFAP and Faculty Response Procedures describe the University’s procedures for resolving both non-DOE-Covered Conduct and DOE-Covered Conduct. Visit the Response Procedures page of the Title IX website at titleix.ucsb.edu/policies-and-response-procedures to view the unabridged Response Procedures; see [Disciplinary Procedures from Staff and Faculty Policies](#) for links to employee disciplinary policies.

Assessment and Consultation

At the conclusion of a Formal Investigation, the appropriate administrative authority will decide what action

to take in response to the findings of the Investigative Report. The appropriate administrative authority may determine that additional investigation is required to determine whether violations of other policies occurred, but will not reinvestigate allegations of Prohibited Conduct investigated by Title IX.

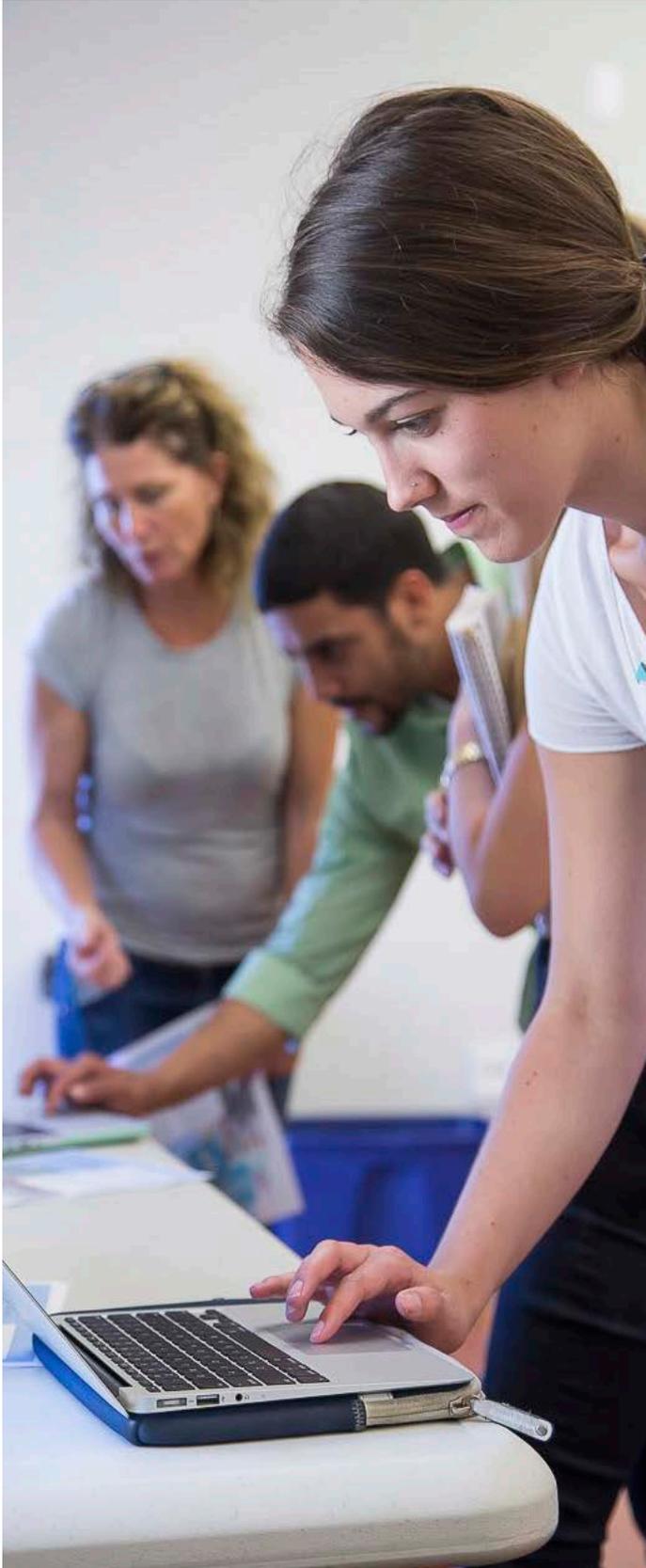
At the conclusion of a DOE Grievance Process investigation, the parties have the opportunity to accept or not accept the preliminary determination. When the preliminary determination is that the respondent engaged in DOE-Covered Conduct, or both DOE-Covered Conduct and other Prohibited Conduct (i.e., non-DOE-Covered Conduct), the appropriate administrative authority will propose a resolution, in consultation with the appropriate office, as described below, and the parties will decide whether to accept the preliminary determination and the proposed resolution.

The appropriate administrative authority may consult with Title IX, Staff Human Resources, the Academic Personnel Office, or any other appropriate entities at any time during the decision-making process.

See Section IV of the Staff/NFAP or Faculty Response Procedures for details regarding this stage of the process.

Opportunity to Respond

The complainant and the respondent will have an opportunity to respond to the notice of investigation outcome and accompanying Investigative Report through an in-person meeting and/or a written statement submitted to the appropriate administrative authority. The parties will have five (5) business days after Title IX distributes the Investigative Report to respond. The purpose of this response is not to challenge the factual findings in the Investigative Report or present new evidence, but to provide the complainant and the respondent with an opportunity to express their perspectives and address what outcome they wish to see.



Decision Proposal and Submission for Approval for Staff and Non-Faculty Academic Personnel

In the event that an investigation determines (in a Formal Investigation) or preliminarily determines (in a DOE Grievance Process) that a staff or non-faculty academic personnel respondent is responsible for violating the *UC SVSH Policy*, the respondent's supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority will propose a decision regarding how to resolve the matter. The proposal must be submitted to the Chancellor's designee for review and approval.

In the event the Chancellor's designee does not approve the proposed decision, they will send it back to the supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority for reconsideration and submission of a revised proposed decision. In the event the Chancellor's designee approves the proposed decision, they will inform the supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority who will take steps to implement (in a Formal Investigation), or inform Title IX and Staff Human Resources or the Academic Personnel Office (in a DOE Grievance Process) of the approved decision.

This proposal and approval process will occur in all cases where the investigation has determined or preliminarily determined the respondent violated the *UC SVSH Policy*. Staff Human Resources or the Academic Personnel Office will be consulted throughout the process. Additionally, the Chancellor's designee will consult with the campus Title IX Officer on the appropriateness of the proposed discipline before approving or disapproving it.

Peer Review Committee for Senate Faculty

In the event that the investigation determines (in a Formal Investigation) or preliminarily determines (in a DOE Grievance Process) that a Senate faculty respondent is responsible for violating the *UC SVSH Policy*, the Chancellor's designee will engage the campus Peer Review Committee (PRC) to advise on an appropriate resolution.

The PRC will advise the Chancellor's designee regarding

how to resolve the matter. At the conclusion of a Formal Investigation, this will include advising on whether the Chancellor’s designee should pursue a formal charge for violation of the Code of Conduct or pursue an early resolution. In all cases, the PRC should provide advice on the appropriate discipline or other corrective or remedial measures.

On an as-needed basis, the PRC will be trained by the Title IX Office on the *UC SVSH Policy* and Faculty Response Procedures, the application of a trauma-informed approach, and how to analyze the elements of SVSH charges. The PRC will be engaged in all cases where the Title IX investigator has determined or preliminarily determined that a Senate faculty respondent has violated the *UC SVSH Policy*.

Peer Review Committee or Consultation with Academic Personnel for Non-Senate Faculty

In the event that the investigation determines (in a Formal Investigation) or preliminarily determines (in a DOE Grievance Process) that a non-Senate faculty respondent is responsible for violating the *UC SVSH Policy*, the Chancellor’s designee will engage the Peer Review Committee or consult with the Academic Personnel Office. Such consultation will occur in all cases where the Title IX investigation has determined or preliminarily determined that the non-Senate faculty respondent has violated the *UC SVSH Policy*.

Title IX Officer Consultation for Senate and Non-Senate Faculty

In all cases where the investigation determines or preliminarily determines that a Senate or non-Senate faculty respondent is responsible for violating the *UC SVSH Policy*, the Chancellor’s designee will consult with the campus Title IX Officer on how to resolve the matter, including the appropriate discipline or other corrective measures.

DOE Grievance Process – Hearing and Appeal

The DOE Grievance Process may include a fact-finding hearing and option to appeal the Hearing Officer’s finding.

After the assessment and consultation described above, the appropriate administrative authority will inform Staff Human Resources or the Academic Personnel Office, as well as the Title IX Officer, of the proposed decision and its rationale, and Title IX will notify the parties. The parties will receive this notice within 15 business days of the notice of investigative findings and preliminary determination.

Unless both parties accept the preliminary determination and proposed resolution, there will be a fact-finding hearing to determine whether the *UC SVSH Policy* was violated.

See Section IV of the DOE Addendum to the Staff/NFAP or Faculty Response Procedures for details regarding this stage of the process.

Opportunity to Accept the Preliminary Determination

Either party may accept the preliminary determination and proposed resolution within 20 business days of the notice of investigative findings and preliminary determination. Unless both parties accept the preliminary determination and proposed resolution within this time period, then the matter will proceed to a hearing to determine if a policy violation occurred. If both parties provide written acknowledgment that they accept the preliminary determination and proposed resolution during the 20 business days, then the preliminary determination regarding policy violation(s) becomes final, and the appropriate administrative authority will impose the proposed resolution, including any discipline or corrective measures.

See Section IV.A of the DOE Addendum to the Staff/NFAP or Faculty Response Procedures for details regarding this stage of the process.

Hearing Procedures

Unless both parties accept the preliminary determination and proposed resolution, there will be a fact-finding hearing before a single Hearing Officer (not the Title IX Officer) to determine whether the *UC SVSH Policy* was violated. The University's role in the hearing is neutral. The University will consider the relevant evidence available, including relevant evidence presented by the parties, in order to make factual findings and determine whether a policy violation occurred.

See Section IV.B of the DOE Addendum to the Staff/NFAP or Faculty Response Procedures for details regarding this stage of the process.

Notice of Determination

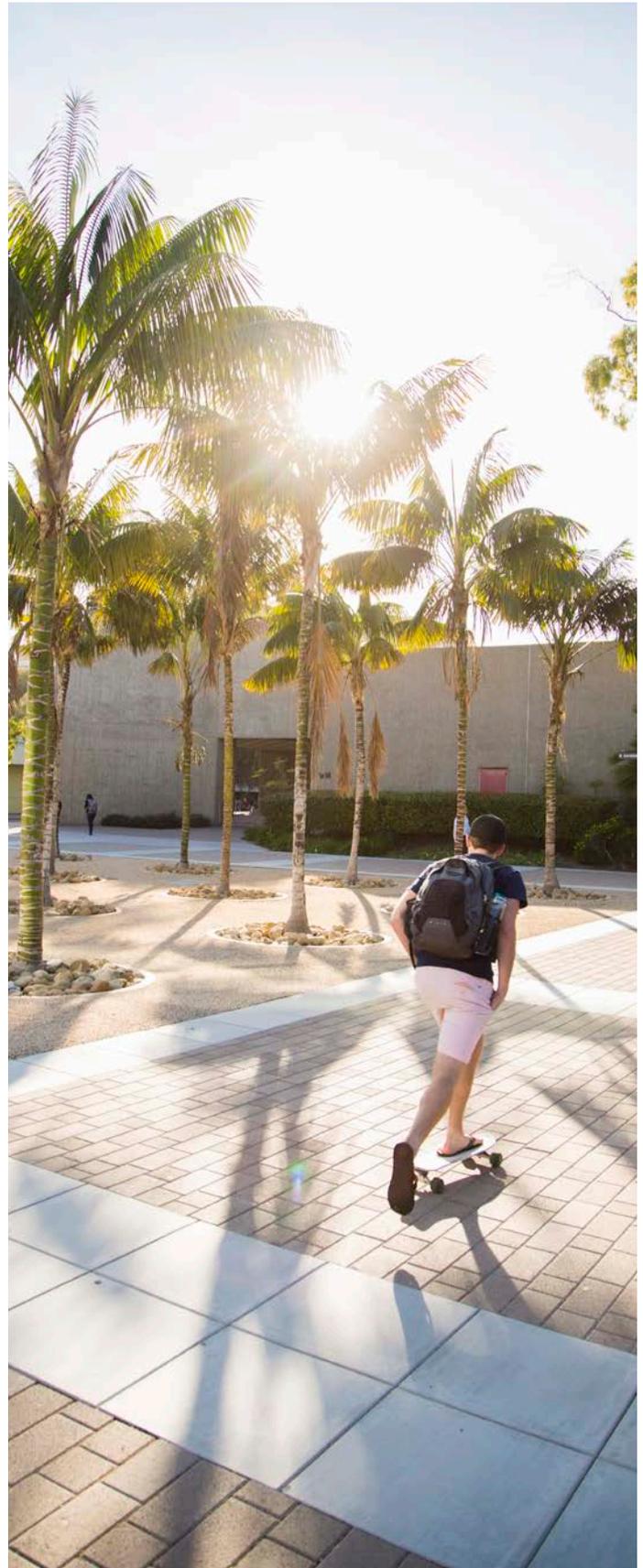
Within 15 business days of the hearing, the complainant and respondent will be sent written notice setting forth the Hearing Officer's determination on whether the *UC SVSH Policy* has been violated.

See Section IV.B.G of the DOE Addendum to the Staff/NFAP or Faculty Response Procedures for details regarding this stage of the process.

Appeal Process

The complainant and respondent have an equal opportunity to appeal the policy violation determination(s) and any sanction. The University administers the appeal process, but is not a party and does not advocate for or against any appeal.

An appeal must be submitted within 10 business days following issuance of the notice of the Hearing Officer's determination. The appeal must identify the ground(s) for appeal and contain specific arguments supporting each



ground for appeal. Title IX will notify the other party of the basis for the appeal and that they can submit a written statement in response to the appeal within three (3) business days, and share supporting documentation from the other party, as appropriate.

Within 10 business days of receiving the appeal, the Appeal Officer will send their written decision to the complainant and respondent. Unless the Appeal Officer remands the matter to the Hearing Officer, the matter is closed at this point, with no further right to appeal. If the Appeal Officer remands the matter to the Hearing Officer, they will issue their decision within 10 business days of receiving the Hearing Officer's additional factual findings; this decision will be final.

See Section IV.C of the DOE Addendum to the Staff/ NFAP or Faculty Response Procedures for details regarding this stage of the process.

Additional Assessment and Consultation for Staff and Non-Faculty Academic Personnel

Once any appeal is final or the period for submitting an appeal has lapsed, Title IX will send the final findings and determination to the respondent's supervisor or appropriate administrative authority, with a summary explanation of any difference between the investigator's preliminary determination and the final determination and findings.

The respondent's supervisor or appropriate administrative authority has the authority and responsibility to propose and implement any responsive action. They may determine that additional investigation is required to determine whether violations of other policies occurred, but will not reconsider the findings and determinations regarding *UC SVSH Policy* violations made through the hearing and any appeal. If the hearing results in a finding that a respondent is responsible for violating the *UC SVSH Policy*, then the respondent's supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority will, if they did not already do so, consult with the Title IX Officer, as described in [Assessment and Consultation](#).

The Respondent's supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority will propose a decision regarding how to resolve the matter. The proposal must be submitted to the Chancellor's designee for review and approval. In the event the Chancellor's designee does not approve the proposed decision, they will send it back to the supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority for reconsideration and submission of a revised proposed decision. In the event the Chancellor's designee approves the proposed decision, they will inform the supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority, who will take steps to implement the approved decision.

Staff Human Resources or the Academic Personnel Office will be consulted throughout the process. Additionally, the Chancellor's designee will consult with the campus Title IX Officer on the appropriateness of the proposed decision before approving or disapproving it.

See Section IV.D of the DOE Addendum to the Staff/ NFAP Response Procedures for details regarding this stage of the process.

Additional Assessment and Consultation for Faculty

Once any appeal is final or the period for submitting an appeal has lapsed, Title IX will send the final findings and determination to the Chancellor's designee, with a summary explanation of any difference between the investigator's preliminary determination and the final determination and findings.

The Chancellor's designee has the authority and responsibility to decide what action to take in response to the final determination and findings. The Chancellor's designee may determine that additional investigation is required to determine whether violations of other policies occurred, but will not reconsider the findings and determinations regarding *UC SVSH Policy* violations made through the hearing and any appeal. If the hearing results in a finding that a faculty respondent violated the *UC SVSH Policy*, then the Chancellor's designee will, if they did not already do so, consult with the Title IX Officer and either engage

the Peer Review Committee or consult with the Academic Personnel Office, as described in [Assessment and Consultation](#). The Chancellor’s designee will decide what action to take to resolve the matter.

See Section IV.D of the DOE Addendum to the Faculty Response Procedures for details regarding this stage of the process.

Employee Discipline/Sanctions

Sanctioning will be determined based on the substantiated conduct. The following disciplinary sanctions may be applied for employees who are found to have violated the *UC SVSH Policy*.

Corrective or Other Actions for Staff and Non-Faculty Academic Personnel

The below provisions apply when a staff or non-faculty academic personnel respondent is found in violation of the *UC SVSH Policy* following a Formal Investigation, or following a hearing and any appeal in a DOE Grievance Process.

See Section V of the Staff/NFAP Response Procedures for details regarding this stage of the process.

Decision Approval and Implementation for Personnel Policy for Staff Members (PPSM) Covered Staff

Following approval by the Chancellor’s designee (in a Formal Investigation) or final adjudication (in a DOE Grievance Process), the respondent’s supervisor will implement the approved decision in accordance with applicable PPSMs, including PPSM-62 and PPSM-64.

- **No Further Action:** The supervisor may propose to resolve the matter without taking any further action. This proposal will be reviewed by the Chancellor’s designee for approval.

- **Action Not Requiring Notice of Intent:** The supervisor may propose corrective or remedial actions that do not amount to corrective action or termination. The proposed actions will be reviewed by the Chancellor’s designee for approval.

- **Notice of Intent:** The supervisor may propose to issue a notice of intent to institute corrective action or notice of intent to terminate. The proposed terms of the notice of intent will be reviewed by the Chancellor’s designee for approval. In the event it is approved, the decision will be implemented by the supervisor and the notice of intent will be issued. Following the provision of a notice of intent, corrective action will be taken and/or actions to terminate will be taken.

Decision Approval and Implementation for Non-Faculty Academic Personnel

Following approval by the Chancellor’s designee (in a Formal Investigation) or final adjudication (in a DOE Grievance Process), the respondent’s supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority will implement the approved action in accordance with APM-150.

- **No Further Action:** The supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority may propose to resolve the matter without taking any further action. This proposal will be reviewed by the Chancellor’s designee for approval.
- **Informal Resolution:** The supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority may propose an informal resolution, which may include discipline and/or other corrective or remedial measures. The proposed informal resolution and its terms will be reviewed by the Chancellor’s designee for approval. Informal resolution can be achieved at any time prior to the final imposition of dismissal or corrective action.
- **Notice of Intent:** The supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority may propose to issue a notice

of intent instituting dismissal or other corrective action. The proposed terms of the notice of intent shall be reviewed by the Chancellor’s designee for approval. Following the provision of a notice of intent, corrective action or termination will be implemented.

Timeframe for Implementation of Decision; Extension for Good Cause

The supervisor or other appropriate administrative authority should implement their approved decision promptly, typically within forty (40) business days of receipt of the notice of investigation outcome or hearing determination. If the matter has not been otherwise resolved within forty (40) business days, a notice of intent will be issued. Extensions to this timeline may be granted by the Chancellor’s designee for good cause with written notice to the complainant and the respondent stating the reason for the extension and the projected new timeline.

Decision on Sanctions for Senate Faculty

The following provisions apply when a Senate faculty respondent is found in violation of the *UC SVSH Policy* following a Formal Investigation, or following a hearing and any appeal in a DOE Grievance Process.

See Section V of the Faculty Response Procedures for details regarding this stage of the process.

Decision by Chancellor’s Designee

Following consultation with the Peer Review Committee and Title IX Officer, the Chancellor’s designee will decide what action to take to resolve the matter.

The Chancellor must initiate related disciplinary action by delivering notice of proposed action to the respondent no later than three years after the Chancellor is deemed to have known about the alleged violation. See Section V of the Faculty Response Procedures for details regarding this stage of the process.

- **No Formal Discipline:** The Chancellor’s designee may determine to resolve the matter without taking any formal disciplinary action.
- **Early Resolution:** The Chancellor’s designee can enter into an early resolution with the respondent. An early resolution can be achieved at any time prior to the final imposition of discipline.
- **Charge Filed with Academic Senate Committee on Privilege & Tenure:** The Chancellor’s designee can take steps to propose discipline and file a charge with the Academic Senate’s Committee on Privilege & Tenure without first pursuing early resolution, or if the respondent does not agree to early resolution. If there is a Privilege & Tenure hearing for Senate faculty, the Chancellor will make a decision on sanctions based on the preponderance of evidence standard.

Timeframe for Decision; Extension for Good Cause

The Chancellor’s designee should implement their decision promptly, typically within forty (40) business days of receipt of the notice of investigation outcome or hearing determination. If the matter has not been otherwise resolved within forty (40) business days, a charge will be filed with the Academic Senate’s Committee on Privilege & Tenure. A charge will not be held in abeyance or suspended while an early resolution is being pursued or finalized. Extensions to this timeline may be granted by the Chancellor for good cause with written notice to the complainant and respondent stating the reason for the extension and the projected new timeline.

Process Following the Filing of a Senate Charge

The Investigative Report and Hearing Officer’s notice of determination (if any) will be accepted as evidence in the Privilege & Tenure hearing. The Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee will ensure that the complainant and respondent receive regular updates regarding the status of the proceedings. Within fourteen (14) calendar days of receiving

the recommendation from the Academic Senate’s Committee on Privilege & Tenure, the Chancellor will make a final decision regarding discipline, unless the decision involves dismissal for a faculty member who has tenure or security of employment.

Decision on Sanctions for Non-Senate Faculty

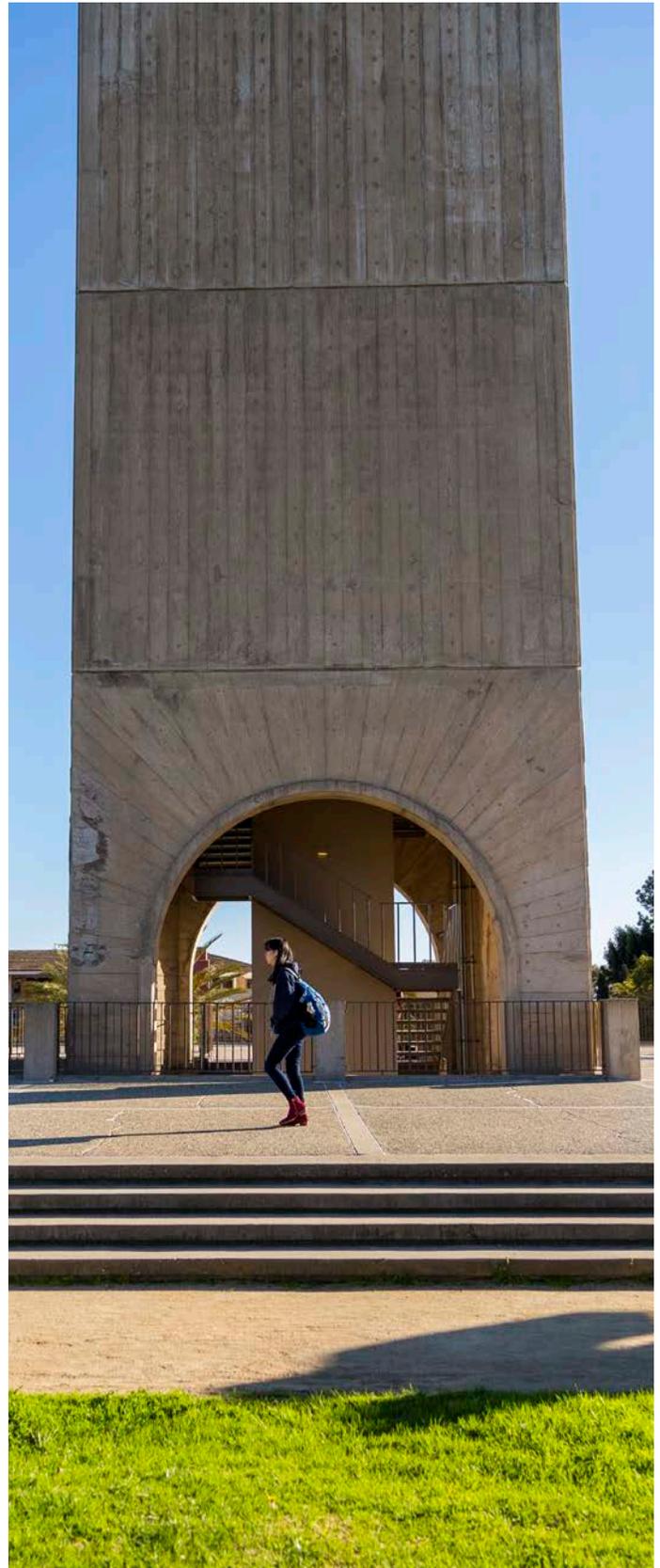
The below provisions apply when a non-Senate faculty respondent is found in violation of the *UC SVSH Policy* following a Formal Investigation, or following a hearing and any appeal in a DOE Grievance Process.

See Section VI of the Faculty Response Procedures for details regarding this stage of the process.

Decision by Chancellor’s Designee

Following consultation with the Title IX Officer and Peer Review Committee or Academic Personnel Office, and in accordance with APM-150, the Chancellor’s designee shall decide what action to take to resolve the matter. The Chancellor must initiate related disciplinary action by delivering notice of proposed action to the respondent no later than three years after the Chancellor is deemed to have known about the alleged violation. See Section V of the Faculty Response Procedures for details regarding this stage of the process.

- **No Disciplinary Action:** The Chancellor’s designee may determine to resolve the matter without taking any formal disciplinary action.
- **Informal Resolution:** The Chancellor’s designee can pursue an informal resolution, which may include discipline and/or other corrective or remedial measures. Informal resolution can be achieved at any time prior to the final imposition of dismissal or corrective action.
- **Notice of Intent:** The Chancellor’s designee can issue a notice of intent instituting dismissal or other corrective action in accordance with APM-150.



Timeframe for Decision; Extension for Good Cause

The Chancellor’s designee should implement their decision promptly, typically within forty (40) business days of receipt of the notice of investigation outcome or hearing determination. If the matter has not been otherwise resolved within forty (40) business days, a notice of intent shall be issued. Extensions to this timeline may be granted by the Chancellor for good cause with written notice to the complainant and respondent stating the reason for the extension and the projected new timeline.

Disciplinary Procedures from Staff/NFAP and Faculty Policies

The following are the University’s disciplinary procedures pursuant to relevant faculty and staff policies:

The Faculty Code of Conduct (APM-015)

This policy establishes the ethical and professional standards that University faculty are expected to observe. Because the forms of unacceptable behavior listed in the *Faculty Code of Conduct* also apply to Sexual Violence or Sexual Harassment, a violation of the *UC SVSH Policy* may constitute a violation of the *Faculty Code of Conduct*. *The University Policy on Faculty Conduct and the Administration of Discipline* (APM-016) outlines sanctions and disciplinary procedures for faculty. The types of discipline that may be imposed on a member of the faculty are as follows, in order of increasing severity:

- **Written Censure:** A formal written expression of institutional rebuke that contains a brief description of the censured conduct, conveyed by the Chancellor. Written censure is to be distinguished from an informal written or spoken warning, and must be delivered confidentially to the recipient and maintained in a designated personnel file or files indefinitely or for a lesser period of time specified in the writing. Informal written or spoken warning is not an official disciplinary action.

- **Reduction in Salary:** Reduction to lower salary without change in rank or step. The authority to reduce the salary of any faculty member rests with the Chancellor. This authority may not be re-delegated. The amount and duration of the reduced salary shall be specified.
- **Demotion:** Reduction to lower rank or step with corresponding reduction in salary. Demotion as a disciplinary action should be imposed in a manner consistent with the merit based system for advancement. Generally, demotion is an appropriate sanction when the misconduct is relevant to the academic advancement process of the faculty member. The authority to reduce the rank of a faculty member who does not have tenure or security of employment rests with the Chancellor. The authority to reduce, within rank, the step of any faculty member to a lower step rests with the Chancellor. This authority may not be re-delegated. Authority for demoting a faculty member with tenure or with security of employment to a lower rank, also with tenure or with security of employment, rests with the President, on recommendation of the Chancellor. Demotion of a faculty member with tenure or with security of employment to a lower rank without tenure or security of employment is not an option.
- **Suspension:** Suspension of a faculty member without pay for some stated period of time from the continuance of the appointment on its normal terms. Unless otherwise noted, the terms of a suspension will include loss of normal faculty privileges such as access to University property, participation in departmental governance, voting rights, administration of grants, supervision of graduate students, and use of University administrative staff, and may include loss of other campus privileges such as parking and library privileges. The degree and duration of the suspension shall be specified. Authority for the suspension of a faculty member rests with the Chancellor and may not be re-delegated. Suspension as a disciplinary action is to be distinguished from involuntary leave, which is a precautionary action.

- **Denial or Curtailment of Emeritus Status:** Denial or curtailment of current or future emeritus status of a faculty member, including the privileges associated with the emeritus status. The denial or curtailment of emeritus status does not affect the faculty member's entitlement to earned retirement benefits. Authority for the denial or curtailment of emeritus status of a faculty member rests with the President, on recommendation of the Chancellor.

- **Dismissal from the Employment of the University:** The Chancellor has authority to dismiss a faculty member who does not have tenure or security of employment. This authority may not be re-delegated. Authority for dismissal of a faculty member who has tenure or security of employment rests with The Regents, on recommendation of the President, following consultation with the Chancellor. Prior to the imposition of any disciplinary sanction(s) as described above, the Chancellor may waive or limit any or all disciplinary sanction(s) on the condition that the respondent faculty member performs some specified action(s) designed to address the harm and/or to prevent future harm. Such actions may include, but are not limited to, monetary restitution, repayment of misappropriated resources, compliance with a commitment not to repeat the misconduct, or other act to make whole injury caused by the faculty member's professional misconduct or to prevent future misconduct. If the imposition of a disciplinary sanction is waived, the subsequent failure to perform the required act or otherwise comply with the conditions of the waiver will immediately subject the faculty member to the implementation of the underlying sanction without an additional hearing. The authority to determine whether the faculty member has complied with the conditions of the waiver rests with the Chancellor. The Chancellor may designate a fixed time period for compliance with the terms of the waiver, after which the authority to impose discipline will lapse. If a faculty member disputes the Chancellor's determination, the faculty member may grieve under applicable faculty grievance procedures. A Chancellor is authorized to initiate involuntary leave with pay prior

to the initiation of a disciplinary action if it is found that there is a strong risk that the respondent faculty member's continued assignment to regular duties or presence on campus will cause immediate and serious harm to the University community or impede the investigation of their wrongdoing, or in situations where the faculty member's conduct represents a serious crime or felony that is the subject of investigation by a law enforcement agency. When such action is necessary, it must be possible to impose the involuntary leave swiftly, without resorting to normal disciplinary procedures. In rare and egregious cases, a Chancellor may be authorized by special action of The Regents to suspend the pay of a faculty member on involuntary leave pending a disciplinary action. This is in addition to the Chancellor's power to suspend the pay of a faculty member who is absent without authorization and fails to perform their duties for an extended period of time, pending the resolution of the faculty member's employment status with the University. Thereafter, the faculty member may grieve the decision to place them on involuntary leave pursuant to applicable faculty grievance procedures. The Divisional Committee on Privilege and Tenure shall handle such grievances on an expedited basis and may recommend reinstatement of pay and back pay in cases where pay status was suspended. Within five (5) working days after the imposition of involuntary leave, the Chancellor must explain to the faculty member in writing the reasons for the involuntary leave and initiate disciplinary procedures by bringing charges against the faculty member on leave.

The Faculty Code of Conduct applies to all faculty members, Senate and non-Senate. For members of the Academic Senate, the procedures for disciplinary actions are governed by Senate Bylaws and Divisional rules. For academic appointees who are not members of the Academic Senate (and this group includes certain categories of faculty members) there are procedures for disciplinary actions separate from that of the Senate's committees. Those procedures are found in the *Faculty Code of Conduct* and relevant collective bargaining agreements or

Memoranda of Understanding.

A disciplinary action against a faculty member holding an administrative title may proceed in two parts. One part involves the removal of an administrative title or other administrative action under procedures established by The Regents and the administration. Such action need not adhere to the disciplinary procedures set forth in this policy. The other part involves the proposed imposition of any type of disciplinary sanction set forth in this policy, which must proceed in accordance with the procedures for discipline outlined in the *Faculty Code of Conduct* and the applicable Senate Bylaws and Divisional rules. The removal of the administrative title or other administrative action does not preclude or require the imposition of a disciplinary sanction under this policy. Administrative incompetence does not in itself constitute a violation of the *Faculty Code of Conduct*.

General University Policy Regarding Academic Appointees: Non-Senate Academic Appointees/Corrective Action and Dismissal (APM-150)

This policy applies to all academic appointees who are not members of the Academic Senate. Student academic appointees not covered by an MOU are subject to this policy to the extent that corrective action or dismissal are based solely upon their employment relationship with the University. Non-Senate faculty appointees are also subject to the standards set forth in the *Faculty Code of Conduct*.

Corrective action or dismissal may be instituted for good cause, including but not limited to misconduct, unsatisfactory work performance, dereliction of duty, or violation of University policy. Corrective action or dismissal may be instituted and implemented by the department chair, unit head, supervisor, or other appropriate administrative authority in accordance with campus procedures. Campus procedures shall outline appropriate consultation requirements for corrective action and dismissal.

- The types of corrective action and dismissal that may be imposed are as follows:
 - **Written Warning:** A communication that informs the appointee of the nature of the misconduct or deficiency, the method of correction, and the probable consequence of continued misconduct or deficiency. A written warning is to be distinguished from an informal spoken warning. An informal spoken warning or a letter outlining performance expectations is not an official corrective action.
 - **Written Censure:** A formal written expression of institutional rebuke which contains a description of the censured conduct. A written censure must be delivered to the recipient and a copy must be maintained in a designated file or files, or for the period of time specified in the writing.
 - **Suspension without Pay:** Debarment without pay from appointment responsibilities for a stated period of time. Unless otherwise noted, the terms of a suspension will include loss of normal employee privileges, such as access to University property and parking and library privileges.
 - **Reduction in Salary:** A reduction to a lower salary without a change in rank or step. The amount and duration of the reduced salary shall be specified.
 - **Demotion:** A reduction to a lower rank or step with a corresponding reduction in salary.
 - **Dismissal:** The termination of an appointment for good cause initiated by the University prior to the ending date of appointment. Good cause includes, but is not limited to, misconduct, continued unsatisfactory work performance, dereliction of duty, or serious violation of University policy.



■ The procedures for corrective action are as follows:

- **Informal Resolution:** Prior to instituting corrective action or dismissal, efforts to resolve the issue(s) informally should be attempted where appropriate.
- **Investigatory Leave:** An appointee may be placed on immediate investigatory leave with pay, without prior written notice, for the purpose of reviewing or investigating conduct which in the judgment of the Chancellor requires removing the appointee from University premises. While on such leave, the appointee's return to University premises without written permission may create independent grounds for dismissal. Such investigatory leave must be documented in writing after it is instituted.
- **Written Notice of Intent:** The University shall provide a written Notice of Intent to the appointee prior to initiating the actions of written censure, suspension without pay, reduction in salary, demotion, or dismissal. The Notice shall state: the intended action, including reasons for the action and the proposed effective date; the basis of the charges, including copies of pertinent materials supporting the charges; the appointee's right to respond either orally or in writing within fourteen (14) calendar days of the date of issuance of the written Notice of Intent; and the name of the person to whom the appointee should respond. No Notice of Intent is required for a written warning. Prior to instituting the dismissal of a non-Senate faculty member, the appointee should be apprised of the opportunity for a hearing before the properly constituted

sory committee of the Academic Senate

- **Response to Written Notice of Intent:** The appointee who receives a written Notice of Intent shall be entitled to respond, either orally or in writing, within fourteen (14) calendar days of the date of issuance of the written Notice of Intent. The response, if any, shall be reviewed by the administration.
- **Written Notice of Action:** If the University determines to institute the corrective action or dismissal following the review of a timely response, if any, from the appointee, and within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of issuance of the written Notice of Intent, the University shall issue a written Notice of Action to the appointee of the corrective action or dismissal to be taken and its effective date. The Notice of Action also shall notify the appointee of the right to grieve the action. The Notice of Action may not include an action more severe than that described in the Notice of Intent. A copy of the Notice of Action also shall be placed in the employee's personnel file(s).
- **Representation:** Appointees may represent themselves or may be represented by another person at any stage of the corrective action or dismissal process.
- **Extension of Time:** Upon written request and prior to the expiration of any time limit stated in this policy, the Chancellor may grant extensions, as appropriate.

- The procedures for dismissal of a non-Senate faculty appointee are as follows:
 - Termination of the appointment of any member of the faculty before the expiration of their appointment shall be only for good cause, after the opportunity for a hearing before the properly constituted advisory committee of the Academic Senate, except as otherwise provided in a MOU for faculty who are not members of the Academic Senate. A non-Senate faculty appointee is entitled to select only one grievance review mechanism. If a non-Senate faculty appointee elects an Academic Senate hearing, good cause shall be defined. For a non-Senate faculty appointee with a term appointment if the hearing has not commenced by the ending date of the appointment, the dismissal becomes a non-reappointment effective at the end of the appointment. The appointee has thirty (30) calendar days from the ending date of the appointment to grieve the non-reappointment.

Personnel Policies for Staff Members

The following policies for staff address responding to conduct that violates *UC SVSH Policy*.

■ PPSM-62: Corrective Action

Prior to taking any corrective action, managers and supervisors shall review the need for corrective action with Employee & Labor Relations. The types of corrective action that can be used to provide an opportunity for an employee to correct conduct or work performance standards are written warning, corrective salary decrease, suspension, and demotion. These four types of corrective action can be used in the progressive discipline process; however, corrective action does not need to follow a specific order. As appropriate, the corrective action taken should correspond to the severity and circumstances of the situation.

- **Written Warning:** Generally, at least one written

warning will be given to an employee prior to proceeding with any other corrective action; however, no written warning will be needed if the corrective action is a result of misconduct or work performance that an employee knows or reasonably should have known was unacceptable. The written warning must describe how the employee failed to meet acceptable conduct or work performance standards.

- **Corrective Salary Decrease:** An employee may be subject to a temporary or permanent corrective salary decrease when removal from the workplace is not appropriate, yet discipline is warranted.
- **Suspension:** An employee may be subject to removal from the workplace and suspended for a defined period of time without pay. For exempt employees, suspension without pay must be imposed in a minimum increment of one workday.
- **Demotion:** An employee may be subject to a temporary or permanent demotion for disciplinary reasons.

■ PPSM-63: Investigatory Leave

An employee may be placed on an investigatory leave, with or without prior written notice, to permit the University to review or investigate actions including, but not limited to, dishonesty; theft or misappropriation of University property; insubordination; violation of federal or state law; exploitation, intimidation, discrimination, or harassment; acts endangering employees, students, visitors, or other University constituents; sexual violence, sexual harassment, or other prohibited behavior; or any other conduct which warrants removing the employee from the work site to conduct a University investigation.

Employees placed on investigatory leave must be notified in writing no later than three (3) working days after commencement of the leave if the written notice is not provided when the leave commenced. The written notice

must include the reason(s) for the leave and the expected duration. Such leaves may be extended by written notice to the employee. It should also direct the employee to remain available to speak with and provide information to the University investigator upon request. Such leaves may be extended by written notice to the employee.

Upon conclusion of the University's investigation, the employee must be notified in writing of the outcome of the investigation and whether the investigation's findings will result in continued employment, corrective action, or termination of employment.

■ **PPSM-64: Termination of Career Employees**

- **Professional and Support Staff:** Regular status professional and support staff may be terminated from employment because of misconduct or failure to maintain appropriate work performance standards. Normally, termination is preceded by corrective action unless immediate dismissal is warranted.
- **Managers & Senior Professionals:** Managers and senior professionals (Manager 3 and Below and Equivalent Positions) who hold career appointments may be terminated when, in management's judgment, the needs or resources of the department or the performance or conduct of the employee do not justify the continuation of the employee's appointment.
- **Managers & Senior Professionals:** Managers and senior professionals (above Manager 3 and Equivalent Positions) who hold career appointments serve at the discretion of the Chancellor and may be terminated at will and at any time with or without cause.

Sanctioning and Investigatory Leave for Represented Employees

The bargaining units for employees represented by a union have separate employment contracts that include

provisions covering corrective action and discipline as well as investigatory leave. For more information about the unions representing University of California and UC Santa Barbara professionals, visit: <http://ucnet.universityofcalifornia.edu/labor/bargaining-units/>. The following are the range of sanctions and information about investigatory leaves published in Agreements with the 14 bargaining units on the UC Santa Barbara campus.

Academic Student Employees – AGSE/United Auto Workers

The University may discipline or dismiss an Academic Student Employee (ASE) for just cause. "Discipline" includes: a written warning, suspension without pay, or dismissal. An oral warning may be included in a grievance if it is subsequently used for evidence or to justify the extent of the penalty in a disciplinary matter.

The University may place an ASE on investigatory leave with full pay without prior notice, in order to review or investigate allegations of misconduct or dereliction of duty which, in the judgment of the University, warrant immediately relieving the ASE from all work duties and/or require removing the ASE from the premises. Investigatory leave shall not be considered a form of corrective action.

Clerical & Allied Services – Teamsters Local 210

The University shall have the authority to discipline or to dismiss a nonprobationary career employee for just cause. For purposes of illustration but not limitation, such actions may be taken for misconduct or failure to perform satisfactorily. The University may discipline an employee by written warning, suspension without pay, disciplinary demotion, temporary wage decrease, or dismissal.

The University may place an employee on paid investigatory leave without prior notice in order to review or investigate allegations of employee misconduct which warrant relieving the employee immediately from all work duties and removing the employee from the premises.

Health Care Professionals – University Professional and Technical Employees

The University has the authority to discharge or to take other appropriate disciplinary action against a non-probationary employee for just cause. The University may use an oral reprimand or counseling memorandum as corrective action. Discipline may involve a written warning, suspension without pay for up to five (5) working days without prior notice, suspension beyond five (5) working days with notice, salary reduction, demotion for failure to meet performance standards, or discharge.

The University may place an employee on investigatory leave with pay in order to review or investigate allegations of conduct which, in the University's view, would warrant relieving the employee immediately from all work duties. An investigatory leave with pay shall not be considered corrective action or discipline.

Non-Senate Instructional (Lecturers) – American Federation of Teachers

Discipline is a written censure, suspension without pay, or reduction in pay for misconduct and/or dereliction of academic duty. Dismissal is the termination of employment, initiated by the University, prior to the stated ending date of appointment (if applicable), for serious misconduct, serious dereliction of academic duty, or the failure to maintain the academic standards for Continuing Appointees, demonstrated by a significant decline in performance. Any discipline or dismissal of an NSF shall be for just cause.

Patient Care Technical – American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees

The University shall have the authority to discharge or to take other appropriate disciplinary action against a non-probationary career employee for just cause. The University may discipline an employee by oral reprimand, written warning, suspension without pay for up to five (5) working days without prior notice, suspension without

pay beyond five (5) working days with notice, disciplinary demotion, or salary decrease.

The University may place an employee on investigatory leave without prior notice in order to review or investigate allegations of conduct which, in the University's view, would warrant relieving the employee immediately from all work duties.

Physicians, Dentists and Podiatrists – Union of Physicians and Dentists

The University shall have the authority to discipline or to dismiss a nonprobationary career employee for just cause. The University may use an oral reprimand, counseling memorandum or training as corrective action. Discipline may include a written warning, suspension without pay, or reduction in pay.

The University may place an employee on paid investigatory leave without prior notice in order to review or investigate allegations of employee misconduct that warrant relieving the employee immediately from all work duties and removing the employee from the premises. Investigatory leave is not corrective action or discipline.

Police Officers – Federated University Police Officers Association

The University shall have the authority to discharge or to take other appropriate disciplinary action against a non-probationary career employee for just cause. The University may discipline an employee by written warning, suspension without pay for up to five working days (forty (40) hours) without prior notice, suspension without pay beyond five working days with notice, disciplinary demotion, or salary decrease.

The University may place an employee on investigatory leave without prior notice in order to review or investigate allegations of conduct which, in the University's view, would warrant relieving the employee immediately from all work duties.

Postdoctoral Scholars – United Auto Workers

The University may discipline or dismiss a Postdoctoral Scholar for just cause. Such disciplinary action may take the following forms:

- Letter of warning is a written communication that informs the Postdoctoral Scholar of the nature of the inadequate performance or misconduct; the requirements for continuation in the training program; and the probable consequence of continued inadequate performance or misconduct.
- Suspension is a University required cessation from work activities for a specified period of time, and includes loss of pay, access to University property and parking and library privileges. For Postdoctoral Scholars in Paid Direct titles, suspension is a debarment from the Postdoctoral Scholar training program for a stated period.
- Dismissal is the termination of a Postdoctoral Scholar's appointment initiated by the University, prior to the appointment end date, when the University determines that the Postdoctoral Scholar's conduct or performance does not justify continuation. Normally, dismissal is preceded by at least one Letter of Warning. In situations justified by the seriousness of the misconduct or unsatisfactory performance, the University may proceed to dismissal without written warning.
- The University may take other disciplinary action consistent with extramural funding agency requirements.

The University may place a Postdoctoral Scholar on investigatory leave with pay without prior written notice in order to review or investigate allegations of misconduct or dereliction of duty, which warrant immediately relieving the Postdoctoral Scholar from all work duties and/or require removing the Postdoctoral Scholar from the premises and securing University resources. Investigatory leave shall not be considered a form of corrective action.

Professional Librarians – American Federation of Teachers

Librarians may be subject to corrective action or dismissal for just cause. Suspension without pay shall be for a period of at least one week as required by federal law for exempt employees.

The University may place a librarian on immediate investigatory leave with pay, without prior written notice, for the purpose of reviewing or investigating charges of misconduct or dereliction of duty, which warrant removing the librarian from University premises. Investigatory leave is not a form of corrective action.

Registered Nurses – California Nurses Association

The University may use an oral reprimand or counseling memorandum as corrective action. Discipline may involve a written warning, suspension without pay for up to five (5) working days for eight (8) hour nurses, four (4) working days for ten (10) hour nurses, or three (3) working days for twelve (12) hour nurses without prior notice; suspension beyond five (5) working days for eight (8) hour nurses, four (4) working days for ten (10) hour nurses, or three (3) working days for twelve (12) hour nurses with notice; demotion for failure to meet performance standards, or discharge. Nurses who are suspended without pay for up to five (5) working days for eight (8) hour nurses, four (4) working days for ten (10) hour nurses, or three (3) working days for twelve (12) hour nurses, and who wish to contest the suspension, must grieve within the time limits established by the grievance procedure.

The University may place a nurse on investigatory leave with pay in order to review or investigate allegations of conduct which, in the University's view, would warrant relieving the nurse immediately from all work duties. An investigatory leave with pay shall not be considered corrective action or discipline.

Research Support Professionals – University Professional and Technical Employees

The University shall have the authority to discipline or to dismiss a non-probationary career employee for just cause. The University may discipline an employee by written warning, suspension without pay, disciplinary demotion, salary decrease, or dismissal.

The University may place an employee on paid investigatory leave without prior notice in order to review or investigate allegations of employee misconduct which warrant relieving the employee immediately from all work duties and removing the employee from the premises.

Service – American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees

The University shall have the authority to discharge or to take other appropriate disciplinary action against a non-probationary career employee for just cause. The University may discipline an employee by oral reprimand, written warning, and suspension without pay for up to five (5) working days without prior notice, suspension without pay beyond five (5) working days with notice, disciplinary demotion, or salary decrease.

The University may place an employee on investigatory leave without prior notice in order to review or investigate allegations of conduct which, in the University's view, would warrant relieving the employee immediately from all work duties.

Skilled Craft – State Employees Trades Council-United

A regular status employee may be disciplined or dismissed for just cause. Discipline occurs when any of the following actions is taken with respect to any employee: salary decrease, written warning, suspension, demotion. A Dismissal is the termination of the employment of a non-probationary regular status employee initiated by the University.

The University may place an employee on investigatory leave without prior notice in order to review or investigate allegations of conduct which, in the University's view, would warrant relieving the employee immediately from all work duties. The employee will be on paid administrative leave status for the duration of the leave.

Technical – University Professional and Technical Employees

The University shall have the authority to discipline or dismiss a nonprobationary career employee for just cause. The University may discipline an employee by written warning, suspension without pay, disciplinary demotion, salary decrease, or dismissal.

The University may place an employee on paid investigatory leave without prior notice in order to review or investigate allegations of employee misconduct which warrant relieving the employee immediately from all work duties and removing the employee from the premises.



Disciplinary Procedures from Staff and Faculty Policies

The following are links to the University's disciplinary policies and procedures for faculty and staff:

The Faculty Code of Conduct (APM – 015)

- www.ucop.edu/academic-personnel-programs/_files/apm/apm-015.pdf

University Policy on Faculty Conduct and the Administration of Discipline (APM 016)

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

Academic Senate Bylaws 336. Privilege and Tenure: Divisional Committees - Disciplinary Cases

- <https://senate.universityofcalifornia.edu/by-laws-regulations/bylaws/blpart3.html#bl336>

UCSB Campus Policies and Procedures for Academic Personnel (Red Binder IX20)

- ap.ucsb.edu/policies.and.procedures/red.binder/complete.red.binder.pdf

Non-Senate Academic Appointees/Corrective Action and Dismissal (APM 150)

- www.ucop.edu/academic-personnel-programs/_files/apm/apm-150.pdf

University Policy on Non-Senate Academic Appointees/Grievances (APM 140)

- www.ucop.edu/academic-personnel-programs/_files/apm/apm-140.pdf

Personnel Policies for Staff Members

- Corrective Action (PPSM-62):

- policy.ucop.edu/doc/4010411/PPSM-62
- www.hr.ucsb.edu/hr-units/employee-labor-relations/uc-santa-barbara-local-ppsm-policies#local-PPSM%2062

- Investigatory Leave (PPSM-63):

- policy.ucop.edu/doc/4010412/PPSM-63
- www.hr.ucsb.edu/hr-units/employee-labor-relations/uc-santa-barbara-local-ppsm-policies#local-PPSM-63

- Termination of Career Employees (PPSM-64):

- policy.ucop.edu/doc/4010413/PPSM-64
- www.hr.ucsb.edu/sites/default/files/docs/labor_relations/Local_PPSM_64_Termination_Job%20Abandonment_Effective_Feb_2018.pdf

- Termination of Appointment – Senior Management Group (PPSM II-64):

- policy.ucop.edu/doc/4010578/PPSM-II-64

10.13 Comprehensive List of Resources

UC Santa Barbara is committed to creating a safe and secure campus environment. Below is a comprehensive list of resources on campus, in the greater Santa Barbara community, and nationally for complainants/victims, students, employees, or anyone with questions or concerns about Sexual Violence.

Campus Confidential Resources

Resource	Description	Contact Information	Types of Resources
<p>Campus Advocacy Resources & Education (CARE)</p>	<p>CARE provides confidential advocacy and support to UCSB students, staff, and faculty impacted by Sexual Violence. CARE offers advocacy, support, and prevention education. CARE may accompany and/or coordinate travel assistance for a victim to a SART exam, court appointments, and emergency housing.</p>	<p>(805) 893-4613 (24/7 confidential) (805) 893-3778 (general inquiries) care.ucsb.edu Student Resource Building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victim advocacy Accommodation coordination Safety planning
<p>Counseling & Psychological Services (CAPS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> primarily for students; some resources for employees 	<p>CAPS provides students with a broad range of mental health services, including individual, couples, family, and group counseling. CAPS also provides professional consultation to faculty, staff, and families.</p>	<p>(805) 893-4411 (24/7 confidential) caps.sa.ucsb.edu Career and Counseling Services Building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental health counseling
<p>Student Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for students only <p><i>(Note that certain professionals in Student Health Service are Mandated Reporters under California law. Mental health professionals are confidential resources.)</i></p>	<p>Student Health is a comprehensive outpatient clinic staffed with licensed primary care physicians, psychiatrists, consulting medical specialists, nurse practitioners, registered nurses, physician assistants, pharmacists, social workers, physical therapists, registered dietitians, and other health professionals.</p>	<p>(805) 893-5361 (information) (805) 893-3371 (appointments) (805) 893-7129 (advice nurse) (877) 351-3457 (After Hours Nurse) studenthealth.sa.ucsb.edu Student Health Building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Psychiatry Social work Alcohol and drug counseling
<p>Academic & Staff Assistance Program (ASAP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for employees only 	<p>ASAP provides confidential, free consultation, counseling, and referral services to all faculty, staff, and eligible family members.</p>	<p>(805) 893-3318 asap@hr.ucsb.edu www.hr.ucsb.edu/asap 3101 SAASB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental health counseling Referrals
<p>Office of the Ombuds</p>	<p>The Office of the Ombuds is a confidential, impartial, informal, and independent resource for conflict management that serves all members of the UCSB community, including faculty, staff, and students.</p>	<p>(805) 893-3285 www.ombuds.ucsb.edu 1205-K Girvetz Hall</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation Mediation Referrals
<p>Title IX Advocacy Liaison in the Resource Center for Sexual & Gender Diversity (RCSGD)</p> <p><i>(See below for general information about RCSGD.)</i></p>	<p>One staff member in the RCSGD is a designated Title IX Advocacy Liaison. This staff member is not required to share reports of Sexual Violence with Title IX.</p>	<p>advocacyliaison@sa.ucsb.edu https://rcsgd.sa.ucsb.edu/resources/rcsgd-confidential-resource Student Resource Building</p> <p><i>(Title IX Advocacy Liaison only; see below for general RCSGD contact information.)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Referrals

Reporting Offices

Resource	Description	Contact Information	Types of Resources
Title IX & Sexual Harassment Policy Compliance Office (Title IX)	Title IX coordinates responses to reports of sexual violence, sexual harassment, and other prohibited behavior affecting the campus community.	(805) 893-2701 titleix.ucsb.edu Phelps Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Referrals ■ University response ■ Accommodation coordination ■ Safety planning
UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD)	For crimes committed on campus property, UCPD investigates and forwards reports to the District Attorney for legal action. UCPD provides information about restraining orders and referrals for forensic (SART) exams.	(805) 893-3446 (24/7) police.ucsb.edu Public Safety Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Referrals ■ Criminal investigation ■ Protective Order enforcement
Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office (SBSO) (Note that SBSO includes Isla Vista Foot Patrol (see below) and the Goleta Police Department.)	For crimes committed in Goleta and Isla Vista, SBSO investigates and forwards reports to the District Attorney for legal action. SBSO provides information about restraining orders and referrals for forensic (SART) exams.	(805) 681-4179 (805) 681-4100 (after hours) www.sbsheriff.org 4434 Calle Real Santa Barbara, CA 93110	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Referrals ■ Criminal investigation ■ Protective Order enforcement
Isla Vista Foot Patrol (IVFP) (Note that IVFP is a division of SBSO.)	For crimes committed in Isla Vista, IVFP investigates and forwards reports to the District Attorney for legal action. IVFP provides information about restraining orders and referrals for forensic (SART) exams.	(805) 681-4179 (805) 681-4100 (after hours) www.sbsheriff.org/command-and-divisions/law-enforcement-operations/south-county-operations-division/isla-vista-foot-patrol/ IVFP Sheriff Station: 6504 Trigo Rd. Isla Vista, CA. 93117	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Referrals ■ Criminal investigation ■ Protective Order enforcement
Santa Barbara Police Department (SBPD)	For crimes committed in the city of Santa Barbara, SBPD investigates and forwards reports to the District Attorney for legal action. SBPD provides information about restraining orders and referrals for forensic (SART) exams.	(805) 897-2300 santabarbaraca.gov/government/departments/santa-barbara-police-department 215 East Figueroa Street Santa Barbara, CA 93101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Referrals ■ Criminal investigation ■ Protective Order enforcement

Other Campus Resources (non-confidential)

Resource	Description	Contact Information	Types of Resources
<p>Office of Student Conduct</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for students only 	Office of Student Conduct handles student conduct issues and enforces No-Contact Orders.	<p>(805) 893-5016</p> <p>studentconduct.sa.ucsb.edu Student Resource Building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No-Contact Orders
Residential & Community Living (R&CL)	R&CL assists with housing accommodations requests such as room or building changes.	<p>(805) 893-4371</p> <p>www.housing.ucsb.edu University Center, 3rd Floor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing accommodations
Student Respondent Services Coordination (RSC)	RSC is a neutral contact that can provide student respondents with information about navigating the Title IX process or referrals to resources.	<p>(805) 893-5012</p> <p>RSC@sa.ucsb.edu Student Resource Building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource referrals General information
Office of Financial Aid and Scholarships	The Financial Aid Office provides information and assistance with the various options for student financial aid.	<p>(805) 893-2432</p> <p>www.finaid.ucsb.edu 2103 SAASB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student financial aid consultation
Office of International Students and Scholars (OISS)	OISS provides immigration, employment, and cultural support for international students and scholars.	<p>(805) 893-2929</p> <p>oiss.sa.ucsb.edu 3130 Student Resource Building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visa/Immigration information
Associated Students Legal Resource Center	The Associated Students Legal Resource Center provides free legal consultations, education, and referrals to registered UCSB students.	<p>(805) 968-6704</p> <p>legal.as.ucsb.edu Pardall Center (2nd floor) 6550B Pardall Road (Isla Vista)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student legal assistance
Human Resources	Human Resources provides information and resources related to ASAP, benefits, career management, compensation, disability, labor relations, training, and more.	<p>(805) 893-2854</p> <p>www.hr.ucsb.edu 3101 SAASB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment-related consultation
Resource Center for Sexual & Gender Diversity (RCSGD)	RCSGD provides support and advocacy to students, staff, and faculty to ensure that LGBTQIA+ identities, experiences, and concerns are represented and addressed at UC Santa Barbara.	<p>(805) 893-5847</p> <p>rcsgd.sa.ucsb.edu 3112 Student Resource Building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGBTQIA+ advocacy and support

Community/National Resources

Resource	Description	Contact Information	Types of Resources
<p>Standing Together to End Sexual Assault (STESA) (formerly Santa Barbara Rape Crisis Center)</p>	<p>STESA provides advocacy and support for survivors of sexual violence, including referrals for medical and legal options.</p>	<p>(805) 963-6832 (805) 564-3696 (24-hour hotline) www.sbstesa.org 433 E. Canon Perdido St. Santa Barbara, CA 93101</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Victim advocacy ■ Confidential counseling ■ Referrals
<p>Domestic Violence Solutions (DVS)</p>	<p>DVS provides emergency shelter, support groups, 24-hour crisis line, and transitional housing. DVS staff respond with law enforcement personnel on domestic violence 911 calls and provide victims with support, advocacy, and access to safe and confidential shelter.</p>	<p>(805) 964-5245 (24-hour crisis and information hotline) (805) 963-4458 (non-emergency) www.dvsolutions.org 411 E. Canon Perdido St. #12 Santa Barbara, CA 93101</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Victim advocacy ■ Confidential counseling ■ Counseling Referrals ■ Legal referrals ■ Housing resources
<p>Cottage Hospital Emergency Medicine & Trauma Services</p>	<p>Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital provides emergency medicine and trauma services.</p>	<p>(805) 682-7111 (24-hour main phone line) www.cottagehealth.org 400 W. Pueblo St. Santa Barbara, CA 93105</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medical/Health
<p>Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County</p>	<p>The Legal Aid Foundation provides free legal assistance in critical civil matters to Santa Barbara county residents living at or below the poverty level, those facing language or disability barriers, seniors and others living on fixed incomes such as Social Security, and victims of domestic violence and elder abuse.</p>	<p>(805) 963-6754 www.lafsb.org 301 E. Canon Perdido Street Santa Barbara, CA 93101</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Legal assistance ■ U-Visa assistance for victims of crime
<p>Legal Resource Center of Santa Barbara County</p>	<p>The Legal Resource Center of Santa Barbara County is staffed by a California licensed attorney, and open to the public on a first-come, first-served basis. Assistance is offered in the completion of legal and court documents for various civil matters and infractions, and in properly presenting a case to the court.</p>	<p>(805) 568-3303 www.sbcourts.org/sh/lrc/ McMahon Law Library 1100 Anacapa Street, 2nd Floor Santa Barbara, CA 93101</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Legal assistance
<p>U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)</p>	<p>USCIS provides a number of humanitarian programs and protection to assist individuals in need of shelter or aid due to urgent circumstances, including issuing U and T visas for victims of certain crimes.</p>	<p>1-800-375-5283 www.uscis.gov/humanitarian</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Visa/Immigration assistance ■ U-Visa assistance for victims of crime
<p>Federal Student Aid in the Office of U.S. Department of Education</p>	<p>Federal Student Aid, a part of the U.S. Department of Education, is the largest provider of student financial aid in the nation.</p>	<p>1-800-433-3243 studentaid.gov</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Student financial aid resources

11.0 Administrative Handling of Non-Sex-Based Stalking

UC Santa Barbara prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as defined by the Clery Act. This section provides an overview of the administrative procedures UC Santa Barbara uses to respond to reports of non-sex-based stalking for students and employees. The administrative procedures UC Santa Barbara uses to respond to reports of sex-based stalking, sexual assault, dating violence, and domestic violence for students and employees are covered in [10.0 Sexual Violence Prevention and Response](#).

11.1 DEFINITIONS OF NON-SEX-BASED STALKING

Sex-based stalking is stalking that is of a sexual, romantic or other sex-based nature or motivation, as defined in the *UC SVSH Policy*. All other stalking is referred to as non-sex-based stalking for the purposes of the Annual Security & Fire Safety Report. The following are Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) crime definitions per the Clery Act and applicable university policy definitions. See [Local Jurisdiction Definitions of VAWA Crimes](#) for California Penal Code crime definitions.

VAWA Stalking Definition per the Clery Act

Stalking:

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—

- Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- For the purposes of this definition—
 - *Course of conduct* means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, moni-

tors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person’s property.

- *Reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- *Substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Stalking Definition per Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations and Students (PACAOS)

Stalking is defined as behavior in which a student repeatedly engages in a course of conduct directed at another person and makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for their safety, or the safety of their family; where the threat is reasonably determined by the University to seriously alarm, torment, or terrorize the person; and where the threat is additionally determined by the University to serve no legitimate purpose. See [Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations and Students \(PACAOS\) 102.10](#)

Stalking Definition per The Faculty Code of Conduct (APM-015)

While faculty policies do not specifically define stalking, they provide guidance for “unacceptable conduct,” which includes “[f]orcible detention, threats of physical harm to, or harassment of another member of the University community, that interferes with that person’s performance of University activities.” See [APM-015 Section II.C.4](#)

Stalking Definition per Personnel Policies for Staff Members (PPSM) 63 and 64

Staff related policies do not specifically define non-sex-based stalking, but they do cover “violations of federal or state law” or “acts endangering employees, students,

visitors, or other University constituents.” See **PPSM-63: Investigative Leave Section III.B** and **PPSM-64: Termination and Job Abandonment Section VII.4**

The California Penal Code does not distinguish between sex-based or non-sex-based stalking. See **Local Jurisdiction Definitions of VAWA Crimes**. Although the California Labor Code and The Fair Employment and Housing Act do not specifically define non-sex-based stalking, they may be applicable in some situations.

11.2 REPORTING OPTIONS

Any member of the University community may make reports non-sex-based stalking to:

- a supervisor
- Office of Student Conduct
- Office of Academic Personnel
- Employee & Labor Relations
- UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD)
- Equal Opportunity & Discrimination Prevention Office
- Whistleblower Hotline: (800) 403-4744
universityofcalifornia.edu/hotline

Any member of the University community who has experienced non-sex-based stalking is encouraged to contact CARE, where crisis intervention and support services are confidential, free, and available to any UC Santa Barbara student, staff, or faculty. CARE offers the same support services and resources to victims of stalking, regardless of whether the stalking is sex-based or non-sex-based.

Clery Act and Other Public Records: Publicly available record-keeping for purposes of Clery Act reporting and disclosures will be made without including personally identifying information (PII) about the victim. UC Santa

Barbara does not publish the name of crime victims as part of its Clery Act-mandated reporting (including annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the Clery Act), nor does it include PII regarding victims in the Daily Crime Log. In addition, UC Santa Barbara policy regarding access to public records may require disclosure of certain information concerning the report of non-sex-based stalking. In such cases, every effort is made to redact or limit the record as appropriate to protect the privacy of all parties and witnesses. UCPD has various policies and procedures to ensure that PII about a victim is not included in publicly available record-keeping.

11.3 UNIVERSITY RESPONSE OVERVIEW TO REPORTS OF NON-SEX-BASED STALKING

The following is an outline of UC Santa Barbara’s adjudication process and sanctioning related to non-sex-based stalking for students and employees. Administrative handling of non-sex-based stalking varies according to the affiliation of the accused (i.e., student, staff, or faculty), as summarized in this section. Reports will be investigated by UCPD, Office of Student Conduct, Office of Academic Personnel, or Employee & Labor Relations, as appropriate.

Students

This section summarizes UC Santa Barbara’s disciplinary procedures for responding to student cases of non-sex-based stalking, as outlined in the *UC Santa Barbara Student Conduct Code*. The disciplinary procedures comply with *PACAOS 103.11*, which describes the minimum procedural requirements for all campuses when conducting a formal hearing into alleged social misconduct, including non-sex-based stalking.

Review of Charges

The investigation of all alleged violations of University policies will be coordinated by the Director or other staff from the Office of Student Conduct who will determine the disposition of these matters. The review of the

charges will consist of the following:

- Interviews with the reporting party, witnesses, and the person alleged to have violated a regulation or standard of conduct. When the person alleged to have violated a regulation or standard of conduct is interviewed, they will be informed of the nature of the allegation, the campus regulation or University policy allegedly violated, their rights, and the procedures to be followed.
- In cases where a student accepts responsibility for the violation(s), the facts of the case are undisputed, and the sanction would be no more than ten quarters of suspension, the student may request waiving the right to a formal hearing and submit for disposition their case to the appropriate official in the Office of Student Conduct (e.g., the Director, Associate or Assistant Director, or Conduct Officer). The Director in charge of conduct matters may refuse the request if they feel a formal hearing is in the best interests of all parties concerned. If the hearing is waived, resolution of the case shall include sanctions that are consistent with similar cases resolved by a formal hearing before a committee or hearing officer. A waiver of the formal hearing shall not be construed as a waiver of any other rights granted by the *Student Conduct Code*. The accused student, however, may request waiving any of the rights regardless of the method of resolution. A student who waives a formal hearing may change their mind and request a hearing at any time up to the imposition of a sanction. Once a sanction has been imposed, there is no further right to a hearing. Additionally, once a sanction is imposed, the sanction cannot be amended unless an appeal is granted by the appropriate appeal authority within the timeframe specified for the right to appeal.
- In those cases reviewed by either a hearing body or officer, the student must be informed in writing of the following at least five days prior to the hearing:

- The specific charges and a brief statement about the factual basis for the charges, including a listing of campus resources (e.g., Ombuds, Office of Student Advocate, Associated Students Legal Counsel, Respondent Services [for sexual violence or sexual harassment violations], etc.);
- Time and place of the hearing;
- The student's rights at the hearing regarding presenting documents, inviting witnesses, and confronting and questioning any other witnesses present. Questions for witnesses and other parties at the hearing must be posed to the Chair who will pose the question to the appropriate party. No direct cross-examination is allowed. Furthermore, the Chair reserves the right to reject repetitive or irrelevant questions and to minimally rephrase questions as required for the orderly operation of the hearing process.

Hearing Process

Formal hearings may be conducted by a committee or by a hearing officer. The Office of Student Conduct will make the determination, considering the student's preference, regarding the method to be used in each specific case. In cases where the student disputes the charges or specifically requests a committee, the committee will be considered the preferred body for the hearing, unless circumstances (such as when the Student-Faculty Committee on Student Conduct is not in session) preclude a timely hearing.

Whether or not a hearing is conducted or charges are brought, the campus may provide written notice to a student that their alleged behavior may have violated University policy or campus regulations and that, if repeated, such behavior will be subject to the disciplinary process. Evidence of the prior alleged behavior as detailed on the written notice may be introduced in a subsequent disciplinary action in order to enhance the sanction. (*UC PACAOS 104.80*)

The rights and responsibilities of the student, the witnesses, the Office of Student Conduct or an appropriate designated University official, and the hearing body are described in *UC Santa Barbara Student Code – Section D Disciplinary Hearing Bodies*.

Within five working days following the hearing, all parties shall be emailed a written notice informing them of any recommendations made as a result of hearing body deliberations, including recommended sanctions, if applicable. Letters of sanction, if applicable, will be emailed to the student within fifteen working days following the hearing.

Appeals

Appeals must be made in writing and must be submitted within ten working days of the date appearing on the notification of the imposition of sanction(s) emailed to the student. The student’s appeal may request that the sanctions be reduced or eliminated or that the case be referred back to a committee for further hearing. In all disciplinary cases there shall be only one appropriate level of appeal. The Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs or Chancellor, depending on who is the appropriate appeal point, will make the final determination as to the outcome of the appeal. It is expected that appeals will be considered and final decisions made within fifteen working days following receipt of the student’s written request. The Office of Student Conduct will determine whether the sanction should be implemented immediately or deferred pending the outcome of an appeal.

Employees – Senate Faculty, Non-Senate Faculty, and Non-Faculty Academic Personnel

This section summarizes UC Santa Barbara’s disciplinary procedures for responding to faculty and non-faculty academic personnel cases of non-sex-based stalking.

Formal corrective action for academic personnel is governed by *The Faculty Code of Conduct (APM-015)*, *University Policy on Faculty Conduct and the Administration of Discipline (APM-016)*, and *Non-Senate Academic*

Appointees/Corrective Action and Dismissal (APM-150).

APM-015 applies to all Senate and non-Senate faculty members and states that the Chancellor must initiate disciplinary action by delivering notice of proposed action to the accused no later than three years after the Chancellor is deemed to have known about the alleged violation. For allegations outside of the *UC SVSH Policy*, the Chancellor is deemed to know about an alleged violation of the *Faculty Code of Conduct* when it is reported to any academic administrator at the level of department chair or above. The Chancellor may not initiate notice of proposed disciplinary action unless there has been a finding of probable cause. The probable cause standard means that the facts as alleged in the complaint, if true, justify the imposition of discipline for a violation of the *Faculty Code of Conduct* and that the Chancellor is satisfied that the University can produce credible evidence to support the claim. In cases where the Chancellor wants a disciplinary action to proceed, the Divisional hearing committee must hold a hearing and make findings on the evidence presented unless the accused faculty member settles the matter with the Chancellor prior to the hearing or the accused faculty member explicitly waives the right to a hearing.

The procedures adopted shall include designation of disciplinary sanctions authorized in the *University Policy on Faculty Conduct and the Administration of Discipline*, (APM-016) of which the *Faculty Code of Conduct* is an integral part. The Divisional Committee on Privilege and Tenure shall not recommend the imposition of a sanction more severe than that in the notice of proposed disciplinary action.

The full text of APM-015 is available online at https://www.ucop.edu/academic-personnel-programs/_files/apm/apm-015.pdf.

Senate Faculty

For Senate faculty, disciplinary procedures are set forth in *Academic Senate Bylaw 336*. Those procedures state that disciplinary charges shall be filed by the appropriate

Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee, once probable cause has been established. The disciplinary charges shall be in writing and shall contain notice of proposed disciplinary sanctions and a full statement of the facts underlying the charges. The Chancellor must file disciplinary charges by delivering notice of proposed disciplinary action to the accused no later than three years after the Chancellor is deemed to have known about the alleged violation. The accused shall have 14 calendar days from the date of receipt of the disciplinary charges in which to file an answer in writing with the Committee on Privilege and Tenure. Within five business days after receiving the disciplinary charges, the Chair of the Committee on Privilege and Tenure shall contact the accused, the Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee, and/or their representatives in writing in order to schedule the hearing. The hearing shall begin no later than 60 calendar days from the date disciplinary charges are filed with the Committee on Privilege and Tenure. The Chancellor or Chancellor’s designee, the accused, and/or their representatives shall be entitled to be present at all sessions of the Hearing Committee when evidence is being received. Each party shall have the right to be represented by counsel, to present its case by oral and documentary evidence, to submit rebuttal evidence, and to conduct such cross examination as may be required for a full and true disclosure of the facts.

Non-Senate Faculty and Non-Faculty Academic Personnel

For non-Senate faculty and non-faculty academic personnel, disciplinary procedures are found in APM-150 and relevant collective bargaining agreements or Memoranda of Understanding.

APM-150 states that corrective action or dismissal may be instituted and implemented by the department chair, unit head, supervisor, or other appropriate administrative authority in accordance with campus procedures. Prior to instituting corrective action or dismissal, efforts to resolve the issue(s) informally should be attempted where appropriate.



The University shall provide a written Notice of Intent to the appointee prior to initiating the actions of written censure, suspension without pay, reduction in salary, demotion, or dismissal. The Notice shall state: the intended action, including reasons for the action and the proposed effective date; the basis of the charges, including copies of pertinent materials supporting the charges; the appointee's right to respond either orally or in writing within fourteen (14) calendar days of the date of issuance of the written Notice of Intent; and the name of the person to whom the appointee should respond. Prior to instituting the dismissal of a non-Senate faculty member, the appointee should be apprised of the opportunity for a hearing before the properly constituted advisory committee of the Academic Senate.

The appointee who receives a written Notice of Intent shall be entitled to respond, either orally or in writing, within fourteen (14) calendar days of the date of issuance of the written Notice of Intent. Review of proposed corrective action or dismissal shall normally be addressed by the appropriate referral officer to the appropriate adjudicating officer. For employees subject to peer review, the following additional steps will be taken: The adjudicating officer shall appoint a three-member committee of University employees, one of whom shall be the Director of Equal Opportunity, and the remaining two shall be employees in the same or similar title and status as the affected individual. This committee shall investigate and advise the adjudicating officer of the appropriateness of the proposed action. After timely receipt of the committee's recommendation on the proposed action, the adjudicating officer shall advise the Chancellor, Dean, Dean of the Graduate Division (in cases involving student titles), the referral officer, and the individual's supervisor (if other than the referral officer) of any action to be taken.

If the University determines to institute the corrective action or dismissal following the review of a timely response, if any, from the appointee, and within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of issuance of the written Notice of Intent, the University shall issue a written Notice of Action to the appointee of the corrective action or

dismissal to be taken and its effective date.

Employees – Staff

This section summarizes UC Santa Barbara's disciplinary procedures for responding to staff employee cases of non-sex-based stalking.

For University employees whose conduct is governed by Personnel Policies for Staff Members (PPSMs), disciplinary procedures are set forth in PPSM-62 (Corrective Action), PPSM-63 (Investigatory Leave), and PPSM-64 (Termination and Job Abandonment).

The University may take corrective action when an employee fails to meet acceptable conduct or work performance standards. Corrective action should generally follow a course of progressive discipline that will use increasingly serious actions if there is no sufficient improvement or if there is repeated failure to correct unacceptable conduct or work performance. Prior to taking any corrective action, managers and supervisors shall review the need for corrective action with Employee & Labor Relations. The types of corrective action that can be used to provide an opportunity for an employee to correct conduct or work performance standards are written warning, corrective salary decrease, suspension, and demotion.

When determining the appropriate corrective action to use, supervisors should take into account the severity and circumstances of the situation and the employee's work history. Immediate termination may be warranted in situations of serious misconduct or failure to maintain acceptable work performance standards. The process for terminating a career Professional & Support Staff employee is described in PPSM-64 (Termination and Job Abandonment). In some cases, an employee may be placed on a leave with or without notice to investigate a conduct or work performance issue. The process for placing an employee on an investigatory leave is described in PPSM-63 (Investigatory Leave).

Pursuant to PPSM-62, the University will provide the

employee with a written notice of intent to take corrective action when issuing a corrective salary decrease, a suspension, or a demotion. The notice of intent will state the intended corrective action, the reason for the action, and the proposed effective date(s) of the action. The notice of intent will also include a copy of the documents on which the corrective action is based (if any), and it will state that the employee has the right to respond orally or in writing within ten (10) calendar days from the issuance date of the notice. After consideration of the employee's response, if any, corrective action may or may not be taken. If any action is taken, the employee will be notified in writing of the corrective action to be taken, the effective date(s) of the action and the employee's right to file a complaint under PPSM-70 (Complaint Resolution).

11.4 SANCTIONING

This section summarizes the possible University sanctions that the University may impose following the results of any University disciplinary proceeding for non-sex-based stalking. The sanctions are described in the applicable University policy.

Students

Possible disciplinary sanctions for students related to non-sex-based stalking include:

- University Warning/Censure
- Disciplinary Probation
- Loss of Privileges and Exclusion from Activities
- Suspension
- Dismissal
- Exclusions from Areas of The Campus or From Official University Functions
- Interim Suspension

- Restitution
- Revocation of Awarding of Degree

The following additional disciplinary sanctions may be imposed instead of or in addition to the sanctions enumerated above:

- Work, research projects, counseling, mediation, educational or awareness programs, treatment programs, or community service projects may be assigned.
- In cases involving drug or alcohol abuse, the student may be referred to the UCSB Alcohol and Drug Program (or other appropriate program).
- Holds may be placed on requests for transcripts, diplomas, degrees, or other student records to be sent to third parties.

A description of each sanction can be found in section G (Violations and Sanctions) of the *UC Santa Barbara Student Conduct Code*.

Faculty

Possible disciplinary sanctions for Senate and non-Senate faculty related to non-sex-based stalking include the following:

- Written Censure
- Reduction in Salary
- Demotion
- Suspension
- Denial or Curtailment of Emeritus Status
- Dismissal from The Employ of The University

A description of each sanction can be found in [10.12](#)

Adjudication and Discipline/Sanctioning – Employee Respondents under **The Faculty Code of Conduct (APM-015)**.

Non-Senate Faculty and Non-Faculty Academic Personnel

Corrective action or dismissal for non-Senate faculty and non-faculty academic personnel related to non-sex-based stalking include the sanctions below, in addition to the sanctions in APM-015.

- Written Warning
- Written Censure
- Suspension Without Pay
- Reduction in Salary
- Demotion
- Dismissal

A description of each type of corrective action can be found in **10.12 Adjudication and Discipline/Sanctioning – Employee Respondents** under **General University Policy Regarding Academic Appointees: Non-Senate Academic Appointees/Corrective Action and Dismissal (APM-150)**.

Staff Governed by PPSMs

Possible disciplinary sanctions for staff employees related to non-sex-based stalking include the following:

- Written Warning
- Corrective Salary Decrease
- Suspension
- Demotion

- Termination

A description of each type of corrective action can be found in **10.12 Adjudication and Discipline/Sanctioning – Employee Respondents** under **Personnel Policies for Staff Members**.

Represented Staff

The bargaining units for employees represented by a union have separate employment contracts that include provisions covering corrective action and discipline as well as investigatory leave. For more information about the unions representing University of California and UC Santa Barbara professionals, visit: <https://ucnet.universityofcalifornia.edu/labor/bargaining-units/index.html>. The following are the range of sanctions and information about investigatory leaves published in Agreements with the 14 bargaining units on the UC Santa Barbara campus, which are applicable in cases of non-sex-based stalking.

- Written Warning
- Oral Reprimand
- Counseling Memorandum
- Training
- Corrective Salary Decrease/Temporary Wage Decrease
- Suspension
- Demotion
- Termination

A description of each type of corrective action or discipline, as well as information pertaining to each bargaining unit can be found in **10.12 Adjudication and Discipline/Sanctioning – Employee Respondents** under **Personnel Policies for Staff Members** and **Sanctioning and Investigatory Leave for Represented Employees**.

12.0 HEOA Victim Notification

Per the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA), UC Santa Barbara will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by UC Santa Barbara, against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

13.0 Registered Sex Offender Information

13.1 SEX OFFENDERS REGISTERED IN CALIFORNIA

This section describes where law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained by the UC Santa Barbara community. The State of California requires sex offenders to register with the local (city or county) law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction in which they reside. Local law enforcement agencies then provide this information to the State. Information on registered sex offenders is available at the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office: (805) 681-4100, 4434 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, CA 93110. Information on registered sex offenders in Santa Barbara County, or anywhere in California, can also be accessed on the sex offender tracking page of the California Department of Justice website:

www.meganslaw.ca.gov. This database can be searched by a sex offender's specific name, and includes zip code and city/county listings, as well as detailed personal profile information on each registrant. The map application can be used to search any location/neighborhood in California.

The California Department of Justice is required by law to post static risk assessment scores for sex offender registrants who are eligible to be scored. For information relating to risk assessments, recidivism rates, eligibility, and scoring, visit the State Authorized Risk Assessment Tool for Sex Offenders (SARATSO) website at www.saratso.org. Information found on this website is based on data provided by SARATSO-trained and -certified local law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice entities.

If you have information concerning a registrant who is in violation of their registration requirements, or if you believe that a listed address is inaccurate, you should notify your local law enforcement agency or the California Department of Justice.

California Department of Justice (DOJ):

(916) 227-4974

meganslaw@doj.ca.gov

California DOJ Sex Offender Tracking Program

P. O. Box 903387

Sacramento, CA 94203-3870



13.2 UC SANTA BARBARA-SPECIFIC REGISTERED SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION

A sex offender who is enrolled at UC Santa Barbara as a student; is a full-time or part-time UC Santa Barbara employee, with or without compensation; or is carrying on a vocation at UC Santa Barbara for more than 14 days or for an aggregate period exceeding 30 days in a calendar year, must register with the UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD) within five working days of commencing enrollment or employment. This includes employment whether or not financially compensated, volunteered, or performed for government or educational benefit. The registrant shall also notify UCPD within five working days of ceasing to be enrolled or employed at UC Santa Barbara, or ceasing to carry on a vocation at UC Santa Barbara.

Registration of UC Santa Barbara-affiliated sex offenders must be conducted at the UC Santa Barbara Police Department at Public Safety Building #574 (Mesa Road), Santa Barbara, CA 93106. Persons required to register must do so in person, Monday through Friday (excluding holidays), during the normal business hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Registrations will be handled by appointment only. Please call (805) 893-3446 to schedule an appointment.

Information regarding UC Santa Barbara-registered sex offenders is available to members of the campus community at the UCPD station, by appointment only. Before being provided any information by UCPD, a member of the campus community who requests that information shall sign a statement, on a form provided by the Department of Justice, stating that they are not a registered sex offender, that they understand the purpose of the release of information is to allow members of the campus community to protect themselves and their children from sex offenders, and that they understand it is unlawful to use information obtained to commit a crime against any registrant or to engage in illegal discrimination or harassment of any registrant. The signed statement shall be maintained in a file at UCPD for a minimum of five years.

14.0 Campus Facilities Access and Security

14.1 SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES – ACADEMIC AND OTHER BUILDINGS

During normal business hours, UC Santa Barbara buildings and facilities (excluding certain housing facilities and administrative buildings) are open to the public. During non-business hours, access to most campus buildings and facilities is limited and may require proper identification. Campus buildings and facilities are secured according to schedules developed by the department responsible for the building or facility. Some buildings and facilities at UC Santa Barbara have hours that vary throughout the year. Emergency situations may require changes or alterations to posted building and facility schedules.

Access to academic and other buildings is controlled by key or electronic key-card access, and each building has varied levels of access control. More sensitive areas of the campus utilize alarm systems that provide notification (through the alarm company) to the UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD) upon activation. UCPD Officers respond to alarms and conduct routine patrols to monitor security at campus buildings and other facilities. Lost keys or key-cards should be reported to a department supervisor immediately for re-keying of areas or canceling the key-cards, as necessary.

In order to ensure that only authorized individuals have access to UC Santa Barbara buildings and facilities, it is essential that students, staff, and faculty work together to keep doors of all buildings and other facilities closed and locked after hours. Do not leave doors propped open or unlocked after hours. Do not open the door for individuals you do not know. If your campus keys or key-cards are lost or stolen, report this information immediately to the issuing party/department and/or UCPD at (805) 893-3446.

Buildings, facilities, and other areas on campus that are reported or determined to be problematic in certain ways may have security surveys and assessments conducted,

including lighting, landscaping, access control, alarm monitoring, security camera coverage, and other assessments. Members of UCPD, UC Santa Barbara Facilities Management, and others may conduct security assessments for new construction, remodeling projects, and other areas on an ongoing basis or when requested.

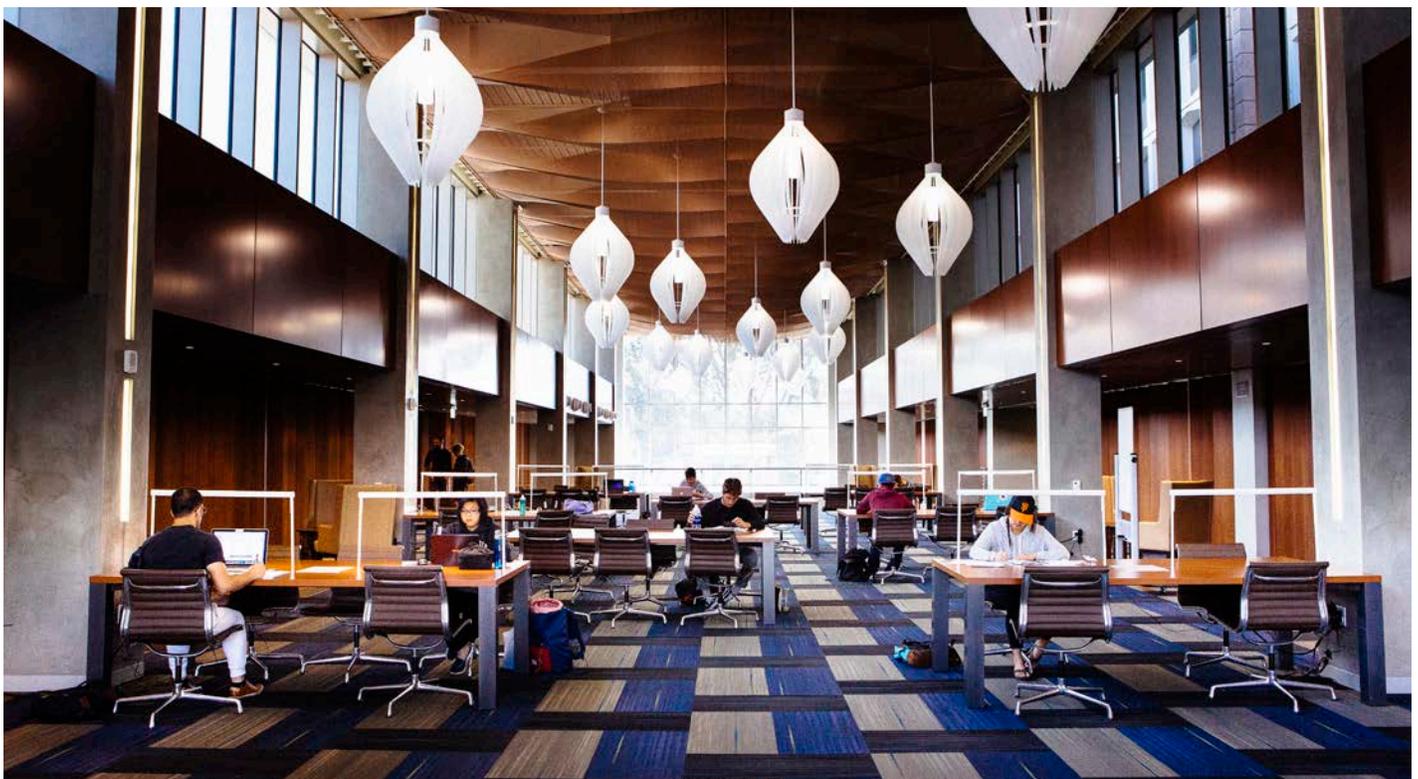
14.2 SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES – RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

UC Santa Barbara provides residential housing to UC Santa Barbara staff and faculty and approximately 10,500 students (and families) in on-campus student housing facilities. UC Santa Barbara student housing facilities include residence halls, undergraduate apartments, graduate apartments, and Family Student Housing.

Residential & Community Living (R&CL) Professional Staff (Resident Directors), UCPD Student Safety Partners (SSPs), and other housing officials enforce security measures in on campus student housing facilities and work with residents to achieve a safe and healthy community. Every

individual member of a community has a responsibility to promote and maintain the safety and well-being of the community. Students may report violations of the UC Santa Barbara Student Housing Policies and/or the Student Code of Conduct to a Resident Assistant (RA) or any other member of R&CL staff. Any dangerous behavior should be reported to R&CL staff and/or UCPD immediately and is subject to disciplinary action. Additionally, RAs conduct community walks throughout the premises during their work shifts.

Access to UC Santa Barbara on-campus Student Housing facilities is limited after business hours to building residents, their authorized guests, and other approved members of the University community. On-campus student housing facilities are secured after hours, and require either a key or key-card to access the facilities. Over extended breaks or during emergency situations, access is limited to those who are scheduled to remain in the building. Access or attempted access to a room or facility without authorization is not permitted. Access or attempted access through a window is also not permitted. Students,



staff, and faculty may not reproduce campus housing keys. Loaning keys to another party, manipulating locks or door handles to gain entry without a key, or misusing a key or key-card is also prohibited. These are violations of the UC Santa Barbara Student Code of Conduct and are also violations of the UC Santa Barbara Student Housing contract. Residents are cautioned against permitting strangers to enter buildings and are urged to require individuals seeking entry to use their own key or key-card.

Occasionally, residents may wish to have family members or friends visit or stay with them overnight. The host must be a resident and must receive the permission of their roommate(s)/suite mate(s) prior to inviting guests. Restrictions to overnight guest visitation in UC Santa Barbara Student Housing varies based on the property. Each resident is responsible for the behavior of their guests while on campus and in the housing communities. Guests may not sleep in public common areas and should have identification on them at all times and be prepared to show this upon request. UC Santa Barbara Student Housing has the right to restrict specific guests if they have been disruptive or have violated UC Santa Barbara Student Housing policies or other UC Santa Barbara policies. All residents are expected to respect the rights of the people with whom they live. Residents and their guests must cooperate with and act respectfully toward UC Santa Barbara personnel. This includes, but is not limited to, interactions with all UC Santa Barbara R&CL Professional Staff and Student Staff, UC Santa Barbara Dining Service staff, and UCPD Officers.

Theft is the most prevalent crime that occurs in the residential areas. Residents are encouraged to exercise caution with respect to their personal safety and security within campus housing facilities. UCPD encourages all residents, guests, and other visitors at UC Santa Barbara to be aware of their surroundings and the presence of unknown persons in your communities. All residents are encouraged not to leave their belongings unattended. Residents are reminded to lock all doors and windows throughout the year.

14.3 SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS IN MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

UCPD uses a multidisciplinary approach to deter criminal behavior and to promote a safer campus community. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a key strategy relied upon to reduce behaviors that precede criminal activities. In accordance with this strategy, facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. Additionally, UCPD officers and SSPs regularly patrol the main campus and off-site facilities, and report malfunctioning lights, security deficiencies, and other unsafe physical conditions to Facilities Management for correction.

UCPD sponsors and conducts an annual UC Santa Barbara Campus Lighting and Safety Walk. This annual event includes campus directors and members from various campus organizations. The Walk is designed to identify any and all hazards that could affect campus safety, such as the need for lighting repairs or additional lighting.

Members of the University community are encouraged to report equipment problems or unsafe conditions to UCPD



or Facilities Management. Urgent or emergency maintenance issues should be reported to UCPD Dispatch after hours at (805) 893-3446. For assistance with maintenance emergencies and any non-urgent maintenance concerns during regular business hours, contact Facilities Management directly by calling (805) 893-8300 or emailing customer.service@pf.ucsb.edu. The Facilities Management staff is immediately available during normal business hours and available “on-call” after hours, weekends, and holidays.

15.0 Illegal Weapons

UC Santa Barbara is committed to maintaining a safe and secure environment that supports the academic mission of the University. According to California Penal Code §626.9 and §626.10, as well as California Code of Regulations §100015, individuals are prohibited from possessing various weapons, including firearms; explosives; instruments that expel metal projectiles, such as a bb or pellet; specified knives; and/or any item that may be construed as such, on the premises of the University or in any building under its control.

California state law and UC Santa Barbara policy prohibit the possession or control of any firearms, deadly weapons, explosive devices, nunchakus, metal knuckles, shurikens, Billy clubs, saps, or any other deadly weapons or prohibited knives, while in any UC Santa Barbara property or facility, except as required in the lawful course of business or as authorized by the UCPD Chief of Police. Anyone found in violation of the University’s policies will be subject to the disciplinary policies and procedures applicable to students, staff, and faculty, and/or criminal prosecution by the appropriate jurisdiction.

A weapon is anything that could be used to hurt another person. Weapons include a gun, knife, hands, fists, feet, and any available object that could be used to hurt another person. Specifically, California Penal Code section 626.9 (the Gun Free School Zone Act of 1995) prohibits any person from bringing or possessing a firearm on

the grounds of a University of California campus, or any property owned or operated by the University of California, without written permission. Similarly, California Penal Code section 626.10 prohibits any person who brings or possesses any dirk, dagger, ice pick, or knife having a fixed blade longer than 2.5 inches upon the grounds of the University of California. Moreover, the possession of an undetectable firearm, cane gun, wallet gun, zip gun, belt buckle knife, blackjack, or other “generally prohibited weapon” is prohibited by law. Under California Penal Code section 417, it is illegal for any person to exhibit a firearm or any deadly weapon in a rude, angry, or threatening manner, or unlawfully use the same in any fight or quarrel. Any person found to be in violation of a weapons law is subject to arrest, prosecution, and imprisonment. Some exceptions include law enforcement personnel, honorably retired peace officers, or a member of the military forces of California or the United States who is engaged in the performance of their duties.

Pursuant to California Penal Code sections 22810(e)(1) and 22810(e)(2), pepper spray must be less than 2.5 ounces and must also display a clear warning label. Use of pepper spray for any purpose other than immediate self-defense is unlawful.

Individuals are encouraged to report weapons violations to UCPD immediately by dialing 911 or (805) 893-3446. It is important to provide a description and location of the individual carrying a weapon. UC Santa Barbara has and will continue to investigate any threat to the safety of the University in order to protect all members of the University community and their guests.

UC Santa Barbara policy also prohibits individuals from use, possession, sale, or manufacture of any dangerous weapons on University properties or at official University functions, except as expressly permitted by law. Anyone found in violation of the University’s policies shall be subject to the disciplinary policies and procedures applicable to students and employees, and/or criminal prosecution by the appropriate jurisdiction.

16.0 Substance Use Policy, Laws, and Sanctions

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) of 1989, the *UC Santa Barbara Substance Abuse Policy and Implementing Guidelines* include UC Santa Barbara’s policy on substance use standards of conduct; potential legal sanctions and penalties for unlawful possession, use, or distribution of drugs or alcohol; potential sanctions for campus drug and alcohol policy violations; health risks associated with drug and alcohol abuse; and resources available to students and employees. The *UC Santa Barbara Substance Abuse Policy and Implementing Guidelines* can be accessed at www.policy.ucsb.edu/files/docs/policies/substance-abuse.pdf.

UC Santa Barbara actively distributes information about the campus substance use policy and its availability to members of the campus community by sending emails to students and employees throughout the year. Additionally, UC Santa Barbara conducts a biennial review of the effectiveness of the campus substance abuse prevention program.

The following is a summary of UC Santa Barbara’s policy on substance use, disciplinary sanctions for policy violations, California drug and alcohol laws and sanctions, educational programs offered by UC Santa Barbara, and on- and off-campus substance use treatment resources.

16.1 UC SANTA BARBARA SUBSTANCE USE POLICY AND STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

UC Santa Barbara strives to maintain a community and workplace free from the illegal use, possession, or distribution of alcohol and other drugs. Manufacture, sale, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of alcohol and controlled substances by students or employees on University property, at official University functions, or on University business is prohibited except as permitted by law, University policy, and campus regulations.

To promote an environment of academic excellence and to comply with the requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and the Drug Free Workplace Act, academic and staff employees and students:

- Shall not use illegal substances and shall not use legal substances in a manner that impairs scholarly activities, job performance, or student life.
- Shall not use illegal or legal substances in a manner that violates applicable criminal or civil laws in the workplace, on University premises, at University activities, or while conducting University business.
- Are prohibited from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of alcohol and/or a controlled substance in the workplace, on university premises, at University activities, or while conducting University business.
- Academic and staff employees and students involved in work on or for a federal grant or contract are required, as a condition of employment on the grant or contract, to notify the University within five (5) calendar days if they are convicted of any criminal drug statute violation for activity occurring at the workplace, at the location of any grant/contract activity, or while on University business.

For more information regarding the UC Santa Barbara’s Substance Abuse Policy, visit: www.policy.ucsb.edu/files/docs/policies/substance-abuse.pdf.

16.2 CALIFORNIA ALCOHOL AND DRUG LAWS AND SANCTIONS

California law prohibits furnishing and selling alcoholic beverages to underage persons (younger than 21) or obviously intoxicated individuals. Underage persons may not buy alcoholic beverages or possess them on campus, in public, or in places open to public view. The penalties for violations of these laws may include substantial fines



and jail. Alcohol may not be sold without a license or permit. State law also prohibits driving a motor vehicle under the influence (a blood alcohol level of .08 percent or higher creates a presumption of intoxication, but a driver can be charged even with lower blood alcohol levels); drinking or possessing an open container of alcohol while driving; and operating a bicycle while intoxicated. Drunken driving penalties include jail or prison, fines of \$1,000 or more, driver license suspension or revocation, and required drug/alcohol treatment programs. Refusing to submit to a test for blood alcohol can result in suspension of driver license for up to 3 years.

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

16.3 UC SANTA BARBARA POLICY ON AND ENFORCEMENT OF POSSESSION, USE, AND SALE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

The UC Santa Barbara campus has been designated Drug Free. The possession, sale, manufacture, and distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. These laws are strictly enforced by the UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD). Violators of these laws are subject to UC Santa Barbara disciplinary action (for affiliated members of the institution), criminal prosecution, fine, and imprisonment. Academic and staff personnel violating these policies may be subject to corrective action, including dismissal, under applicable University policies and labor contracts, and may be referred for criminal prosecution and/or required to participate in an Employee Assistance Program or appropriate treatment

program.

16.4 UC SANTA BARBARA POLICY ON AND ENFORCEMENT OF POSSESSION, USE, AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

The possession, use, and sale of alcohol on the UC Santa Barbara campus is governed by the *UC Santa Barbara Substance Abuse Policy*, federal law, California state law, and local county ordinances. Laws regarding the possession, use, sale, consumption, and furnishing of alcohol are controlled by the California Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control (ABC). The enforcement of alcohol laws on the UC Santa Barbara campus is the primary responsibility of UCPD. The possession of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal. These laws are strictly enforced by UCPD. Violators are subject to UC Santa Barbara disciplinary action (if affiliated with the institution), criminal prosecution, fine, and imprisonment. It is unlawful to sell, furnish, or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21.

It is also a violation of the *UC Santa Barbara Substance Abuse Policy* for anyone to consume or possess alcohol in any public/private area of the campus without prior University approval. Students violating these policies are subject to disciplinary action, including suspension or dismissal from the University, and may be referred for criminal prosecution and/or required to participate in appropriate treatment programs. Organizations or groups violating alcohol/substance policies or laws may be subject to sanctions by the University.

16.5 UC SANTA BARBARA SMOKE & TOBACCO FREE ENVIRONMENT POLICY

Members of the UC Santa Barbara community, including academic and staff employees, students, student orga-

nizations, and volunteers, are responsible for observing and adhering to the Smoke & Tobacco Free Environment Policy. Smoke & Tobacco Free means that smoking, the use of smokeless tobacco products, the use of unregulated nicotine products, and the use of e-cigarettes is strictly prohibited on all University-controlled properties (including parking spaces) and all vehicles. This also includes all campus residential space, with the exception of employee-owned housing. More information can be found at tobaccofree.ucsb.edu/policy.

16.6 DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND SUPPORT RESOURCES

UC Santa Barbara students and employees with substance use concerns (including alcohol) create a health and safety risk for themselves and for others. Substance use can also result in a wide range of serious emotional and behavioral problems. UC Santa Barbara makes available to students and employees a variety of alcohol and substance use programs. These programs are designed to discourage the use of illegal substances and to educate students and others as to the merits of legal and responsible alcohol consumption.

UC Santa Barbara’s Alcohol & Drug Program (ADP) provides counseling and referral services to students who suffer from a substance use concern. Group and individual counseling sessions are available to students at no cost for voluntary attendance; a program fee may be required for required attendance (i.e., referral for disciplinary sanction). All information regarding any contact or counseling is confidential and will be treated in accordance with UC Santa Barbara policies and state and federal laws. A student’s decision to seek assistance will not be used in connection with any academic determination or as a basis for disciplinary action. ADP strives to create a safe, healthy, and learning-conducive environment through the promotion of healthy choices concerning the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. The program emphasizes the elimination of harmful use, high-risk behavior, and related violence, and also offers services for students in recovery

and allies who support them.

ADP uses a comprehensive research-based approach to substance use prevention. UC Santa Barbara’s efforts to reduce high-risk drinking and drug use among students include strategies such as education, prevention and early intervention, environmental management strategies on campus and in Isla Vista; and policy enforcement. ADP works in partnership with undergraduate and graduate students, many campus departments, and community agencies to promote a healthy and safe campus and community. Using science and evaluation-based prevention models, the Alcohol and Other Drug Work Group makes recommendations for all program, policy, and enforcement issues related to alcohol and other drugs. This comprehensive effort works to reduce high-risk drinking by:

- Educating students about responsible alcohol and substance use.
- Providing early intervention and confidential counseling for all students.
- Altering the environment to limit access to alcohol by underage students and providing alcohol-free social options.
- Ensuring compliance with substance use policies and laws, as well as consequences for policy violation.

UC Santa Barbara’s Student Health Alcohol and Drug Program offers all students free and confidential counseling for substance use and other addictive behaviors, gambling, device management, and screen use. Support, information, education, and referrals are provided in a non-judgmental environment. For appointments and additional information about ADP, call the Program’s office at (805) 893-5013. ADP facilitates a 4-week psycho-educational group series called the CASE Program for students who violate substance use policies on campus. More information can be found at adp.sa.ucsb.edu.

In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, UC Santa Barbara offers various drug and alcohol use prevention, education, and intervention programs. These services are made available to students by ADP’s clinical and prevention staff. Below is a list and brief description of the programs that are offered to students throughout the year.

Campus Programs

Intervention/ Prevention Strategy	Brief Description
Alcohol and Drug Individual Counseling	One-on-one counseling sessions using brief motivational and cognitive-behavioral techniques for use of substances including alcohol, marijuana, prescription drugs, and other illicit substances. The goal of the counseling is to educate students about the effects of illicit drug use, to promote self-evaluation of drug use habits, and to facilitate the acquisition of effective coping strategies to make informed decisions and reduce the risk and harm associated with substance use.
College Alcohol and Substance Education (CASE)	Four-session class assigned as a first-level sanction for substance use violations. This class uses interactive journaling and motivational interviewing techniques. The goals of the class are to educate students about the effects of substance use, to encourage students to implement risk-reduction skills, and to facilitate the acquisition of effective coping strategies so that students can make informed decisions and reduce their substance related risk and harm.
Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)	SBIRT is an evidence-based screening strategy utilizing brief motivational interviewing techniques to identify and assess risks associated with substance use. The UC Santa Barbara’s Student Health Alcohol and Drug Program offers the SBIRT protocol to provide an immediate and timely intervention for students that involves self-evaluation and assessment of substance use habits, connection/referral to additional support and counseling services, and facilitates the acquisition of effective coping strategies to make informed decisions and reduce the risk and harm associated with drug use.
Marijuana Awareness, Responsibility and Support (MARS)	The MARS program provides individual counseling to discuss marijuana use and develop skills to explore and achieve desired health changes. This evidence-based, cognitive-behavioral approach also integrates dialectical behavior strategies into a three-week series that supports student goals regarding marijuana use.
Self-Assessments	Brief online assessments are available on the UC Santa Barbara Student Health Alcohol and Drug Program website to provide individualized feedback and access to additional support and resources on the campus and in the community. Assessments include: alcohol, cannabis, drug, and device and screen management.
Cannabis Use Disorders Identification Test (CUDIT-R)	The CUDIT-R is available as a self-assessment on the UC Santa Barbara Student Health Alcohol and Drug Program website and is an evidence-based brief online assessment for personal marijuana use that provides individualized feedback and access to additional support and resources on the campus and in the community.
Gauchos for Recovery (GFR)	Gauchos for Recovery is a program within the Student Health Alcohol and Drug Program that helps students maintain recovery and develop a plan for success, form connections with other sober students as well as community recovery groups, and assist with finding supportive housing. Free and confidential counseling services and assistance with access to additional campus and community resources is also available for those students needing additional support and accommodations. GFR can also assist students who are trying to return to the University after a period away, as well as non-traditional aged students who are returning to college. Alcohol and Drug Program counselors are also available to consult with parents.
GFR Peer Educators	Our recovery peers are UC Santa Barbara students in recovery who have a desire to share their experience, strength, and hope with other students in recovery as well as those who are struggling with substance use. They hold drop-in peer counseling hours in the Lounge at Embarcadero Hall to meet with any students looking for peer support around these concerns.

Campus Programs (continued)

Intervention/ Prevention Strategy	Brief Description
GFR Students for Recovery	GFR Students for Recovery is a UC Santa Barbara student organization that provides support and social activities for recovering students. The weekly Students for Recovery meeting is open to those who are seeking or considering recovery and is hosted by students, for students. GFR student group holds biweekly organization meetings, regular unity/social events, retreats, and more.
Call it Quits: Tobacco/Smoking Cessation	Call it Quits is a free tobacco cessation services program that is available to all UC Santa Barbara students. The program offers 6 weeks of individual educational support and access to free nicotine replacement products and other incentivizing products.
Smoke-Free/Tobacco-Free Task Force	The campus has a Smoke/Tobacco-Free Task Force that works on the implementation strategies of the UC system-wide smoke/tobacco free policy that went into effect at UC Santa Barbara on January 1, 2014.
Smoke-Free/Tobacco-Free Policy	Along with the rest of the UC system, UC Santa Barbara implemented a smoke/tobacco free policy on January 1, 2014. This policy bans all tobacco and related products (including smokeless tobacco, e-cigarettes, and vaping products) on all campus property.
IV Healthy Community Coalition 805 (IVCHC805)	The IV Healthy Community Coalition 805 (IVCHC805) is a comprehensive coalition/task force currently funded by a federal Drug Free Communities Grant. Coalition members include campus and community partners who meet monthly to address the needs and concerns of both the campus and community on alcohol, drug, and related prevention strategies.
Community Social Host Ordinances	Several communities in Santa Barbara County, including the unincorporated area of Isla Vista which is adjacent to the UC Santa Barbara campus, have implemented new social host and/or loud/disruptive social gathering ordinances to address social gatherings that prompt a response by law enforcement. These ordinances hold the host responsible for the violations cited.
Fraternity/Sorority Educational Workshops	Educational workshops specially designed for Greek community members focus on providing educational information, normative information, and skill training including how to party safely, create a plan when socializing, and access to resources on and off campus.
Campus and Community Educational Programming	A wide variety of large and small scale educational events and programs including speakers, tabling, and videos to relay educational information, provide skill training, and refer students to resources on and off campus.
AlcoholEdu/SAPU/Diversity, Equity, & Inclusion/CAPS	UC Santa Barbara's "New Student Requirement" involves completion of four educational components by all incoming first year and transfer students. AlcoholEdu, SAPU (Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates), Diversity, Equity, & Inclusion, and Counseling & Psychological Services (CAPS). These four online training modules provide alcohol and drug education, sexual assault and interpersonal violence prevention information, mental health resources and support, campus/community resources, and foster an environment of mutual respect and support. Completion of these training modules is required before the start of Fall quarter.
Gaucho FYI	The second component of UC Santa Barbara's "New Student Requirement" program requires attendance at Gaucho FYI, a facilitated workshop. These mandatory workshops have been developed to introduce new students to specific resources and expectations of the UC Santa Barbara campus and community. A variety of health and safety topics provide skill-based information about personal safety, bystander intervention, and community responsibility. Completion of Gaucho FYI is required within the first four weeks of fall quarter.
Life of the Party (LOTP) Peer Education Program	The Student Health Alcohol and Drug Program trains selected student peer staff on AOD trends, campus norms, and addressing campus needs around alcohol and drug concerns. Students learn to facilitate workshops, develop programs, and conduct outreach. The goal of the peer health educator program is to empower students to motivate their peers to make healthy lifestyle choices and connect students to resources for help.

UC Santa Barbara makes available various drug and alcohol use prevention, education, and intervention services for staff and faculty through the UC Santa Barbara’s Academic Staff Assistance Program (ASAP). ASAP provides support to employees and eligible family members in initiating and accessing the appropriate level of care for substance abuse or dependence. These ASAP services are provided on a short-term basis and employees are referred to the community for more intensive levels of care as indicated. This service is available at no cost to employees and their family members, and information about participation is confidential, except where legally mandated. For more information please call (805) 893-3318 or visit www.hr.ucsb.edu/asap.

Additional resources available to students and employees in the Santa Barbara community and online include the following. (ADP and ASAP can also assist in finding appropriate programs and support in other locations if needed.)

Community Resources

Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital Chemical Dependency Services	
Cottage Hospital	(805) 682-7111 (24-hour) www.cottagehealth.org/services/psychiatry-and-addiction-medicine
Cottage Inpatient Medical Detox	(805) 569-7253 www.cottagehealth.org/services/psychiatry-and-addiction-medicine/psychiatry-and-inpatient-medical-detoxification
Cottage Residential Center	(805) 569-7422 www.cottagehealth.org/services/psychiatry-and-addiction-medicine/cottage-residential-center
Cottage Outpatient Treatment	(805) 569-7434 https://www.cottagehealth.org/services/psychiatry-and-addiction-medicine/cottage-hospital-intensive-outpatient-program/
Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (CADA)	
Education and Treatment Program	(805) 963-1433 cadasb.org
Adult Residential Treatment Center	(805) 963-1836 cadasb.org/adult-residential-treatment-services/
Adult Outpatient Treatment	(805) 564-6057 cadasb.org/project-recovery/

Community Resources (continued)

Casa Serena	
Women’s Residential Treatment Center	(866) 590-8601 casaserena.org
Sober Living Facilities	
New House (men)	(805) 563-6050 www.sbnewhouse.org
The Giving Tree (women)	(805) 455-4568
Lighthouse (men)	(805) 882-2294 www.sblighthouse.org

Online/National Resources

“In the Rooms” Global Recovery Community	
Free 12-step speaker videos and audio files, video meetings, chat opportunities, and message boards.	www.intherooms.com
XA Speakers	
Listen to speakers from a variety of 12-step programs.	xa-speakers.org
Young People in Recovery	
Blogs, social network, videos of young people in recovery, and opportunities to get involved in the movement.	youngpeopleinrecovery.org
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)	nida.nih.gov/
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism (NIAAA)	www.niaaa.nih.gov
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)	www.samhsa.gov

17.0 Clery Act Crime Statistics

17.1 CLERY ACT CRIME STATISTICS, SOURCES, AND UNFOUNDED CRIME REPORTS

Pursuant to Clery Act requirements, the UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD) is charged with the responsibility to collect, classify, and report crime statistics to the U.S. Department of Education as well as current and prospective students and employees. Clery crimes are reported to the Department of Education via a web-based online reporting tool and to the campus community in the Annual Security & Fire Safety Report (ASFSR) by October 1 of each year.



This section of the ASFSR contains Clery crime statistic data that have been compiled from the 2020, 2021, and 2022 calendar years. Crime statistic data under the Clery Act are disclosed based on where a crime occurs, the types of crimes that were reported, and the year in which the crimes were reported.

Some crimes are not directly reported to the police. As such, by collecting crime statistic data through other established channels, UC Santa Barbara is able to obtain a more accurate picture of crimes occurring on UC Santa Barbara property, campus-adjacent public property, and other campus-affiliated properties. Clery crime statistic data are collected from non-law enforcement campus personnel identified as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) as well as outside law enforcement agencies who have jurisdiction over certain campus-affiliated locations classified as “non-campus buildings and property.” Clery Act crime statistic data have been compiled from UCPD Police records, CSA reports, and other law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over UC Santa Barbara Clery reporting geography.

A crime is deemed to have been “reported” for Clery Act purposes when a witness, victim, third party, or offender (regardless of that person’s affiliation with UC Santa Barbara) brings such allegation of crime to the attention of law enforcement or a CSA. In turn, UC Santa Barbara discloses Clery-reportable crimes in the statistical portion of this ASFSR regardless of whether the crimes have been investigated by the police, and regardless of whether a finding of guilt or responsibility has been assigned or any case has been forwarded/assigned to the District Attorney’s office.

Clery Act Crimes

Clery reportable crime statistic data include the number of each of the following crimes that occurred on or within the UC Santa Barbara Clery Act Geography that have been reported to UCPD or other CSAs:



- **Primary Crimes:** (1) Murder and Non-negligent manslaughter (criminal homicide); (2) Manslaughter by Negligence (criminal homicide); (3) Rape; (4) Fondling; (5) Incest; (6) Statutory Rape; (7) Robbery; (8) Aggravated Assault; (9) Burglary; (10) Motor Vehicle Theft; and (11) Arson.
- **Hate Crimes:** Any of the above-mentioned offenses under "Primary Crimes," with the exception of Manslaughter by Negligence; as well as any incidents of Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, or Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property that were motivated by one of the categories of bias. Categories of bias are race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, national origin, and gender identity.
- **Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses:** Any incidents of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking. (Note that Sexual Assault is also a VAWA Offense but is included in the Criminal Offenses category for Clery Act reporting purposes.)
- **Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action:** (1) Arrests for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and weapons law violations; and/or (2) Persons affiliated with UC Santa Barbara who are referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and weapons law violations.

Unfounded Crime Reports

UC Santa Barbara is required to include in the Department of Education's web-based survey and the ASF SR statistics the total number of crime reports that were "unfounded" and subsequently withheld from crime statistics during each of the three most recent calendar years. A Clery crime reported to UCPD may not be withheld or subsequently removed from the Clery crime statistics data based on a decision by a court, coroner, jury, prosecutor, or other similar non-campus official. However, a reported crime may be withheld or subsequently removed from the crime statistics if sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime, and based on the results of a full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore unfounded.

It is important to note that the recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution, or the failure to make an arrest does not unfound a crime report. For Clery Act purposes, the determination to unfound a crime can be made only when the totality of available information specifically indicates that the report was false or baseless.

17.2 CLERY ACT CRIMINAL OFFENSE STATISTICS REPORTING TABLES

Clery Act Crime Statistics

Offense	Year	On-Campus	Student Housing*	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	1	0	1
	2021	0	0	1	0	1
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2022	27	22	3	0	30
	2021	14	13	2	1	17
	2020	7	6	1	2	10
Fondling	2022	10	7	0	0	10
	2021	9	6	2	0	11
	2020	8	5	0	0	8
Incest	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	4**	4**	0	0	4**
Robbery	2022	3	2	1	0	4
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	1	1
Aggravated Assault	2022	11	9	0	0	11
	2021	2	1	1	0	3
	2020	4	1	1	5	10
Burglary	2022	24	14	1	0	25
	2021	22	7	2	0	24
	2020	35	12	1	0	36
Arson	2022	4	1	0	1	5
	2021	1	0	0	1	2
	2020	1	0	0	1	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	21	0	1	1	23
	2021	3	0	0	1	4
	2020	4	0	0	4	8
Domestic Violence	2022	11	8	0	1	12
	2021	5	3	2	0	7
	2020	5	2	0	1	6
Dating Violence	2022	16	14	0	0	16
	2021	5	1	0	0	5
	2020	12	9	0	2	14
Stalking	2022	47	24	1	0	48
	2021	18	6	1	0	19
	2020	21	11	0	1	22

* Student Housing statistics are a subset of the On-Campus geography category statistics.
 ** These incidents were counted as statutory rape due to age, but they should have been counted as rape.

Clery Act Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals

Offense	Year	On-Campus	Student Housing*	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
Liquor Law Violations Arrests	2022	1	0	0	5	6
	2021	4	0	0	5	9
	2020	21	0	2	16	39
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2022	16	14	0	0	16
	2021	71	71	0	0	71
	2020	77	77	0	0	77
Drug Law Violations Arrests	2022	9	1	1	4	14
	2021	8	0	1	7	16
	2020	25	0	2	11	38
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2022	15	10	0	0	15
	2021	1	1	0	0	1
	2020	16	16	0	0	16
Weapons Law Violations Arrests	2022	5	2	0	1	6
	2021	8	1	0	0	8
	2020	22	1	0	2	24
Weapons Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2022	1	1	0	0	1
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	2	2	0	0	2

* Student Housing statistics are a subset of the On-Campus geography category statistics.

Clery Act Hate Crime Reporting

CLERY ACT HATE CRIME REPORTING	
2022	Four (4): (1) One On-Campus, Intimidation incident characterized by National Origin bias. (2) One On-Campus, Intimidation incident characterized by Race bias. (3) One On-Campus, Intimidation incident characterized by Ethnicity bias. (4) One On-Campus, Intimidation incident characterized by Ethnicity bias.
2021	Five (5): (1) One On-Campus, Intimidation incident characterized by Gender Identity bias. (2) One On-Campus, Aggravated Assault incident characterized by Sexual Orientation bias. (3) One On-Campus Student Housing, Simple Assault incident characterized by Sexual Orientation bias. (4) One On-Campus Student Housing, Simple Assault incident characterized by Sexual Orientation bias. (5) One On-Campus Student Housing, Intimidation incident characterized by Sexual Orientation bias.
2020	There were no Hate Crimes reported in 2020.

Clery Act Unfounded Crime Reporting

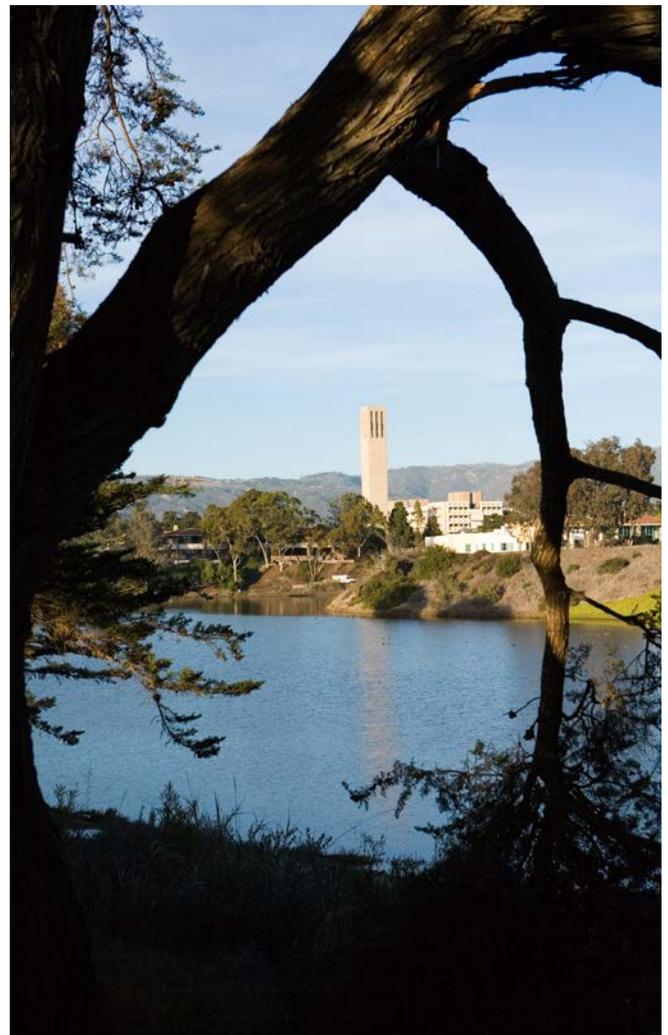
CLERY ACT UNFOUNDED CRIME REPORTING	
2022	One (1) unfounded Burglary report.
2021	No unfounded Clery crime reports.
2020	No unfounded Clery crime reports.

17.3 CLERY ACT GEOGRAPHY

The Clery Act mandates the collection, classification, and reporting of crime reports for alleged crimes that occurred on University-affiliated property. Buildings and property that are considered “University-affiliated” are broken down into categories known as “Clery Act geography.” The following are descriptions of Clery Act geographic locations.

- **On-Campus:** (i) any building or property owned or controlled by UC Santa Barbara or the UC Regents 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 (ii) any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in (i) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).
- **On-Campus Student Housing Facilities (subset of the On-Campus category):** any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by UC Santa Barbara or the UC Regents, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by UC Santa Barbara or the UC Regents, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus.
- **Public Property:** all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus.
- **Non-Campus Building and Property:** (i) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (ii) any building or property owned or controlled by UC Santa Barbara or the UC Regents 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. Non-campus locations fall within the jurisdiction, protection, and reporting responsibility of different law enforcement agencies (in different cities, counties, states, and/or countries), depending on where the buildings and property are located. At least annually, the UC Santa Barbara Police Department makes a good faith effort to identify all geographic locations that fit within the non-campus Clery geography definition and request Clery crime statistic data from all outside law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction over those non-campus locations.



17.4 CLERY ACT CRIME DEFINITIONS

The Clery Act applies the crime definitions from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program when classifying and counting Clery crimes. The definitions for murder/non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, weapons law violations, drug law violations, and liquor law violations are from the "Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual" of the UCR Program. The definitions of fondling, incest, and statutory rape are from the "National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Data Collections Guidelines" of the UCR Program. The definitions of hate crimes are from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting "Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual." The definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking (for purposes of Clery Act crime statistics reporting) are from the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 Code of Federal Regulations 668.46(a). It should be noted that Clery crime definitions used for compiling Clery crime statistics are different than California state crime definitions that may be used by law enforcement authorities and prosecutorial agencies as well as UC Santa Barbara administrative policy definitions for certain crimes.

The Clery crime definitions and counting rules are as follows:

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or the commission of a crime is counted as a murder/non-negligent manslaughter. One offense per victim is counted.

Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence. Any death caused by the gross negligence of another is counted as Manslaughter by Negligence. One offense per victim is counted.

Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses): Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Attempted sexual assaults of the following types are counted as statistics of crime. This definition includes male and female victims.

- **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. The crime is included as Rape, regardless of the age of the victim, if the victim did not consent or if the victim was incapable of giving consent. This definition includes any gender of victim or perpetrator. One offense per victim is counted.
- **Fondling:** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity. One offense per victim is counted.
- **Incest:** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. One offense per victim is counted.
- **Statutory Rape:** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. One offense per victim is counted.

Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. In any instance of Robbery, one offense for each distinct operation (i.e., incident) is counted, including attempts. The number of victims robbed, the number of those present at the robbery, and the number of offenders are not counted.

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury (includes attempts and whether or not an injury has occurred). This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. One offense per victim is counted. If a number of persons are involved in a dispute or disturbance, and the aggressors cannot be distinguished from the victims, the number of persons assaulted are counted as the number of offenses. Assaults or attempts to kill or murder, poisoning (including the use of date rape drugs), assault with a dangerous or deadly weapon, maiming, mayhem, assault with explosives, and assault with disease are counted as aggravated assaults.

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft (this definition excludes burglary/thefts from vehicles). An incident must meet three conditions to be classified as a burglary: (1) there must be evidence of unlawful entry (trespass). Both “forcible entry” and “unlawful entry - no force” are counted. This means that the person did not have the right to be in the structure at the time the incident occurred; (2) the unlawful entry must occur within a structure (a structure is defined as having four walls, a roof, and a door); and (3) the structure was unlawfully entered to commit a felony or theft. One offense per each distinct operation is counted. Burglaries in individual student rooms are considered separate offenses. For burglaries in suites, each bedroom and the common area in a student housing suite is considered a separate dwelling. The burglary of an academic structure is counted as one offense, regardless of the number of interior rooms entered or items stolen if the rooms were all burglarized during the same time frame.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This applies to any self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails (includes all joy-riding incidents and attempts). One offense for each stolen vehicle is counted.

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. (includes attempts). One offense for each distinct incident of Arson is counted. All of the evidence for any fire not known to be accidental (such as a cooking fire) must be considered by the institutional official designated to make such determinations. At UC Santa Barbara, the Fire Marshal in Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S) is designated as the institutional official to make such determinations.

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

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person: (a) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (b) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party’s statement and with consideration for: the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse, or the threat of such abuse. Dating Violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct (two or more acts) directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

- *Course of conduct* means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, meth-

od, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person’s property.

- *Reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- *Substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Hate Crime: A hate crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias against the victim. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their perceived identity. Although there are many categories of bias, under the Clery Act, only the following eight categories are reported: race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability. Before an incident can be classified as a Hate Crime, sufficient objective facts must be present to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude that the offender’s actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by bias.

Hate Crimes include the following offenses that are motivated by bias: Murder, Non-negligent Manslaughter, Sex Offenses (Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape), Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson, plus the Additional Crimes listed below. Hate crimes are not reported for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, or Arrests/Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor, Drug, and Weapons law violations.

Additional Crimes that only apply to Clery statistics when there are sufficient objective facts to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude that the offender’s actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by bias:

- **Larceny-Theft:** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or con-

structive 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.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Drug Law Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics—manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzadrine). All drugs, without exception, that are illegal under local or state law where the institution is located is considered

a drug law violation. All illegally obtained prescription drugs are considered drug law violations as well.

It should be noted that in California, possession of less than 1 ounce of marijuana on Clery geography is an infraction punishable by a monetary fine. If law enforcement issues a citation and a disciplinary referral is made for a violation of marijuana Health & Safety Codes, then the infraction is counted as a disciplinary referral for a drug law violation. The citation is not considered an arrest statistic for purposes of Clery Act statistics because incidents in which a civil citation is issued, without a criminal penalty imposed, are not to be classified as an arrest for Clery Act purposes. Since the violation of marijuana Health & Safety Codes is punishable only by a monetary fine, it is considered to be a civil infraction under California law. Criminal citations in contrast are for offenses that are punishable beyond a simple fine (i.e., jail time).

Weapons Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

18.0 Definitions and Legal Statutes

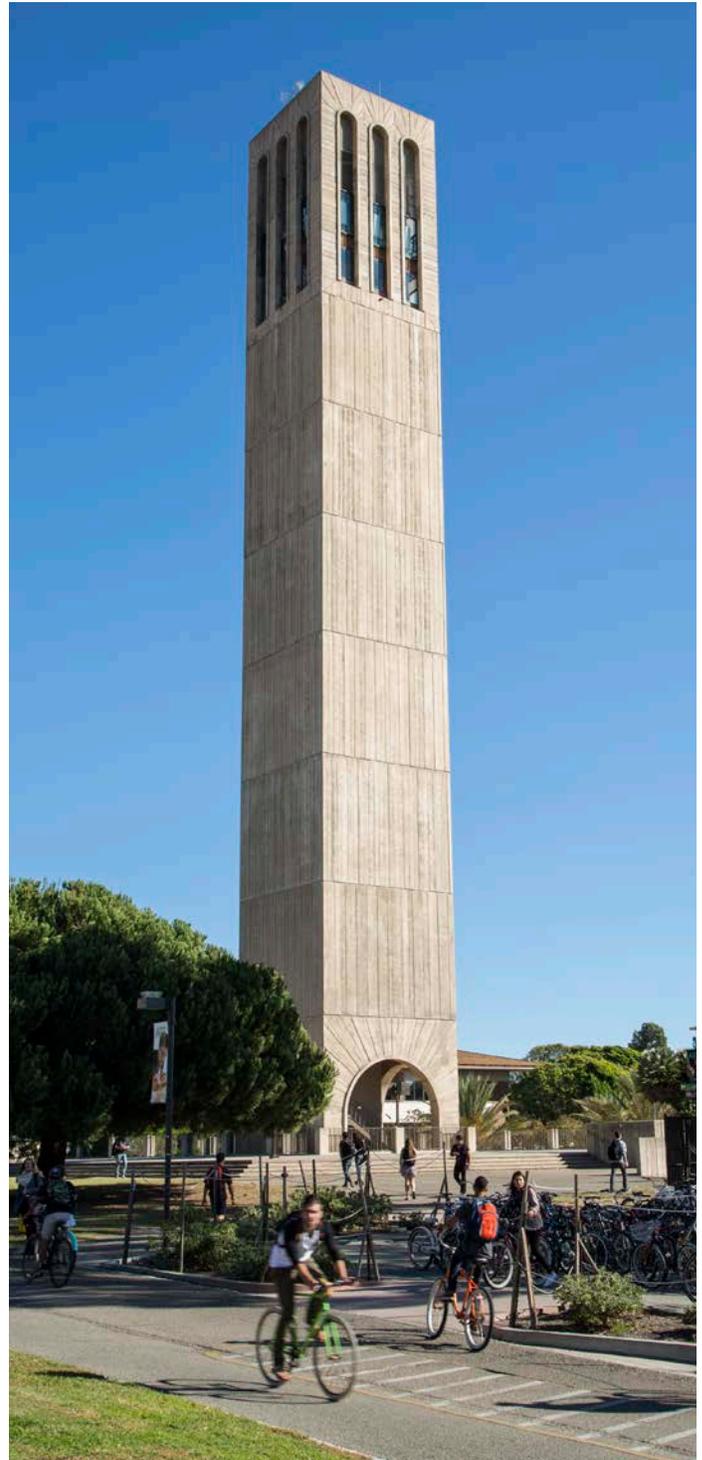
18.1 OTHER CLERY ACT DEFINED TERMS

The following are additional terms defined by Clery Act regulations.

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

Business day: Monday through Friday, 8:00am - 5:00pm, excluding any day when the institution is closed.

Bystander Intervention: Safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of



potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

Campus: (i) 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 (ii) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (i) 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).

Campus Security Authority (CSA): This term encompasses the following four groups of people: (i) A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution. (ii) Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department under paragraph (i) of this definition, such as an individual who is responsible for monitoring entrance

into institutional property. (iii) Any individual or organization specified in an institution’s statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses. (iv) An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. If such an official is a pastoral or professional counselor as defined below, the official is not considered a CSA when acting as a pastoral or professional counselor.

Clery Act Geography: (i) For the purpose of collecting statistics on Clery Act crimes for submission to the Department of Education and inclusion in this report and for the issuance of Timely Warnings, Clery Act geography includes: (A) buildings and property that are part of UC Santa Barbara campus; (B) UC Santa Barbara’s non-campus buildings and property; and (C) public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. (ii) For the purposes of the Daily Crime Log, Clery Act geography includes, in addition to the locations in paragraph (i) of this definition, areas within UCPD’s patrol jurisdiction. See [17.3 Clery Act Geography](#)



Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (“FBI”) Uniform Crime Reporting (“UCR”) Program: Nationwide, cooperative statistical effort in which city, university and college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies voluntarily report data on crimes brought to their attention. The UCR program also serves as the basis for the definitions of crimes in the Clery Act and the requirements for classifying Clery Act crimes.

Hierarchy Rule: A requirement in the FBI’s UCR program that, for purposes of reporting crimes in that system, when more than one criminal offense was committed during a single incident, only the most serious offense be counted.

Non-Campus Building or Property: (i) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (ii) 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. See [17.3 Clery Act Geography](#)

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns: Programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution.

Pastoral Counselor: 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 as a pastoral counselor.

Primary Prevention Programs: Programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault,

and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.

Professional Counselor: 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 the counselor’s license or certification.

Programs to Prevent Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking: (i) Comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that: (A) Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and (B) Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels. (ii) Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking include both primary prevention and awareness programs directed at incoming students and new employees and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns directed at current students and employees.

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. See [17.3 Clery Act Geography](#)

Referred for Campus Disciplinary Action: The referral of any person to any campus official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Retaliation: Retaliation includes threats, intimidation, reprisals, and/or adverse employment or educational actions against a person based on their report of Sexu-

al Violence or participation in the investigation, report, remedial, or disciplinary processes. In addition to the University's prohibition against retaliation, the Clery Act also prohibits retaliation. An institution, or an officer, employee, or agent of an institution, may not retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under the Clery Act.

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

Test: Regularly scheduled drills, exercises, and appropriate follow through activities, designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities.

18.2 LOCAL JURISDICTION DEFINITIONS OF VAWA CRIMES

The following are definitions of Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) offenses and VAWA-related terms, as stated in California Penal Codes.

Consent (Definition under California Penal Code

§261.6): In [rape] prosecutions under Section 261, 262, 286, 287, or 289, or former Section 288a, in which consent is at issue, "consent" shall be defined to mean positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved.

A current or previous dating or marital relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute consent where consent is at issue in a prosecution under Section 261, 262, 286, 287, or 289, or former Section 288a.

Nothing in this section shall affect the admissibility of evidence or the burden of proof on the issue of consent.

Consent (Definition under California Penal Code

§261.7): In [rape] prosecutions ... in which consent is at issue, evidence that the victim suggested, requested, or otherwise communicated to the defendant that the defendant use a condom or other birth control device, without additional evidence of consent, is not sufficient to constitute consent.

Dating Violence: "Dating Violence" is not defined under California law in the criminal code.

Domestic Violence (Definition under California Penal Code

§273.5): (a) Any person who willfully inflicts corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon a victim described in subdivision (b) is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of up to six thousand dollars (\$6,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment. (b) Subdivision (a) shall apply if the victim is or was one or more of the following: (1) The offender's spouse or former spouse. (2) The offender's cohabitant or former cohabitant. (3) The offender's fiancé or fiancée, or someone with whom the offender has, or previously had, an engagement or dating relationship. (4) The mother or father of the offender's child.



Domestic Violence (Definition under California Penal Code §243(e)(1)): When a battery is committed against a spouse, a person with whom the defendant is cohabiting, a person who is the parent of the defendant’s child, former spouse, fiancé, or fiancée, or a person with whom the defendant currently has, or has previously had, a dating or engagement relationship, ... “Dating relationship” means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement independent of financial considerations.

Domestic Violence (Definition under California Penal Code §13700(b)): “Domestic violence” means abuse committed against an adult or a minor who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or person with whom the suspect has had a child or is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship. For purposes of this subdivision, “cohabitant” means two unrelated adult persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of relationship. Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to: (1) sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters, (2) sharing of income or expenses, (3) joint use or ownership of property, (4) whether the parties hold themselves out as spouses, (5) the continuity of the relationship, and (6) the length of the relationship.

Oral Copulation (Definition under California Penal Code §287(a)): Oral copulation is the act of copulating the mouth of one person with the sexual organ or anus of another person.

Rape (Sexual Intercourse) (Definition under California Penal Code §261):

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

1. Where a person is incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act....

2. Where it is accomplished against a person’s will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.
3. Where a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused.
4. Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, “unconscious of the nature of the act” means incapable of resisting because the victim meets any one of the following conditions:
 - a. Was unconscious or asleep.
 - b. Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.
 - c. Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator’s fraud in fact.
 - d. Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator’s fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.
5. Where a person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief.
6. Where the act is accomplished against the victim’s will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, “threatening to retaliate” means a threat to kid-

nap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

7. Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official.... The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

B. As used in this section, "duress" means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted. The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and his or her relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in appraising the existence of duress.

C. As used in this section, "menace" means any threat, declaration, or act which shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another.

Rape (Definition under California Penal Code §263): The essential guilt of rape consists in the outrage to the person and feelings of the victim of the rape. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime.

Sexual Battery (Definition under California Penal Code §243.4):

- Any person who touches an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, and if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery....
- Any person who touches an intimate part of another person who is institutionalized for medical treatment and

who is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and if the touching is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery....

- Any person who touches an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act because the perpetrator fraudulently represented that the touching served a professional purpose, is guilty of sexual battery....
- Any person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person's will while that person is unlawfully restrained either by the accused or an accomplice, or is institutionalized for medical treatment and is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a third person, is guilty of sexual battery....
- Any person who touches an intimate part of another person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and is for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of misdemeanor sexual battery....

Sodomy (Definition under California Penal Code §286): Sodomy is sexual conduct consisting of contact between the penis of one person and the anus of another person. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime of sodomy....

Stalking (Definition under California Penal Code §646.9): Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family, is guilty of the crime of stalking.... For the purposes of this section, "harasses" means engages in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously

alarms, annoys, torments, or terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose. For the purposes of this section, “course of conduct” means two or more acts occurring over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “course of conduct.” For the purposes of this section, “credible threat” means a verbal or written threat, including that performed through the use of an electronic communication device, or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal, written, or electronically communicated statements and conduct, made with the intent to place the person that is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family. It is not necessary to prove that the defendant had the intent to actually carry out the threat....

Statutory Rape (Definition under California Penal Code §261.5): Unlawful sexual intercourse is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person who is not the spouse of the perpetrator, if the person is a minor. For the purposes of this section, a “minor” is a person under the age of 18 years and an “adult” is a person who is at least 18 years of age. Any person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is not more than three years older or three years younger than the perpetrator, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is more than three years younger than the perpetrator is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony.... Any person 21 years of age or older who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is under 16 years of age is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony....

18.3 OTHER APPLICABLE LEGAL STATUTES

California Assembly Bill No. 1433 (“Gatto”)

Gatto amended Section 67380 and added Section 67383 of the California Education Code (“Donahoe Higher Education Act”). On September 29, 2014, Governor Brown signed into law AB 1433 (Gatto). The Gatto legislation

requires Campus Security Authorities, as defined by the federal Clery Act, to disclose any report of a Part 1 violent crime, hate crime, or sexual assault, as defined in the bill, whether committed on- or off campus, to the University of California Police Department. Any such report received by a UC Police Department must be immediately, or as soon as practicably possible, disclosed to the local law enforcement agency with which that campus has a written agreement pursuant to the Kristin Smart Campus Safety Act of 1998. Under existing law, the governing board of each postsecondary educational institution receiving public funds for student financial aid is required to compile records concerning all occurrences of certain criminal and noncriminal activity.

Amended Education Code 67380:

(a) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (6), the governing board of each community college district, the Trustees of the California State University, the Board of Directors of the Hastings College of the Law, the Regents of the University of California, and the governing board of any postsecondary educational institution receiving public funds for student financial assistance shall do all of the following:

(1) Require the appropriate officials at each campus within their respective jurisdictions to compile records of both of the following: (A) All occurrences reported to campus police, campus security personnel, or campus safety authorities of, and arrests for, crimes that are committed on campus and that involve violence, hate violence, theft, destruction of property, illegal drugs, or alcohol intoxication. (B) All occurrences of noncriminal acts of hate violence reported to, and for which a written report is prepared by, designated campus authorities.

(2) Require any written record of a noncriminal act of hate violence to include, but not be limited to, the following: (A) A description of the act of hate violence. (B) Victim characteristics. (C) Offender characteristics, if known.

(3) (A) Make the information concerning the crimes compiled pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) available within two business days following the request of any student or employee of, or applicant for admission to, any campus within their respective jurisdictions, or to the media, unless the information is the type of information exempt from disclosure pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 6254 of the Government Code, in which case the information is not required to be disclosed. Notwithstanding subdivision (f) of Section 6254 of the Government Code, the name or any other personally identifying information of a victim of any crime defined by Section 243.4, 261, 262, 264, 264.1, 273a, 273d, 273.5, 286, 287, 288, 289, 422.6, 422.7, or 422.75 of, or former Section 288a of, the Penal Code shall not be disclosed without the permission of the victim, or the victim’s parent or guardian if the victim is a minor. (B) For purposes of this paragraph and subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1), the campus police, campus security personnel, and campus safety authorities described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) shall be included within the meaning of “state or local police agency” and “state and local law enforcement agency,” as those terms are used in subdivision (f) of Section 6254 of the Government Code.

(4) Require the appropriate officials at each campus within their respective jurisdictions to prepare, prominently post, and copy for distribution on request, a campus safety plan that sets forth all of the following: the availability and location of security personnel, methods for summoning assistance of security personnel, any special safeguards that have been established for particular facilities or activities, any actions taken in the preceding 18 months to increase safety, and any changes in safety precautions expected to be

made during the next 24 months. For purposes of this section, posting and distribution may be accomplished by including relevant safety information in a student handbook or brochure that is made generally available to students.

(5) Require the appropriate officials at each campus within their respective jurisdictions to report information compiled pursuant to paragraph (1) relating to hate violence to the governing board, trustees, board of directors, or regents, as the case may be. The governing board, trustees, board of directors, or regents, as the case may be, shall, upon collection of that information from all of the campuses within their jurisdiction, transmit a report containing a compilation of that information to the Legislative Analyst’s Office no later than January 1 of each year and shall make the report available to the general public on the Internet Web site of each respective institution. It is the intent of the Legislature that the governing board of each community college district, the Trustees of the California State University, the Board of Directors of the Hastings College of the Law, the Regents of the University of California, and the governing board of any postsecondary educational institution receiving public funds for student financial assistance establish guidelines for identifying and reporting occurrences of hate violence. It is the intent of the Legislature that the guidelines established by these institutions of higher education be as consistent with each other as possible. These guidelines shall be developed in consultation with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing and the California Association of Human Relations Organizations.

(6) (A) Notwithstanding subdivision (f) of Section 6254 of the Government Code, require any report made by



a victim or an employee pursuant to Section 67383 of a Part 1 violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime, as described in Section 422.55 of the Penal Code, received by a campus security authority and made by the victim for purposes of notifying the institution or law enforcement, to be immediately, or as soon as practicably possible, disclosed to the local law enforcement agency with which the institution has a written agreement pursuant to Section 67381 without identifying the victim, unless the victim consents to being identified after the victim has been informed of his or her right to have his or her personally identifying information withheld. If the victim does not consent to being identified, the alleged assailant shall not be identified in the information disclosed to the local law enforcement agency, unless the institution determines both of the following, in which case the institution shall disclose the identity of the alleged assailant to the local law enforcement agency and shall immediately inform the victim of that disclosure: the alleged assailant represents a serious or ongoing threat to the safety of students, employee, or the institution; and the immediate assistance of the local law enforcement agency is necessary to contact or detain the assailant. (B) The requirements of this paragraph shall not constitute a waiver of, or exception to, any law providing for the confidentiality of information. (C) This requirement only applies as a condition for participation in the Cal Grant Program established pursuant to Chapter 1.7 (commencing with Section 69430) of Part 42.

(b) Any person who is refused information required to be made available pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) may maintain a civil action for damages against any institution that refuses to provide the information, and the court shall award that person an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) if the court finds that the institution refused to provide the information.

(c) For purposes of this section:

(1) "Hate violence" means any act of physical intimidat-

ion or physical harassment, physical force or physical violence, or the threat of physical force or physical violence, that is directed against any person or group of persons, or the property of any person or group of persons because of the ethnicity, race, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, disability, or political or religious beliefs of that person or group.

(2) "Part 1 violent crime" means willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(3) "Sexual assault" includes, but is not limited to, rape, forced sodomy, forced oral copulation, rape by a foreign object, sexual battery, or the threat of any of these.

(d) This section does not apply to the governing board of a private postsecondary educational institution receiving funds for student financial assistance with a full-time enrollment of less than 1,000 students.

(e) This section shall apply to a campus of one of the public postsecondary educational systems identified in subdivision (a) only if that campus has a full-time equivalent enrollment of more than 1,000 students.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, this section shall not apply to the California Community Colleges unless and until the Legislature makes funds available to the California Community Colleges for the purposes of this section.

Education Code 67383:

(a) As a condition for participation in the Cal Grant Program established pursuant to Chapter 1.7 (commencing with Section 96430) of Part 42, the governing board of each community college district, the Trustees of the California State University, the Regents of the University of California, and the governing board of each private and

independent postsecondary institution shall, on or before July 1, 2015, adopt and implement written policies and procedures to ensure that any report of a Part 1 violent crime, sexual assault, or hate crime, committed on or off campus, received by a campus security authority, as defined pursuant to Section 668.46 of Title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as that section existed on May 15, 2014, and made by the victim for purposes of notifying the institution or law enforcement, is immediately, or as soon as practicably possible, forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (f) of Section 6254 of the Government Code, the report shall be forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement agency without identifying the victim, unless the victim consents to being identified after the victim has been informed of his or her right to have his or her personally identifying information withheld.

(c) For purposes of this section, the appropriate law enforcement agency shall be a campus law enforcement agency if one has been established on the campus where the report was made. If no campus law enforcement agency has been established, the report shall be immediately, or as soon as practicably possible, forwarded to a local law enforcement agency.

(d) For purposes of this section:

(1) “Hate crime” means any offense as described in Section 422.55 of the Penal Code.

(2) “Local law enforcement agency” means a city or county law enforcement agency with operational responsibilities for police services in the community in which a campus is located.

(3) “On or off campus” means the campus and any noncampus building or property as defined in Section 668.46 of Title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as that section existed on May 15, 2014.

(4) “Part 1 violent crime” means willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(5) “Sexual assault” includes, but is not limited to, rape, forced sodomy, forced oral copulation, rape by a foreign object, sexual battery, or the threat of any of these.

(e) The requirements of this section shall not constitute a waiver of, or exception to, any law providing for the confidentiality of information.

California Senate Bill 967 (“De Leon”)

De Leon added California Education Code 67386. On September 29, 2014, Governor Brown signed into law SB 967 (De Leon). The De Leon legislation requires the Regents of the University of California to adopt a policy concerning sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking involving a student, both on and off campus. Under existing law, the governing board of each postsecondary educational institution receiving public funds for student financial aid is required to adopt and implement written procedures or protocols to ensure that students, faculty, and staff who are victims of sexual assault on the grounds or facilities of their institutions receive treatment and information, including a description of on-campus and off-campus resources.

Education Code 67386:

(a) In order to receive state funds for student financial assistance, the governing board of each community college district, the Trustees of the California State University, the Regents of the University of California, and the governing boards of independent postsecondary institutions shall adopt a policy concerning sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, as defined in the federal Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1092(f)),

involving a student, both on and off campus. The policy shall include all of the following:

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

(2) A policy that, in the evaluation of complaints in any disciplinary process, it shall not be a valid excuse to alleged lack of affirmative consent that the accused believed that the complainant consented to the sexual activity under either of the following circumstances:

(A) The accused's belief in affirmative consent arose from the intoxication or recklessness of the accused.

(B) The accused did not take reasonable steps, in the circumstances known to the accused at the time, to ascertain whether the complainant affirmatively consented.

(3) A policy that the standard used in determining whether the elements of the complaint against the accused have been demonstrated is the preponderance of the evidence.

(4) A policy that, in the evaluation of complaints in the disciplinary process, it shall not be a valid excuse that the accused believed that the complainant affirmatively consented to the sexual activity if the accused knew or reasonably should have known that the complainant was



unable to consent to the sexual activity under any of the following circumstances:

(A) The complainant was asleep or unconscious.

(B) The complainant was incapacitated due to the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication, so that the complainant could not understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual activity.

(C) The complainant was unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition.

(b) In order to receive state funds for student financial assistance, the governing board of each community college district, the Trustees of the California State University, the Regents of the University of California, and the governing boards of independent postsecondary institutions shall adopt detailed and victim-centered policies and protocols regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking involving a student that comport with best practices and current professional standards. At a minimum, the policies and protocols shall cover all of the following:

(1) A policy statement on how the institution will provide appropriate protections for the privacy of individuals involved, including confidentiality.

(2) Initial response by the institution's personnel to a report of an incident, including requirements specific to assisting the victim, providing information in writing about the importance of preserving evidence, and the identification and location of witnesses.

(3) Response to stranger and non-stranger sexual assault.

(4) The preliminary victim interview, including the development of a victim interview protocol, and a comprehensive follow-up victim interview, as appropriate.

(5) Contacting and interviewing the accused.

(6) Seeking the identification and location of witnesses.

(7) Providing written notification to the victim about the availability of, and contact information for, on- and off-campus resources and services, and coordination with law enforcement, as appropriate.

(8) Participation of victim advocates and other supporting people.

(9) Investigating allegations that alcohol or drugs were involved in the incident.

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

(11) The role of the institutional staff supervision.

(12) A comprehensive, trauma-informed training program for campus officials involved in investigating and adjudicating sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking cases.

(13) Procedures for confidential reporting by victims and third parties.

(c) In order to receive state funds for student financial assistance, the governing board of each community college district, the Trustees of the California State University, the Regents of the University of California, and the governing boards of independent postsecondary institutions shall, to the extent feasible, enter into memoranda of under-

standing, agreements, or collaborative partnerships with existing on-campus and community-based organizations, including rape crisis centers, to refer students for assistance or make services available to students, including counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, and legal assistance, and including resources for the accused.

(d) In order to receive state funds for student financial assistance, the governing board of each community college district, the Trustees of the California State University, the Regents of the University of California, and the governing boards of independent postsecondary institutions shall implement comprehensive prevention and outreach programs addressing sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. A comprehensive prevention program shall include a range of prevention strategies, including, but not limited to, empowerment programming for victim prevention, awareness raising campaigns, primary prevention, bystander intervention, and risk reduction. Outreach programs shall be provided to make students aware of the institution's policy on sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. At a minimum, an outreach program shall include a process for contacting and informing the student body, campus organizations, athletic programs, and student groups about the institution's overall sexual assault policy, the practical implications of an affirmative consent standard, and the rights and responsibilities of students under the policy.

(e) Outreach programming shall be included as part of every incoming student's orientation.

California Victims' Bill of Rights (Marsy's Law)

Marsy's Law significantly expands the rights of victims in California. Under Marsy's Law, the California Constitution article I, § 28, section (b) now provides victims with the following enumerated rights:

1. To be treated with fairness and respect for his or her privacy and dignity, and to be free from intimidation, harassment, and abuse, throughout the criminal or juvenile justice process.

2. To be reasonably protected from the defendant and persons acting on behalf of the defendant.
3. To have the safety of the victim and the victim's family considered in fixing the amount of bail and release conditions for the defendant.
4. To prevent the disclosure of confidential information or records to the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or any other person acting on behalf of the defendant, which could be used to locate or harass the victim or the victim's family or which disclose confidential communications made in the course of medical or counseling treatment, or which are otherwise privileged or confidential by law.
5. To refuse an interview, deposition, or discovery request by the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or any other person acting on behalf of the defendant, and to set reasonable conditions on the conduct of any such interview to which the victim consents.
6. To reasonable notice of and to reasonably confer with the prosecuting agency, upon request, regarding, the arrest of the defendant if known by the prosecutor, the charges filed, the determination whether to extradite the defendant, and, upon request, to be notified of and informed before any pretrial disposition of the case.
7. To reasonable notice of all public proceedings, including delinquency proceedings, upon request, at which the defendant and the prosecutor are entitled to be present and of all parole or other post-conviction release proceedings, and to be present at all such proceedings.
8. To be heard, upon request, at any proceeding, including any delinquency proceeding, involving a post-arrest release decision, plea, sentencing, post-conviction release decision, or any proceeding in which a right of the victim is at issue.



9. To a speedy trial and a prompt and final conclusion of the case and any related post-judgment proceedings.
10. To provide information to a probation department official conducting a pre-sentence investigation concerning the impact of the offense on the victim and the victim's family and any sentencing recommendations before the sentencing of the defendant.
11. To receive, upon request, the pre-sentence report when available to the defendant, except for those portions made confidential by law.
12. To be informed, upon request, of the conviction, sentence, place and time of incarceration, or other disposition of the defendant, the scheduled release date of the defendant, and the release of or the escape by the defendant from custody.
13. To restitution.
 - a. It is the unequivocal intention of the People of the State of California that all persons who suffer losses as a result of criminal activity shall have the right to seek and secure restitution from the persons convicted of the crimes causing the losses they suffer.
 - b. Restitution shall be ordered from the convicted wrongdoer in every case, regardless of the sentence or disposition imposed, in which a crime victim suffers a loss.
 - c. All monetary payments, monies, and property collected from any person who has been ordered to make restitution shall be first applied to pay the amounts ordered as restitution to the victim.
14. To the prompt return of property when no longer needed as evidence.
15. To be informed of all parole procedures, to participate in the parole process, to provide information to the parole authority to be considered before the parole of the offender, and to be notified, upon request, of the parole or other release of the offender.
16. To have the safety of the victim, the victim's family, and the general public considered before any parole or other post-judgment release decision is made.
17. To be informed of the rights enumerated in paragraphs (1) through (16).

19.0 ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Fire Safety is an essential tool in protecting a campus community from injuries, deaths, business interruption, and property damage resulting from fires and related perils. Fire Safety includes education, training, equipment and systems, and policies designed to ensure all students, staff, and faculty of this institution are aware of and understand the elements that help to ensure the safety of all.

19.1 OVERVIEW OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY ACT

In an effort to standardize the information that an institution of higher education publishes in regard to fire safety, the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) was enacted in 2008 to ensure reasonable and consistent notification amongst all institutions of fire-related incidents within their on-campus student housing facilities. The HEOA amended the Clery Act, creating additional safety and security-related requirements for institutions that participate in Title IV student aid programs. Specifically, it added fire safety reporting requirements for institutions with on-campus student housing facilities. These reporting requirements include maintaining a Fire Log, publishing an Annual Fire Safety Report, and reporting fire statistics to the Department of Education. In compliance with federal law, UC Santa Barbara is required to make fire-related safety reports available to the campus community, and to prospective students and their families.

19.2 CONTENTS OF THE ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

The Fire Safety Report contains the following information.

- Fire statistics for each on-campus student housing facility.
- Description of the fire safety system for each on-campus student housing facility.
- Number of fire drills held during the previous calendar year.
- Institutional policies/rules regarding portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames in on-campus student housing facilities.
- Procedures students and employees should follow in case of a fire.
- Procedures for student housing facility evacuation in case of a fire.
- Policies for fire safety education and training programs provided to students and employees, including procedures students and employees should follow in case of a fire.
- List of the titles or organizations to which fires should be reported.
- Plans for future improvements.

19.3 DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following terms are defined in CFR 668.49(a):

Cause of Fire: The factor or factors that give rise to a fire. The causal factor may be, but is not limited to, the result of an intentional or unintentional action, mechanical failure, or act of nature.

Fire: Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

Fire Drill: The supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.

Fire-related Injury: Any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of the fire. The term "person" may include students, faculty, staff, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals.

Fire-related Death: Any instance in which a person is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire; or dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.

Fire Safety System: Any mechanism or system related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire. This system may include sprinkler systems or other fire extinguishing systems; fire detection devices; standalone smoke alarms; devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights; smoke-control and reduction mechanisms; and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.

Value of Property Damage: The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire, and related damages caused by smoke, water and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.



The following term is defined in CFR 668.46(b):

Residential/Student Housing Facility: Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus.

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) applies to all residential facilities owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area, including privately operated residential housing, provided the building is owned by the University or on the main campus. If the residential housing facility is privately operated, not owned or controlled by the University of California, and not located on the main campus, then the facility is NOT included in this report.

On-campus student housing facilities operated by Housing, Dining & Auxiliary Enterprises (HDAE) include Anacapa, San Miguel, San Nicolas, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, Santa Catalina, Manzanita Village, and San Rafael residence halls; and San Clemente Villages, Santa Ynez Apartments, Westgate Apartments, El Dorado, Storke Family Student Housing, West Campus Family Student Housing, Sierra Madre Villages, and San Joaquin Villages. HDAE also operates the West Cottages and The Club & Guest House, which both started being used for temporary student housing beginning in Fall 2021. As of 2023, these properties are no longer used for temporary student housing, but they are included on the tables in this report because they were still being used during the 2022 calendar year. (HDAE also operated Westwinds Apartments until July 1, 2020, which is reflected in the On-Campus Student Housing Fire Statistics Reporting Tables for calendar year 2020). On-campus student housing facilities operated by Tropicana Student Living (Tropicana) include Tropicana Del Norte, Tropicana Gardens, and Tropicana Villas. Unless otherwise noted, all information in the Annual Fire Safety Report applies to all on-campus student housing facilities.

19.4 FIRE LOG

UC Santa Barbara is required to maintain a written, easily understood Fire Log that documents all fires that have occurred within on-campus student housing facilities. This log is available in both hard copy and electronic formats. The most recent fire logs, covering a 60-day period, are accessible online at www.ehs.ucsb.edu/fire/60-day-fire-log or available for physical inspection during normal business hours (generally Monday - Friday, 8:00am to 5:00pm, excluding any day when the institution is closed) at the reception area located at the front entrance of the Environmental Health & Safety building (565 Mesa Rd). Fires are recorded by the date reported. Fire Log entries (or additions to an entry) must be made within two (2) business days of receipt of the information. Any portion of the log older than 60 days must be made available within two (2) business days of a request for public inspection.

For each report of a fire, the following information is included in the Fire Log.

- Nature of the fire
- Date and time the fire occurred
- Date the fire was reported
- General location of the fire

To request any portion of the 60-day Fire Log older than 60 days, contact the Fire Prevention Division at james.white@ucsb.edu.

19.5 POLICIES ON PORTABLE ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, SMOKING, AND OPEN FLAMES

Smoking: Campus Policy

UC Santa Barbara is committed to providing students, faculty, staff, and visitors with a smoke-free and

tobacco-free environment. Under the authority of [California Government Code 7597.1](#), smoking is prohibited in all University of California facilities, on all University grounds, and on all University-owned and leased properties regardless of location. Smoking, the use of smokeless tobacco products, hookahs, and the use of unregulated nicotine products (e.g. electronic cigarettes and vaporizers) is strictly prohibited. This smoke-free policy applies to all indoor and outdoor areas. Violations of the adopted policy by students, faculty, and staff may result in University disciplinary action. Campus visitors will be asked to comply with the policy or leave campus.

Open Flames: Campus Policy

Burning candles, potpourri, incense, sterno, or any other open flames are prohibited in or around on-campus student housing, by order of the Designated Campus Fire Marshal.

Barbecues and open burning are not permitted on University property unless specifically authorized in a written permit by the Designated Campus Fire Marshal or designee, prior to the event. Approved permits must be displayed or made available, upon request, at the barbecue or open burning event. Sanctions for violations of this policy, or the terms of a permit, shall be administered in accordance with due processes, law, and University policies. Sanctions may include citation, fines, and/or disciplinary action.

Barbecues provided by the University in on-campus student housing are to be used only for cooking food. Personal barbecues may not be used or stored on the premises, with the exception of private concrete patios of ground floor units in the HDAE apartments, where each apartment is limited to one barbecue with a maximum size of 15"W x 15"D x 17"H.

Portable Electrical Appliances & Other Prohibited Items: Housing Policies

Portable Electrical Appliances and Electrical Safety

All appliances should be UL approved. Practice safety when using appliances or electrically dependent items. Do not overload circuits or extension cords. Use UL listed multi-outlet units (MOU), plugged directly into the wall outlet. The following portable electrical appliances are prohibited in on-campus student housing due to their association with facility damage, fire hazard and/or high energy use: air conditioning and heating units (including space heaters), halogen and incandescent lamps (torchiere-style lamps), and smoke or fog machines (possession, storage, or use).

Cooking

Cooking is only permitted in designated areas. Smoke created when cooking may activate building alarms, and it is the responsibility of the resident to take the necessary precautions to prevent this from occurring. Ventilation fans must be used at all times while cooking. While cooking, do not leave food unattended. Burned food will activate the building fire alarm, and individuals involved will be financially responsible for the costs of the fire department and operations staff response and damages.

In the residence halls operated by HDAE, microwave ovens, water heaters, coffee makers, rice cookers, toasters, and other electrical or gas cooking instruments, are strictly prohibited in residents' rooms and other residence hall spaces not designated for cooking.

In the residence halls operated by Tropicana, hot plates, toasters, George Foreman-type grills, electric frying pans, toaster ovens, unattended cookers such as slow cookers or pressure cookers, or anything with an exposed heating element, are not allowed.

Flammables

Storage or use of ammunition, kerosene, propane, paint thinner, charcoal starter, gasoline, naphtha, benzene, fireworks or other flammable or explosive materials is strictly prohibited. Storage of oily rags, boxes, or excessive amounts of newspapers or magazines is not permitted on the premises.

Other Prohibited Items

The following items are also prohibited in on-campus student housing: large appliances (e.g. washers, dryers, dishwashers, freezers, extra refrigerators), fire pits, and smoke or fog machines (possession, storage, or use). Possession, storage, use, or charging of battery-powered boards known as hoverboards, or sometimes referred to as electronic skateboards or scooters, and other similar equipment is also prohibited.

In housing facilities operated by Tropicana Student Living, real Christmas trees or wreaths are not allowed, and all holiday and party decorations must be of non-flammable materials. In housing facilities operated by HDAE, residents must follow UC Santa Barbara policy regarding Christmas trees: All "cut" formerly live Christmas trees on Campus, regardless of size, must be treated with a flame-retardant chemical approved by the State Fire Marshal (SFM). Cut trees must display evidence of SFM certification for flame retardant treatment. Additional precautions can be found on the Fire Prevention Division's website: <https://www.ehs.ucsb.edu/programs-services/fire-prevention/policies-guidelines-permits>

Fire Safety and Emergency Equipment

- Residents are required to immediately evacuate the building when the alarm sounds.

- It is a misdemeanor to tamper or interfere with fire alarm pull stations, smoke and heat detectors, fire extinguishers, hoses, fire sprinkler systems, and EXIT signs and lights. Violators are subject to disciplinary action as well as legal prosecution.
- If a resident intentionally starts a fire, or if a fire results from negligence, residents may be held financially responsible for property damage or personal loss and may be removed from University housing.

19.6 SAFETY AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES IN CASE OF A FIRE

Procedures Students and Employees Should Follow in Case of a Fire

- Upon discovery of a fire, find the nearest pull box (if available) to activate the fire alarm, or call 911 to report the fire. 911 should also be called when a fire alarm has been activated.
- Make sure that everyone is out of the room/space containing the fire and alert people to begin evacuating. Assist those with disabilities as necessary.
- Shut all doors and windows in the vicinity of the fire, if you can do so safely.
- Use a fire extinguisher only if you have been trained to do so and you have a clear exit path behind you.
- Housing staff members who are present in the building should facilitate the evacuation of their floor/building if possible. When the alarm sounds, shout and knock on doors as you make your way to the nearest exit and out of the building.
- Exit the building using the nearest stairwell or safe exit. (Do Not Use Elevators)
- Housing staff members should ensure residents gather at the building's Emergency Assembly Point, and they



should meet First Responders, when they arrive, to relay pertinent information about the incident.

- All fires must be reported, even those that are self-contained or already extinguished. Report active fires by calling 911. Already extinguished fires should be reported to UCPD at (805) 893-3446 (non-emergency line) or the Fire Prevention Division at (805) 893-5848.
- Report any fire extinguisher that has been discharged, has lost pressure, or is out-of-date, to the Residential Operations Service Center at (805) 893-3312, or submit a TMA work order online for HDAE facilities; the Directors of Residence Life and Housing at (805) 968-4319 for Tropicana facilities.

Procedures for Student Housing Evacuation in Case of a Fire

- Residents are required to immediately evacuate the building or area using the nearest available exit when instructed by a University authority, housing staff member, police, or firefighter, or when a fire/smoke alarm sounds. Do not attempt to fight a fire unless you have been trained to do so.
- If you hear the fire alarm, immediately evacuate the building using the nearest available exit. Every alarm must be treated as a genuine emergency!
- Awaken any sleeping roommates or suitemates. Prepare to evacuate by putting on shoes and a coat if necessary.
- Feel the doorknob and the door.
 - If they are cool, open your door slowly. If heat or heavy smoke rushes in, close the door immediately and remain inside.
 - Should the door be warm or the hallway impassable, place towels or a blanket at the base of the

door and call 911, giving your name, building name, and your room/apartment number. Go to the window and make your presence known.

- If the hallway is passable, exit the building immediately using the nearest available exit. When leaving your room/apartment, be sure to take your key and close and lock the door behind you.
- When leaving your room, be sure to take your key/access card in case it is necessary to return to the room, should conditions in the corridor deteriorate. Make sure to close the door tightly when evacuating.
- Housing staff members who are present on their floors, should facilitate the evacuation of their floor/building if possible. When the alarm sounds, shout (example: there is an emergency in the building, leave using the nearest exit) and knock on doors as you make your way to the nearest exit and out of the building.
- When exiting in smoky conditions keep your hand on the wall and crawl to the nearest exit. Always know more than one path out of your location and the number of doors between your room and the exit.
- After exiting the building, go directly to your building’s Emergency Assembly Point. If that area is no longer safe, determine the safest place away from imminent danger, maintaining 50 feet of clearance from the building. Wait for instructions.
- DO NOT USE ELEVATORS. Elevator shafts may fill with smoke or the power may fail, leaving you trapped. Elevators have features that recall and deactivate the elevator during an alarm. Standing and waiting for an elevator wastes valuable time.
- Keep the walkways and vehicle access lanes clear for emergency vehicles.
- Do not return to the affected building until told it is safe by a fire official or staff member.

Evacuation Route

Emergency evacuation routes within each facility are posted on the interior door of most residence hall rooms/suites/apartments, as well as on exit doors, and in stairwells. Additionally, the locations of the Emergency Assembly Points for each HDAE residence hall and apartment are available online (<http://ehs.ucsb.edu/eap>) and maps are included in the Department Emergency Plan binder (maintained at the front desk of every HDAE residence hall or main office of every HDAE apartment complex).

19.7 FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND DRILLS

Fire Safety Training

R&CL and Tropicana staff are trained to report all fires, including fires already reported out, to UCPD. Annual Fire Safety Training is provided for all live-in HDAE Residential & Community Living (R&CL) staff by the Fire Prevention Division, prior to the start of fall quarter.

Fire Safety Training for R&CL staff includes:

- Online module covering policies, prohibited items, and safety training overview;
- Practical (hands-on) training in the use of portable fire extinguishers, using live fire (when fire extinguishers for training are available);
- In-person presentation covering fire safety systems (fire alarms, sprinklers, annunciator panels, fire doors, etc.), evacuation procedures and emergency assembly points, reporting procedures for active and extinguished fire incidents, where to meet emergency responders, emergency maps for each building, and potential fire scenarios.

The Fire Safety Training in-person presentation and hands-on fire extinguisher training is also provided to the

Conference & Hospitality Services summer staff.

Fire extinguisher in-person training is included as a part of the Lab Safety Training and is provided as part of the Dive Safety Program. Fire extinguisher training is also available to all members of the campus community and Fire Safety Training is provided to other departments upon request. Additionally, Kitchen Fire Safety is now offered to HDAE Campus Dining kitchen staff.

Departments are encouraged to request training by contacting the Fire Prevention Division at (805) 893-5848.

Fire Safety Education and Fire Drills

The Fire Prevention Division and HDAE conduct one supervised fire drill annually in each HDAE-operated residence hall and some of the HDAE-operated apartments at the start of the academic year to practice safe and orderly evacuation of the buildings. An annual supervised fire drill is also conducted by the Fire Prevention Division and Tropicana in each of the Tropicana-operated student housing facilities. With the help of housing staff, residents are guided to their building's emergency assembly point and are provided with additional information about evacuation procedures in case of a fire. These drills also provide an additional opportunity for HDAE or Tropicana, and the Fire Prevention Division staff to ensure all fire alarm and life safety systems are operating correctly in the residence halls. After the residents are allowed back into the building, HDAE or Tropicana staff, and the Fire Prevention Division staff reconvene to evaluate and debrief the drill.

Fire drills are also conducted annually, in the fall, for campus administrative buildings, and monthly for the two on-campus children's daycare centers. Fire drills at the Student Health building are conducted quarterly. These drills provide training for staff and faculty, who work on campus, to practice safe and orderly evacuation of their building and learn the location of their emergency assembly point.

In addition to fire drills, fire safety training is provided by R&CL's student conduct team as an educational sanction to any resident in an HDAE housing facility who violates smoking or fire safety policies. Any resident in violation of an inactive fire safety policy (e.g. storage of unlit candles or other prohibited items, etc.) is asked to complete a Fire Safety Module that reviews HDAE and campus policies. Residents in violation of smoking or the other fire safety policies complete the Fire Safety Seminar which covers fire statistics, fire prevention tips, prohibited items and behaviors, evacuation procedures, and fire safety systems. Students attend the hour-long seminar and complete an assignment reflecting on their role in keeping their community safe from potential fires and how they would change their behavior, given what they've learned.

19.8 REPORTING LIST AND INVESTIGATION

Per federal law, UC Santa Barbara is required to annually disclose statistical data on all fires that occur in on-campus student housing facilities. Therefore, in the event of an emergency or if you encounter a live fire in one of these facilities, you should immediately get to a safe place and then dial 911. Once the emergency has passed, you should notify UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD) at (805) 893-3446 or the Fire Prevention Division at (805) 893-5848. Reports of any type of fire are investigated and documented by the UC Santa Barbara Police Department (UCPD) or the Fire Prevention Division.

If a member of the UC Santa Barbara community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished, and the person is not sure whether UCPD has already responded, they should immediately notify UCPD via the non-emergency number at (805) 893-3446.

The Fire Prevention Division, in cooperation with the Office of the State Fire Marshal, shall investigate all cases of deliberate transmission of a false fire alarm, tampering with or damage to fire protection equipment, damage or attempted damage of property by fire, suspicion that arson or attempted arson has been committed, injury or death as a result of a fire, and any similar malicious acts

covered by provisions of the California Penal Code. The Fire Prevention Division is responsible for protecting the site until the Office of the State Fire Marshal is able to conduct an investigation. UCPD is responsible for investigating any criminal aspect of a fire or explosion.

19.9 FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS

UC Santa Barbara continually evaluates the need for improvements in all aspects of fire safety on campus. Any modifications, changes, or upgrades to fire and life safety systems are identified, reviewed and approved by the Fire Prevention Division, prior to installation, and are implemented on a timely basis. HDAE and Tropicana schedule fire safety system upgrades in alignment with larger asset renewal renovation projects that address overall deferred maintenance needs of each facility. No system upgrades are scheduled at this time, but fire alarm equipment is inspected, tested, and replaced regularly.

19.10 DESCRIPTION OF ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS

HDAE on-campus student housing facilities have networked fire alarm systems that are monitored twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week by UCPD's Dispatch communications center, except as noted and identified in the tables in section 19.12. Tropicana on-campus student housing facilities have fire alarm systems consisting of battery operated smoke detectors and hardwired pull stations. Activation of the fire alarm system within these facilities will sound fire alarm bells within the building. These systems ring locally within the buildings and are not monitored by a central monitoring station.

The following descriptions can be used to understand or locate the other fire safety systems noted in the tables:

- Full sprinkler system: sprinklers in both common areas and individual rooms that are activated by heat and designed to control the spread of fire until residents can safely exit the building

- Smoke detection: fire protection devices that automatically detect and give a warning to alert the resident if smoke is present
- Fire extinguishers: available in all housing facilities in clearly marked, accessible cabinets, in public/common spaces
- Posted evacuation plans and placards: located in all housing facilities. In most cases they are located on the inside of the apartment/suite door or the door of the residence hall room. They are also located inside the Department Emergency Plan binder at each HDAE residence hall front desk or apartment complex office.

19.11 DESCRIPTION OF ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS

Fire statistics must be collected and reported annually in both the Annual Security & Fire Safety Report and the U.S. Department of Education’s web-based data collection system.

The following fire statistics must be reported for each on-campus student housing facility.

- Number of fires
- Cause of each fire
- Number of persons who received fire-related injuries that resulted in treatment at a medical facility
- Number of deaths related to a fire
- Value of property damage caused by a fire

Following the fire safety systems tables, there are the fire-related statistics for each on-campus student housing facility, for the three most recent calendar years (2020, 2021, and 2022). For UC Santa Barbara fire statistics, data is collected from multiple sources, including the UC Santa Barbara Police Department, the UC Santa Barbara Fire Prevention Division, and the Santa Barbara County Fire Department.



19.12 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS REPORTING TABLES

On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems

Residential Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring by UCPD Dispatch	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Posted Evacuation Plans and Placards	Number of Evacuation (Fire) Drills per 2022 Calendar Year
ANACAPA RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 547	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
EL DORADO APARTMENTS 6667 EL COLEGIO ROAD	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE TECOLOTE & CIENAGA HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 877 & 878	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
MANZANITA VILLAGE JALAMA & ARGUELLO HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 879 & 880	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
MANZANITA VILLAGE MIRANDA HOUSE 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDING 881	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
MANZANITA VILLAGE GAVIOTA & CONDOR HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 882 & 883	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
MANZANITA VILLAGE LA CUMBRE & MONTECITO HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 884 & 885	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
MANZANITA VILLAGE TEPUSQUET & RINCON HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 886 & 887	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
MANZANITA VILLAGE ZACA & CAMUESA HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 888 & 889	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
MANZANITA VILLAGE PENDOLA & CUYAMA HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 890 & 891	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
MANZANITA VILLAGE MADULCE & FIGUEROA HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 892 & 893	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES ARROWHEAD VILLAGE 6510 EL COLEGIO RD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES BRADBURY VILLAGE 6520 EL COLEGIO RD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES CASTAIC VILLAGE 6530 EL COLEGIO RD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES DONNER VILLAGE 6540 EL COLEGIO RD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES ENCINO VILLAGE 6550 EL COLEGIO RD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0

On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems (continued)

Residential Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring by UCPD Dispatch	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Posted Evacuation Plans and Placards	Number of Evacuation (Fire) Drills per 2022 Calendar Year
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES CALAVERAS COURT 650 STORKE RD, BUILDINGS 1868, 1869, 1870, 1872 & 1873	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES ELSINORE COURT 650 STORKE RD, BUILDINGS 1865, 1866 & 1867	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES MALIBU COURT 650 STORKE RD, BUILDINGS 1874, 1875, 1876 & 1877	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES RAMONA COURT 650 STORKE RD, BUILDINGS 1878, 1879, 1880 & 1882	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES TENAYA TOWER NORTH 750 STORKE RD, BUILDING 1864	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES TENAYA TOWER SOUTH 750 STORKE RD, BUILDING 1862 & 1863	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SAN MIGUEL RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 553	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SAN NICOLAS RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 561	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SAN RAFAEL RESIDENCE HALL MOUNTAIN CLUSTER 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 587	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SAN RAFAEL RESIDENCE HALL OCEAN CLUSTER 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 587	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SAN RAFAEL RESIDENCE HALL TOWER 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 586	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SANTA CATALINA RESIDENCE HALL NORTH TOWER 6850 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 860	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SANTA CATALINA RESIDENCE HALL SOUTH TOWER 6850 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 860	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SANTA CRUZ RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 548	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SANTA ROSA RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 527	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1

On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems (continued)

Residential Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring by UCPD Dispatch	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Posted Evacuation Plans and Placards	Number of Evacuation (Fire) Drills per 2022 Calendar Year
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 805	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 806	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 807	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 808	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 809	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 810	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 811	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 812	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 813	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 814	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 815	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 816	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 817	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 818	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 819	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 820	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0

[1] Fire alarm monitoring is on-site only. These systems ring locally within the buildings and are not monitored by a central monitoring station. Smoke detector sounds inside the residential unit.

On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems (continued)

Residential Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring by UCPD Dispatch	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Posted Evacuation Plans and Placards	Number of Evacuation (Fire) Drills per 2022 Calendar Year
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 821	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 822	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 823	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 824	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 825	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 826	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 827	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 828	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 829	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 830	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 831	[1]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES BERRYESSA 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8122	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES HAVASU 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8125	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES LAGUNA 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8121	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES NACIMIENTO 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8124	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES TOLUCA 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8123	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1

[1] Fire alarm monitoring is on-site only. These systems ring locally within the buildings and are not monitored by a central monitoring station. Smoke detector sounds inside the residential unit.

On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems (continued)

Residential Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring by UCPD Dispatch	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Posted Evacuation Plans and Placards	Number of Evacuation (Fire) Drills per 2022 Calendar Year
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 758 OAK WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 759 OAK WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 760 OAK WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 761 BIRCH WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 762 BIRCH WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 763 BIRCH WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 764 BIRCH WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 765 BIRCH WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 766 CYPRESS WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 767 CYPRESS WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 768 CYPRESS WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 769 CYPRESS WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 770 CYPRESS WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 771 JUNIPER WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 772 JUNIPER WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 773 JUNIPER WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0

On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems (continued)

Residential Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring by UCPD Dispatch	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Posted Evacuation Plans and Placards	Number of Evacuation (Fire) Drills per 2022 Calendar Year
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 774 JUNIPER WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 775 JUNIPER WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 776 MADRONA WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 777 MADRONA WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 778 MADRONA WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 779 MADRONA WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 780 ACACIA WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 781 ACACIA WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 782 ACACIA WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 783 ACACIA WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 784 LAUREL WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 785 LAUREL WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 786 LAUREL WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 787 LAUREL WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 788 LAUREL WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 789 LAUREL WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0

On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems (continued)

Residential Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring by UCPD Dispatch	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Posted Evacuation Plans and Placards	Number of Evacuation (Fire) Drills per 2022 Calendar Year
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 790 LAUREL WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 791 LAUREL WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 792 WILLOW WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 793 WILLOW WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 794 CYPRESS WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 795 JUNIPER WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 796 JUNIPER WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 797 SEQUOIA WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 798 SYCAMORE WALK	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
TROPICANA DEL NORTE 6525 EL COLEGIO RD	[2]	No	✓	✓	✓	1
TROPICANA GARDENS 6585 EL COLEGIO RD	[2]	No	✓	✓	✓	1
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107	[2]	No	✓	✓	✓	1
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1101, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1122, 1123, 1124	[2]	No	✓	✓	✓	1
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1218	[2]	No	✓	✓	✓	1
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211	[2]	No	✓	✓	✓	1
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207	[2]	No	✓	✓	✓	1

[2] Fire alarm monitoring is on-site only. These systems ring locally within the buildings and are not monitored by a central monitoring station. Smoke detector sounds inside the residential unit. Pull stations throughout the complex do not notify UCPD Dispatch when activated.

On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems (continued)

Residential Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring by UCPD Dispatch	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Posted Evacuation Plans and Placards	Number of Evacuation (Fire) Drills per 2022 Calendar Year
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1201, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224	[2]	No	✓	✓	✓	1
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217	[2]	No	✓	✓	✓	1
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 701 BOLTON WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 702 BOLTON WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 703 BOLTON WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 704 BOLTON WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 705 BOLTON WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 706 BOLTON WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 707 BOLTON WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 708 BOLTON WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 709 BOLTON WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 710 BOLTON WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 711 BOLTON WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 712 BOLTON WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 713 GAYLEY WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0

[2] Fire alarm monitoring is on-site only. These systems ring locally within the buildings and are not monitored by a central monitoring station. Smoke detector sounds inside the residential unit. Pull stations throughout the complex do not notify UCPD Dispatch when activated.

[3] Fire alarm monitoring is on-site only. These systems ring locally within the buildings and are not monitored by a central monitoring station. Smoke detector sounds inside the residential unit. Pull stations throughout the complex notify UCPD Dispatch when activated.

On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems (continued)

Residential Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring by UCPD Dispatch	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Posted Evacuation Plans and Placards	Number of Evacuation (Fire) Drills per 2022 Calendar Year
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 714 GAYLEY WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 715 GAYLEY WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 716 GAYLEY WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 717 GAYLEY WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 718 GAYLEY WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 719 GAYLEY WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 720 GAYLEY WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 721 KROEBER WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 722 KROEBER WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 723 KROEBER WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 724 KROEBER WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 725 KROEBER WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 726 KROEBER WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 727 KROEBER WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 728 KROEBER WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0

[3] Fire alarm monitoring is on-site only. These systems ring locally within the buildings and are not monitored by a central monitoring station. Smoke detector sounds inside the residential unit. Pull stations throughout the complex notify UCPD Dispatch when activated.

On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems (continued)

Residential Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring by UCPD Dispatch	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Posted Evacuation Plans and Placards	Number of Evacuation (Fire) Drills per 2022 Calendar Year
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 729 ELKUS WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 730 ELKUS WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 731 ELKUS WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 732 ELKUS WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 733 ELKUS WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 734 ELKUS WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 735 ELKUS WALK	[3]	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WESTGATE APARTMENTS 6543 EL COLEGIO RD	✓	No	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST COTTAGES WEST CAMPUS BUILDING 7095 <i>(Was available to be used for temporary student housing from January 1, 2022-June 30, 2022)</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
WEST COTTAGES WEST CAMPUS BUILDING 7097 <i>(Was available to be used for temporary student housing from January 1, 2022-June 30, 2022)</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
THE CLUB & GUEST HOUSE OCEAN RD BUILDING 581 <i>(Was available to be used for temporary student housing from January 1, 2022-October 10, 2022)</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0

[3] Fire alarm monitoring is on-site only. These systems ring locally within the buildings and are not monitored by a central monitoring station. Smoke detector sounds inside the residential unit. Pull stations throughout the complex notify UCPD Dispatch when activated.

19.13 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS REPORTING TABLES

2022 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
ANACAPA RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 547	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
EL DORADO APARTMENTS 6667 EL COLEGIO ROAD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE TECOLOTE & CIENAGA HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 877 & 878	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE JALAMA & ARGUELLO HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 879 & 880	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE MIRANDA HOUSE 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDING 881	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE GAVIOTA & CONDOR HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 882 & 883	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE LA CUMBRE & MONTECITO HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 884 & 885	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE TEPUSQUET & RINCON HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 886 & 887	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE ZACA & CAMUESA HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 888 & 889	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE PENDOLA & CUYAMA HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 890 & 891	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE MADULCE & FIGUEROA HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 892 & 893	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES ARROWHEAD VILLAGE 6510 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES BRADBURY VILLAGE 6520 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES CASTAIC VILLAGE 6530 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES DONNER VILLAGE 6540 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES ENCINO VILLAGE 6550 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2022 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES CALAVERAS COURT 650 STORKE RD, BUILDINGS 1868, 1869, 1870, 1872 & 1873	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES ELSINORE COURT 650 STORKE RD, BUILDINGS 1865, 1866 & 1867	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES MALIBU COURT 650 STORKE RD, BUILDINGS 1874, 1875, 1876 & 1877	1	1	UNINTENTIONAL FIRE/COOKING	0	0	\$1,000- 9,999
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES RAMONA COURT 650 STORKE RD, BUILDINGS 1878, 1879, 1880 & 1882	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES TENAYA TOWER NORTH 750 STORKE RD, BUILDING 1864	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES TENAYA TOWER SOUTH 750 STORKE RD, BUILDING 1862 & 1863	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN MIGUEL RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 553	1	1	UNINTENTIONAL FIRE/COOKING	0	0	\$0-99
SAN NICOLAS RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 561	1	1	UNINTENTIONAL FIRE/COOKING	0	0	\$100-999
SAN RAFAEL RESIDENCE HALL MOUNTAIN CLUSTER 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 587	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN RAFAEL RESIDENCE HALL OCEAN CLUSTER 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 587	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN RAFAEL RESIDENCE HALL TOWER 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 586	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA CATALINA RESIDENCE HALL NORTH TOWER 6850 EL COLEGIO RD BUILDING 860	2	1	UNDETERMINED FIRE/FIRE IN BATHROOM TRASH CAN WITH UNKNOWN SOURCE	0	0	\$0-99
		2	INTENTIONAL FIRE/BURNT PAPER IN LOUNGE TRASHCAN	0	0	\$0-99
SANTA CATALINA RESIDENCE HALL SOUTH TOWER 6850 EL COLEGIO RD BUILDING 860	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA CRUZ RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 548	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA ROSA RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 527	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2022 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 805	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 806	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 807	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 808	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 809	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 810	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 811	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 812	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 813	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 814	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 815	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 816	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 817	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 818	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 819	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 820	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2022 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 821	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 822	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 823	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 824	1	1	UNINTENTIONAL FIRE/COOKING	0	0	\$100-999
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 825	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 826	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 827	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 828	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 829	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 830	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 831	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES BERRYESSA 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8122	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES HAVASU 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8125	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES LAGUNA 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8121	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES NACIMIENTO 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8124	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES TOLUCA 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8123	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2022 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 758 OAK WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 759 OAK WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 760 OAK WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 761 BIRCH WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 762 BIRCH WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 763 BIRCH WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 764 BIRCH WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 765 BIRCH WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 766 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 767 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 768 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 769 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 770 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 771 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 772 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 773 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2022 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 774 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 775 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 776 MADRONA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 777 MADRONA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 778 MADRONA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 779 MADRONA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 780 ACACIA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 781 ACACIA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 782 ACACIA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 783 ACACIA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 784 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 785 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 786 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 787 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 788 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 789 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2022 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 790 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 791 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 792 WILLOW WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 793 WILLOW WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 794 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 795 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 796 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 797 SEQUOIA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 798 SYCAMORE WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA DEL NORTE 6525 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA GARDENS 6585 EL COLEGIO RD	1	1	UNINTENTIONAL FIRE/COOKING	0	0	\$0-99
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107	1	1	UNINTENTIONAL FIRE/COOKING	0	0	\$100-999
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1101, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1122, 1123, 1124	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1218	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2022 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1201, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 701 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 702 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 703 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 704 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 705 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 706 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 707 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 708 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 709 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 710 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 711 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 712 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 713 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2022 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 714 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 715 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 716 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 717 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 718 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 719 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 720 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 721 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 722 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 723 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 724 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 725 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 726 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 727 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 728 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2022 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 729 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 730 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 731 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 732 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 733 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 734 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 735 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WESTGATE APARTMENTS 6543 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST COTTAGES WEST CAMPUS BUILDING 7095 <i>(Was available to be used for temporary student housing from January 1, 2022-June 30, 2022)</i>	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST COTTAGES WEST CAMPUS BUILDING 7097 <i>(Was available to be used for temporary student housing from January 1, 2022-June 30, 2022)</i>	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
THE CLUB & GUEST HOUSE OCEAN RD BUILDING 581 <i>(Was available to be used for temporary student housing from January 1, 2022-October 10, 2022)</i>	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2021 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
ANACAPA RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 547	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
EL DORADO APARTMENTS 6667 EL COLEGIO ROAD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE TECOLOTE & CIENAGA HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 877 & 878	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE JALAMA & ARGUELLO HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 879 & 880	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE MIRANDA HOUSE 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDING 881	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE GAVIOTA & CONDOR HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 882 & 883	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE LA CUMBRE & MONTECITO HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 884 & 885	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE TEPUSQUET & RINCON HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 886 & 887	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE ZACA & CAMUESA HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 888 & 889	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE PENDOLA & CUYAMA HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 890 & 891	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE MADULCE & FIGUEROA HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 892 & 893	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES ARROWHEAD VILLAGE 6510 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES BRADBURY VILLAGE 6520 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES CASTAIC VILLAGE 6530 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES DONNER VILLAGE 6540 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES ENCINO VILLAGE 6550 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2021 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES CALAVERAS COURT 650 STORKE RD, BUILDINGS 1868, 1869, 1870, 1872 & 1873	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES ELSINORE COURT 650 STORKE RD, BUILDINGS 1865, 1866 & 1867	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES MALIBU COURT 650 STORKE RD, BUILDINGS 1874, 1875, 1876 & 1877	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES RAMONA COURT 650 STORKE RD, BUILDINGS 1878, 1879, 1880 & 1882	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES TENAYA TOWER NORTH 750 STORKE RD, BUILDING 1864	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES TENAYA TOWER SOUTH 750 STORKE RD, BUILDING 1862 & 1863	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN MIGUEL RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 553	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN NICOLAS RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 561	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN RAFAEL RESIDENCE HALL MOUNTAIN CLUSTER 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 587	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN RAFAEL RESIDENCE HALL OCEAN CLUSTER 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 587	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN RAFAEL RESIDENCE HALL TOWER 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 586	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA CATALINA RESIDENCE HALL NORTH TOWER 6850 EL COLEGIO RD BUILDING 860	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA CATALINA RESIDENCE HALL SOUTH TOWER 6850 EL COLEGIO RD BUILDING 860	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA CRUZ RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 548	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA ROSA RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 527	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2021 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 805	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 806	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 807	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 808	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 809	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 810	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 811	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 812	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 813	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 814	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 815	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 816	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 817	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 818	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 819	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 820	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2021 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 821	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 822	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 823	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 824	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 825	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 826	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 827	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 828	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 829	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 830	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 831	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES BERRYESSA 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8122	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES HAVASU 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8125	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES LAGUNA 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8121	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES NACIMIENTO 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8124	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES TOLUCA 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8123	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2021 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 758 OAK WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 759 OAK WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 760 OAK WALK	1	1	UNINTENTIONAL FIRE/COOKING	0	0	\$100-999
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 761 BIRCH WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 762 BIRCH WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 763 BIRCH WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 764 BIRCH WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 765 BIRCH WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 766 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 767 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 768 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 769 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 770 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 771 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 772 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 773 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2021 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 774 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 775 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 776 MADRONA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 777 MADRONA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 778 MADRONA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 779 MADRONA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 780 ACACIA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 781 ACACIA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 782 ACACIA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 783 ACACIA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 784 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 785 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 786 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 787 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 788 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 789 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2021 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 790 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 791 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 792 WILLOW WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 793 WILLOW WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 794 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 795 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 796 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 797 SEQUOIA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 798 SYCAMORE WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA DEL NORTE 6525 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA GARDENS 6585 EL COLEGIO RD	1	1	UNINTENTIONAL FIRE/ELECTRICAL	0	0	\$0-99
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1101, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1122, 1123, 1124	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1218	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2021 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1201, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 701 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 702 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 703 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 704 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 705 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 706 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 707 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 708 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 709 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 710 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 711 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 712 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 713 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2021 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 714 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 715 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 716 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 717 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 718 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 719 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 720 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 721 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 722 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 723 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 724 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 725 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 726 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 727 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 728 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2021 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 729 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 730 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 731 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 732 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 733 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 734 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 735 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WESTGATE APARTMENTS 6543 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST COTTAGES WEST CAMPUS BUILDING 7095 <i>(Used for temporary student housing from September 1, 2021-December 31, 2021)</i>	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST COTTAGES WEST CAMPUS BUILDING 7097 <i>(Used for temporary student housing from September 1, 2021-December 31, 2021)</i>	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
THE CLUB & GUEST HOUSE OCEAN RD BUILDING 581 <i>(Used for temporary student housing from September 1, 2021-December 31, 2021)</i>	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT 401 STORKE RD <i>(Used for temporary student housing from September 1, 2021-December 16, 2021)</i>	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2020 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
ANACAPA RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 547	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
EL DORADO APARTMENTS 6667 EL COLEGIO ROAD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE TECOLOTE & CIENAGA HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 877 & 878	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE JALAMA & ARGUELLO HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 879 & 880	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE MIRANDA HOUSE 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDING 881	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE GAVIOTA & CONDOR HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 882 & 883	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE LA CUMBRE & MONTECITO HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 884 & 885	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE TEPUSQUET & RINCON HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 886 & 887	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE ZACA & CAMUESA HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 888 & 889	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE PENDOLA & CUYAMA HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 890 & 891	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
MANZANITA VILLAGE MADULCE & FIGUEROA HOUSES 6130 OCEAN RD, BUILDINGS 892 & 893	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES ARROWHEAD VILLAGE 6510 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES BRADBURY VILLAGE 6520 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES CASTAIC VILLAGE 6530 EL COLEGIO RD	1	1	UNINTENTIONAL FIRE/ELECTRICAL	0	0	\$100-999
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES DONNER VILLAGE 6540 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN CLEMENTE VILLAGES ENCINO VILLAGE 6550 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2020 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES CALAVERAS COURT 650 STORKE RD, BUILDINGS 1868, 1869, 1870, 1872 & 1873	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES ELSINORE COURT 650 STORKE RD, BUILDINGS 1865, 1866 & 1867	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES MALIBU COURT 650 STORKE RD, BUILDINGS 1874, 1875, 1876 & 1877	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES RAMONA COURT 650 STORKE RD, BUILDINGS 1878, 1879, 1880 & 1882	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES TENAYA TOWER NORTH 750 STORKE RD, BUILDING 1864	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN VILLAGES TENAYA TOWER SOUTH 750 STORKE RD, BUILDING 1862 & 1863	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN MIGUEL RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 553	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN NICOLAS RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 561	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN RAFAEL RESIDENCE HALL MOUNTAIN CLUSTER 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 587	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN RAFAEL RESIDENCE HALL OCEAN CLUSTER 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 587	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SAN RAFAEL RESIDENCE HALL TOWER 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 586	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA CATALINA RESIDENCE HALL NORTH TOWER 6850 EL COLEGIO RD BUILDING 860	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA CATALINA RESIDENCE HALL SOUTH TOWER 6850 EL COLEGIO RD BUILDING 860	1	1	UNINTENTIONAL FIRE/SMOKING MATERIALS	0	0	\$0-99
SANTA CRUZ RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 548	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA ROSA RESIDENCE HALL 552 UNIVERSITY RD, BUILDING 527	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2020 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 805	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 806	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 807	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 808	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 809	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 810	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 811	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 812	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 813	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 814	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 815	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 816	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 817	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 818	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 819	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 820	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2020 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 821	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 822	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 823	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 824	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 825	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 826	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 827	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 828	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 829	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 830	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SANTA YNEZ APARTMENTS 6750 EL COLEGIO RD, BUILDING 831	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES BERRYESSA 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8122	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES HAVASU 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8125	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES LAGUNA 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8121	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES NACIMIENTO 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8124	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
SIERRA MADRE VILLAGES TOLUCA 555 STORKE RD, BUILDING 8123	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2020 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 758 OAK WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 759 OAK WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 760 OAK WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 761 BIRCH WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 762 BIRCH WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 763 BIRCH WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 764 BIRCH WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 765 BIRCH WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 766 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 767 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 768 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 769 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 770 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 771 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 772 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 773 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2020 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 774 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 775 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 776 MADRONA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 777 MADRONA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 778 MADRONA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 779 MADRONA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 780 ACACIA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 781 ACACIA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 782 ACACIA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 783 ACACIA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 784 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 785 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 786 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 787 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 788 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 789 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2020 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 790 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 791 LAUREL WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 792 WILLOW WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 793 WILLOW WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 794 CYPRESS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 795 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 796 JUNIPER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 797 SEQUOIA WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
STORKE FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 798 SYCAMORE WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA DEL NORTE 6525 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA GARDENS 6585 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1101, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1122, 1123, 1124	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1218	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211	1	1	UNINTENTIONAL FIRE/HEATING EQUIPMENT	0	0	\$0-99
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2020 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1201, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
TROPICANA VILLAS 811 CAMINO PESCADERO RD BUILDINGS 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 701 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 702 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 703 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 704 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 705 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 706 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 707 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 708 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 709 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 710 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 711 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 712 BOLTON WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 713 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2020 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 714 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 715 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 716 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 717 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 718 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 719 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 720 GAYLEY WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 721 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 722 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 723 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 724 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 725 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 726 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 727 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 728 KROEBER WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

2020 ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS (continued)

Residential Facility	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Cause of Fire	Injuries Required Treatment at Medical Facility	Fire Related Deaths	Value of Property Damage
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 729 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 730 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 731 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 732 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 733 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 734 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WEST CAMPUS FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING 735 ELKUS WALK	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WESTGATE APARTMENTS 6543 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
WESTWINDS APARTMENTS* 6657 EL COLEGIO RD	0	0	N/A	0	0	0

*HDAE's lease of Westwinds Apartments ended on July 1, 2020. As of that date Westwinds was no longer on-campus student housing.