



Annual Security & Fire
Safety Report
2024

Contains crime statistics for 2021 - 2023 calendar years.

ISSUED: October 1, 2024

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INTRODUCTION



The Academe at 198 UC Law SF Student Housing building at 198 McAllister Street

The University of California College of the Law, San Francisco ("UC Law SF" or the "College") is an independent law school in San Francisco. While UC Law SF benefits from the vibrant city in which it is situated, like any school in a dense urban environment, the College deals with crime. The College is committed to enhancing and preserving the quality of the learning opportunities and life experiences of our community by making our campus a safe place for our community members to live, work, study, and visit.

The Annual Security Report was prepared by UC Law SF with data from SFPD for 2023. In accordance with the Jeanne Clery Act, the Annual Security Report contains statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus and on public

property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The Fire Safety report contains statistics for the previous three years concerning fires in campus housing. This document also contains institutional policies concerning campus security, such as those relating to alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, timely warning of crimes, and sexual violence.

For questions or comments, or to receive a copy of this report, please contact:
The Director of Safety and Emergency Preparedness,
UC Law SF

200 McAllister, 1st Floor

(415) 581-8873

REPORTING CRIMES & OTHER EMERGENCIES

If you are the victim or witness to a crime, you have the responsibility to report it immediately to the police. UC Law SF

community members are encouraged to report all crimes or any suspicious activity accurately and promptly to the police or to UC Law SF Public Safety Ambassadors (“Public Safety Ambassadors”), even when the victim of a crime elects or is unable to make such a report.

Students and employees who report crimes to may aid in averting crimes and in the apprehension of suspects, as well as allowing UC Law SF to initiate a Timely Warning and to include the information in the annual statistics disclosure. Most importantly, prompt reporting will help maintain a safe and secure campus environment at UC Law SF.

REPORTING A CRIME PHONE

In an emergency dial 911 from any UC Law SF campus phone or your cell phone. Whenever in doubt, dial 911. When needing to report a crime in a non-emergency situation dial San Francisco Police Department’s non-emergency number (415) 553- 0123. Whenever possible, the actual victim or witness should make contact with the Police Department. First-hand information is always more accurate and complete.

REPORTING AN EMERGENCY

To report all emergencies related to police, fire, chemical spills, or medical assistance, dial 911 from any campus telephone or a cell phone to contact emergency services. When 911 is dialed, the dispatcher receives information on a computer screen identifying the location where the call originated. When dialing from a cell phone, you will have to provide the dispatcher with the location. To contact the San Francisco

Police Department directly for emergencies, dial (415) 553-8090 or, as always, whenever in doubt, dial 911.

Blue Towers: Blue towers are located in the UC Law SF parking garage. Pressing the service button will automatically contact 911 and activate an emergency camera display of the blue tower. All calls will be responded to.

Elevator Phones: Phones in elevators dial directly to the elevator emergency call center.

REPORTING A CRIME ONLINE

If you wish to report an incident of receiving annoying phone calls, petty theft, vandalism or lost property, this can be done online at: <https://www.sanfranciscopolice.org/get-service/police-reports/file-police-report>

When calling to report a crime or incident, please be ready to give details about your location, what happened, and who was involved.

Response to Reports of Crime



In response to an emergency, Public Safety Ambassadors will take the required action to mitigate the emergency. If assistance is required from the city's police department or fire department, Public Safety Ambassadors will contact them. Crimes reported to the police will be investigated and will become a matter of public record. If a rape or other sexual assault should occur, staff on the scene will offer the victim appropriate supports and services.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING PROCEDURES

The College's Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) are the Director of Safety and Emergency Preparedness, the Dean of Students, the Director of Student Services, the Title IX Coordinator and the Public Safety Ambassadors. Incidents reported to CSAs are considered confidential except information that is required by law to be released. In the case of sexual assault or sexual misconduct, UC Law SF staff are required to inform the College's Title IX Coordinator. UC Law SF recognizes the sensitive nature of sexual assault and sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking incidents. UC Law SF is committed to protecting the privacy of survivors who make reports or seek accommodations and protective measures. When a survivor reports an incident to a CSA or seeks accommodations and protective measures, the survivor's privacy will be respected to the fullest extent possible. Reports and/or requests for accommodations and protective measures will be shared with only those members of the College community with a need to know, and the survivor will be apprised of all actions taken. Reports to the police/law enforcement may create public records.

The police are required to notify a survivor that their name will become a matter of public record unless confidentiality is requested. (Cal. Penal Code § 293; Cal. Gov. Code 6254(f).) If a survivor requests that their identity be kept confidential, their name will not become a matter of public record, and the police will not report their identity to anyone else at the College, including the Title IX Coordinator.

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the College system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a report to the Director of Safety and Emergency Preparedness, the Dean of Students, the Director of Student Affairs, or the Title IX Coordinator. UC Law SF is required by the Clery Act to report certain types of crimes in statistical reports; if the report does not involve sexual misconduct (which must be relayed to the Title IX Coordinator), these individuals will report the date, time, location, and all relevant information needed to classify the incident in the College's Annual Security Report, but no names or identifying information will be revealed. By talking with a Campus Security Authority, crime victims will receive valuable counseling and referral information.

Confidential reports/anonymous reports are extremely valuable in order to prevent further victimizations and to obtain a more accurate portrait of UC Law SF campus crime.

CAMPUS NOTIFICATIONS

TIMELY WARNING

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

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

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

Timely Warning Notices are written and distributed by UC Law SF.

As noted, notices shall be provided to the UC Law SF community in a manner that is timely and may aid in the prevention of similar occurrences.

UC Law SF reviews all crime reports to determine whether there is an ongoing threat to the community and whether the distribution

of a Timely Warning Notice is warranted. Timely Warnings (Crime Alerts) are disseminated to students, faculty, and staff by email and are also posted on the UC Law SF website. UC Law SF will withhold as confidential the names and other identifying information of victims from all Crime Alerts.

Anyone with information warranting a Timely Warning should report the circumstances without delay to 9-1-1 and follow up communication with a Public Safety Ambassador by dialing phone, (415) 565-4611.

Emergency Notification - Imminent Threat to Life/Safety

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

Confirmation of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation

Public Safety Ambassadors and/or authorized UC Law SF personnel will confirm the existence of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees, verifying that the threat/event is credible, identify the location of the threat/event, the imminence of the threat, and its impact on life, safety and/or property.

Content, Segments to Be Notified, and Initiation of the System:

The content of the notification will be based on a combination of pre-scripted, approved messages and messages developed by

authorized individuals. Authorized individuals will determine the segments of the College to be notified and will initiate the system. They will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities and first responders, compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

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

Public Address System:

The public address (PA) system is used to communicate emergency messages to occupants of

campus buildings. Each building is equipped with a public-address and emergency-life-safety system that enables building-wide broadcasting of emergency announcements.

Website Banner:

The UC Law SF website's homepage contains a banner that will be updated with information and resources in the event of an emergency.

Everbridge:

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

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

- Email Messaging: Current students, faculty, and staff are automatically registered to receive notifications on their UC Law SF email account and cannot opt-out of this type of notification
- Text Messaging: An opt-out notification where a text

message can be received on mobile phones and other 'smart' devices. UC Law SF does not charge for this service, but SMS carriers may have standard text messaging charges.

Disseminating Emergency Information to Members of the Larger Community:

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

UC Law SF Safe is a mobile app available to the UC Law SF community found on the app store or google play. UC Law SF Safe includes a news feed, emergency contacts, friend walk, campus alerts, along with tip line, support resources, and a crime map.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES & SAFETY TIPS

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

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

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

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

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

When Not to Evacuate (Shelter-In-Place): In certain instances, UC Law SF may determine that evacuation is not safe. In those instances,

Everbridge, UC Law SF mass notification system, will send instructions to shelter-in-place to all UC Law SF email accounts and registered mobile devices, as deemed appropriate by authorized UC

Law SF representatives.

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

Drills, Exercises, and Training: UC Law SF conducts emergency response exercises each year, including evacuation drills. UC Law SF conducts regular testing of the Mass Notification System, Everbridge. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency response plans and capabilities of the College. These tests may be announced or unannounced. At least annually, emergency response and evacuation procedures are publicized in conjunction with a test.

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



EARTHQUAKES

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

PREPARING FOR EARTHQUAKES:

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

DURING AN EARTHQUAKE:

- If indoors, stay there. Get under, hold onto a desk or table, or stand against an interior wall. Stay clear of exterior walls, glass, heavy furniture, fireplaces and appliances. The kitchen is a particularly dangerous spot. If in an office building, stay away from windows and outside walls, and *do not use the elevator*.
- If you're outside, get into the open. Stay clear of buildings, power lines or anything else that could fall on you.
- If you're driving, move the car out of traffic and stop. Avoid parking under or on bridges or overpasses. Try to get clear of trees, light posts, signs and power lines. When you resume driving, watch out for road hazards.

- Beware of the potential for landslides. Likewise, be aware that tsunamis are associated with large earthquakes. Get to high ground.
- If you're in a crowded public place, avoid panicking and do not rush for the exit. Stay low and cover your head and neck with your arms.

AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE:

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

ACTIVE SHOOTER SITUATIONS

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

EVACUATE: *If there is an accessible escape path, attempt to evacuate the premises. Be sure to:*

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

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

Your hiding place should:

- Be out of the active shooter's view
- Provide protection if shots are fired in your direction (i.e., an office with a closed and locked door)

- Not trap you or restrict your options for movement

To prevent an active shooter from entering your hiding place:

- Lock the door
- Blockade the door with heavy furniture

If the active shooter is or could be nearby:

- Lock the door
- Silence your cell phone
- Turn off any source of noise (e.g., radios, televisions)
- Hide behind large items (i.e., cabinets, desks) Remain quiet
- If neither evacuation nor hiding out is possible:
- Remain calm
- Dial 911, if possible, to alert police to the active shooter's location
- If you cannot speak, leave the line open and allow the dispatcher to listen

FIGHT: *Take action against the active shooter*

As a last resort, and only when your life is in imminent danger, attempt to disrupt and/or incapacitate the active shooter by.

- Acting as aggressively as possible against them
- Throwing items and improvising weapons
- Yelling
- Committing to your actions

Law enforcement's purpose is to stop the active shooter as soon as possible.

Officers will proceed directly to the area in which the last shots were heard, and you should anticipate that:

- Officers usually arrive in teams of four
Officers may wear regular patrol uniforms or external bulletproof vests, Kevlar helmets, and other tactical equipment
- Officers may be armed with rifles, shotguns, handguns
- Officers may use pepper spray or tear gas to control the situation
- Officers may shout commands, and may push individuals to the ground for their safety

How to react when law enforcement arrives:

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

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

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

- Number of potential victims at the location

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

Once you have reached a safe location or an assembly point, you will likely be held in that area by law enforcement until the situation is under control, and all witnesses have been identified and questioned. Do not leave until law enforcement authorities have instructed you to do so.

SAFETY AWARENESS & CRIME PREVENTION

As a public university in the heart of San Francisco, UC Law SF must employ a variety of tools to create a safe and secure campus, including Public Safety Ambassadors, Access Control, CCTV, and other measures provided by the College. In addition to these tools, the College relies on the vigilance of its community members to maintain a safe campus.

These measures include:

- **Security Staff:** UC Law SF contracts security services for the interior of our buildings through the UCSF Police Department.
- **Emergency Notifications:** UC Law SF employs emergency notification processes, including the Everbridge system (described above).
- **Sidewalk Safety:** UC Law SF contracts with Urban Alchemy as our sidewalk safety practitioners.
- **Blue Towers:** Blue towers are located in the UC Law SF parking garage. Pressing the service button will automatically contact the San Francisco 9-1-1 Emergency Dispatch and activate an emergency camera display of the blue tower.
- **Engaged Community:** UC Law SF provides training at orientation and throughout the year to provide the campus community with crime prevention.



SAFETY ESCORTS

UC Law SF provides walking escorts whenever 198 and 200 McAllister and 333 Golden Gate buildings are open.

Urban Alchemy provides sidewalk safety services along all campus building frontages, specifically along Golden Gate and Hyde between Larkin and Leavenworth as well as along Hyde between Golden Gate and McAllister. As part of those services, Urban Alchemy also provides walking escorts to our campus community.

Urban Alchemy provides walking escorts between campus buildings as well as to the Civic Center Bart/Muni underground station, Muni bus stops in the surrounding area, and to and from nearby parking lots including the UC Law SF Parking Garage at 376 Larkin Street.

To request a walking escort, dial extension 4611 from a campus phone or (415) 565-4611, or request in person with security in the lobbies of the 198 McAllister, 200 McAllister or 333 Golden Gate buildings. Once requested, UCSF security guards will coordinate with Urban Alchemy to meet you and provide your walking escort.



**UC Hastings Law
SAN FRANCISCO**

Want a Walking Safety Escort?

Avoid Walking Alone
With Our Free Walking Escort Service Available To All Community Members During Business Hours

It Is As Easy As:

- Dialing **415-565-4611**
- Requesting Escort At Any UC Hastings Security Desk
- Requesting Directly With Any Urban Alchemy Practitioner



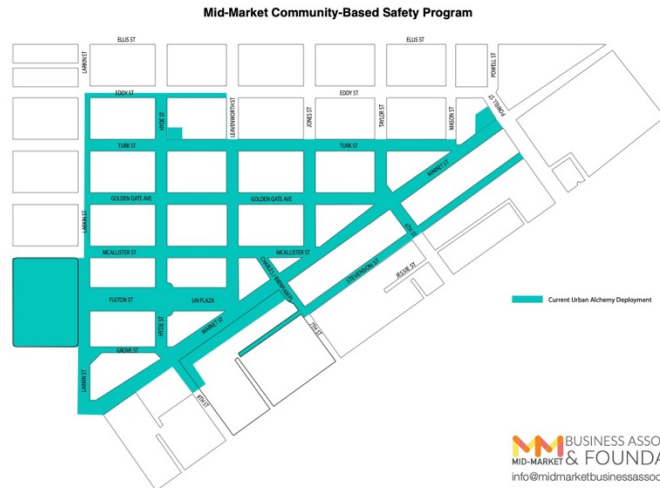
We Provide Walking Escorts:

- Between All Campus Buildings
- To The Civic Center/UN Plaza, Market & 8th St. BART Underground Station
- Muni Bus Stops In The Surrounding Area
- To And From The Hastings Parking Garage

No Need to Walk Alone!



URBAN ALCHEMY COVERAGE AREA



**Note Urban Alchemy covers the exterior of UC Law SF from 7:00AM to 11:30PM and the rest of the highlighted area from 7AM to 7PM.*

UC LAW SF ID CARDS

Students must always carry their student identification cards to access campus buildings. The card also provides access through the readers in the 198 McAllister residence building, the bike cage in front of 200 (when available), and throughout the campus. You will also need it to check out books from the library. Entry into UC Law SF campus buildings is not granted without swiping ID cards at entry access readers. ID cards are particularly important in the evening and on weekends when access is restricted.

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

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY

Unfortunately, theft does occur on campus.

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

Law books and laptop computers are expensive and carry a high resale value. This makes them an attractive target for thieves. Despite their weight and bulk, do not leave them unattended anywhere on campus and use a security lock. As a safety measure, you may register your laptop

with UC Law SF by completing a Laptop Registration Form on the UC Law SF website, under offices & services/safety & security or requesting a hard copy from one of the Public Safety Ambassadors. This will help identify you as the registered owner if it is stolen and recovered. Textbooks that are recovered are placed in Lost and Found (see below).

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

Lost and Found: UC Law SF maintains a "Lost and Found" service. Lost and Found items are held at the Lobby Desks (100, 200, & 333) for 2-3 weeks; if the items are not claimed, they are then placed in storage at 376 Larkin Garage for an additional 90 days before being disposed. And, if you find any personal property unattended on campus, at the parking garage, or at the residential building at 198 McAllister, please turn it in to a Public Safety Ambassadors as soon as possible so its rightful owner can recover it. You can greatly improve your chances of having property returned to you if your books, notebooks, backpacks and other items have your name on them. Immediately upon receiving property and identifying the rightful owner, UC Law SF will notify the owner and return the property.

Student Lockers: Every UC Law SF student may request and be assigned a locker on campus for personal use. Please contact Student Services to make a request. If you forget your locker combination, Student Services will provide it to you with a student ID. It is important that you use the locker you are assigned.

SAFETY TIPS: DOs & DON'Ts



- DO advise Public Safety Ambassadors immediately of any suspicious person or circumstance in housing on campus
- DO put your phone away while walking in the area surrounding the campus buildings
- DO keep only small sums of cash in your room or office or with you
- DO lock your car doors when you leave your vehicle unattended, and place packages and other items out of sight-preferably in the trunk
- DO report an emergency by calling 911 from any campus phone or your cell phone, or by using any Blue Light * in the garage
- DO call 200 McAllister Lobby for general information or other non-emergency assistance at (415) 565-4611
- DO walk with someone. If you cannot find a walking partner, request a walking escort from the Security guards, and use the van escort service
- DO walk with purpose; even if you don't know where you are going, act like it
- DO have keys in hand when approaching your vehicle, check under it and inside it before entering, and lock doors immediately upon entering



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

MISSING PERSONS

MANDATORY NOTIFICATION OF MISSING STUDENTS

Suspected missing students should be reported immediately to a Public Safety Ambassador. If members of the UC Law SF community believe that a student has been missing for 24 hours, it is critical they report the information and file a missing person report at (415) 565-4611. UC Law SF will investigate each report. A student is deemed missing when UC Law SF has verified that the reported information is credible and circumstances warrant declaring the person missing.

HOUSING NOTIFICATION PROCESS

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

NOTIFICATION OF LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

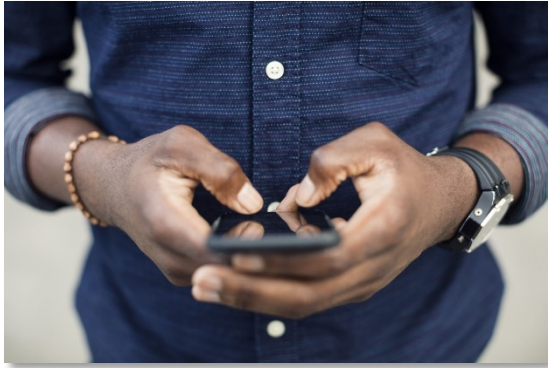
CONFIDENTIAL EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

UC Law SF provides students with the opportunity to contribute confidential emergency contact information for use if they are officially reported as missing. The missing person contact will be notified no later than 24 hours after the time the student is determined missing by UC Law SF.

The confidential contact may be a person designated by the student in addition to the declared emergency contact. Should the student not formally declare a separate missing person contact, the emergency contact on record will be contacted. This confidential contact information is accessible only to authorized campus officials and will not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel, in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

To register confidential emergency contact information, contact Records or Student Services. Students living in the on-campus housing facility ("The Academe at 198") may register confidential emergency contact information with the residential housing office.

ACCESS & SECURITY OF CAMPUS FACILITIES



During normal business hours the administrative and academic facilities at UC Law SF are open and accessible to students, staff, faculty, and visitors of the College. After normal business hours and during breaks these facilities are locked and only accessible to authorized individuals. Public Safety Ambassadors conduct routine security and safety patrols of the academic and administrative buildings to monitor conditions and report any unusual circumstances.

Residential facilities are only accessible to students and employees of UC Law SF, other residents, and their authorized guests and visitors. Residential amenities such as the gym and fitness center of 198 McAllister are not currently open to guests and visitors as a pandemic safety measure. Residents should avoid permitting unknown individuals' access to the residential buildings. Housing staff and Public Safety Ambassadors monitor security in the residential facilities and encourage building residents to report suspicious or unusual activity.

Security Considerations Used in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

UC Law SF maintains campus facilities in a manner that minimizes hazardous and unsafe conditions. Parking lots and pathways are illuminated with lighting. Public Safety Ambassadors work closely with Facilities Services to address burned-out lights promptly as well as malfunctioning door locks or other physical conditions that may affect security.

Facilities Services is notified by Public Safety Ambassadors of all incidents of property damage that occur at UC Law SF locations. To report any issues related to the maintenance of campus facilities please contact Facilities Services at (415) 565-4688 or facilities@uclawsf.edu. For urgent maintenance matters, alert security at a security desk or by contacting (415) 565-4611.



CRIME PREVENTION EDUCATION

UC Law SF offers security awareness and crime prevention programs on personal safety in coordination throughout the year. UC Law SF facilitates programs for students, faculty, staff, orientations, organizations, and residential housing. These programs address topics such as personal safety, alcohol and drug abuse awareness, and sexual assault prevention. As part of the security awareness programs, students and employees are encouraged to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

Crime Prevention Safety Presentations

PowerPoint presentations covering security services, basic crime prevention, personal safety (both on and off campus) as well as workplace safety are available. Please contact (415) 565-4611 for more information or to schedule a presentation.

For more information on Safety Awareness: <https://sfsafe.org/>

Rape Aggression Defense

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

DAILY CRIME LOG

The purpose of the Daily Crime Log is to record all criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents that are reported to the Public Safety Ambassadors and the Office of the Director of Safety and Emergency Preparedness.

The log is designed to disclose crime information on a timelier basis than the annual statistical disclosures. A crime is entered into the log within two business days of when it is reported to that office.

The Daily Crime Log may also be requested by emailing Noah Skinner, the Director of Safety and Emergency Preparedness, at skinnernoah@uclawsf.edu

SEXUAL VIOLENCE & SEXUAL HARASSMENT

UC Law SF is committed to creating and maintaining a community where all individuals can participate in College programs and activities, and work and learn together in an atmosphere free of harassment, discrimination, exploitation, or intimidation. Sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking violate Federal and California law and College policy.

UC Law SF encourages students, employees, and visitors who experience any of these offenses, whether on or off campus, to report to a college official or access support resources. UC Law SF will take whatever action may be needed to prevent, correct and, as necessary, discipline behavior that violates this policy.

UC Law SF Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment Policy

The College Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment Policy (the "SDSBHP") applies to all employees, faculty, students, and other members of the College community, including invitees and visitors. UC Law SF's goal is to create a supportive climate that encourages each survivor of sexual violence to report the incident and access the support services and resources the College has available.

College policy and California law prohibit retaliation, which is defined as intimidation, threats, coercion, or discrimination against any person by the College, a student, or an employee or other person authorized by the College to provide aid, benefit, or service under the College's education program or activity, for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by Title IX or the SDSBHP, or because the person has reported information, made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under the SDSBHP, including in an informal resolution process, in a grievance process, or any other actions taken by the College. Acts of alleged retaliation should be reported immediately to the Title IX Coordinator and will be promptly investigated.

To report sexual misconduct, to ask a question about UC Law SF procedures, or to request the Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment Policy in its entirety, please contact:

Title IX Coordinator

TitleIXCoordinator@uclawsf.edu

200 McAllister Street, Rm. 552

San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 565-4733

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

"UC Law SF' goal is to create a supportive climate that encourages each survivor of sexual violence to report the incident(s) and to provide support services and information to assist the person in dealing with these traumatic events."

SEXUAL VIOLENCE & SEXUAL HARASSMENT

DEFINITIONS

The terms 'consent,' 'sexual assault,' 'domestic violence,' 'dating violence,' and 'stalking' have multiple definitions under College policy, the Clery Act, and the State of California statutes.

To better identify these distinctions, the College policy definitions, to which UC Law SF community members are held accountable, are stated below. The Clery definitions, used for the data presented in this report, are stated in the Collection of Statistics on p. 44. The State of California statutory definitions are given in full in the Appendix at the end of this publication.

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

UC Law SF - Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment Policy Definitions:

Sex-based harassment means sexual harassment and other misconduct on the basis of sex, including on the basis of sex stereotypes, sex characteristics, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, and gender identity, that falls into one of the following categories:

Quid Pro Quo Harassment: An employee, agent, or other person authorized by the College to provide an aid, benefit, or service under the College's education program or activity explicitly or impliedly conditioning the provision of such an aid, benefit, or service on a person's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.

Hostile Environment Harassment: Unwelcome sex-based conduct that, based on the totality of the circumstances, is subjectively and objectively offensive and is so severe or pervasive that it limits or denies a person's ability to participate in or benefit from the College's education program or activity (i.e., creates a hostile environment). Whether a hostile environment has been created is a fact-specific inquiry that includes consideration of the following:

- (i) The degree to which the conduct affected the complainant's ability to access the College's education program or activity;
- (ii) The type, frequency, and duration of the conduct;
- (iii) The parties' ages, roles within the College's education program or activity, previous interactions, and other factors about each party that may be relevant to evaluating the effects of the conduct;
- (iv) The location of the conduct and the context in which the conduct occurred; and
- (v) Other sex-based harassment in the College's education program or activity;

Specific offenses of sex-based harassment*:

Non-Consensual Sexual Contact is any sexual contact (as defined below) however slight, by a person upon another person, that is without consent and/or by force. Sexual Contact includes: Intentional contact with the breasts, buttock, groin, mouth, or genitals, or touching another with any of these body parts, or making another touch you or themselves with or on any of these body parts; or any other intentional bodily contact that is reasonably perceived as sexual. May be clothed or unclothed.

*The College definitions of Non-Consensual Sexual Contact and Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse include the acts defined as rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object and fondling under the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program which overlap with the definitions used for Clery reporting.

DEFINITIONS (CONT.)

Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse is any sexual intercourse however slight, by a person upon another person, that is without consent and/or by force.

Intercourse includes: vaginal or anal penetration by a penis or other body part or an object and oral copulation (mouth to genital contact), no matter how slight the penetration or contact by a person upon another person, that is without consent and/or by force.

Dating violence is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: The length of the relationship; The type of relationship; and The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic or relationship violence is a felony or misdemeanor crime; or The intentional or reckless causing of or attempt to cause bodily injury, or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to self or another; In either case committed by:

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common (or has had a dating or romantic relationship);
- person who is cohabitating, or has cohabitated, with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;
- A person who shares a child in common with the victim; or
- Any other person against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Stalking is a course of conduct that is sex- or gender-based, directed at a specific person, that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear for their safety or the safety of others, or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

Sexual Exploitation is abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes. Examples of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to:

- Invasion of sexual privacy, including non-consensual digital, video or audio recording of nudity or sexual activity;
- Prostituting another person;
- Unauthorized sharing or distribution of digital, video or audio recording of nudity or sexual activity;
- Engaging in voyeurism;
- Going beyond the boundaries of consent (such as letting your friend hide in the closet to watch you having consensual sex);
- Knowingly exposing someone to or transmitting an STI, STD or HIV to another person without their knowledge and consent;
- Intentionally or recklessly exposing one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances; inducing another to expose their genitals;
- Sexually-based stalking and/or bullying may also be forms of sexual exploitation;

DEFINITIONS (CONT.)

CONSENT

Consent is the affirmative, conscious, voluntary, and revocable expression of agreement.

Consent is affirmative. Consent to sexual activity is informed and requires of both persons an affirmative, unambiguous, and conscious agreement to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity.

Consent is conscious. Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated. A person cannot consent if they are unconscious or coming in and out of consciousness. A person cannot consent if they are under the threat of violence, bodily injury, or other forms of coercion. A person cannot consent if their understanding of the act is affected by a physical or mental impairment. (See definition below on Incapacitation.)

Consent is voluntary. It must be given without coercion, force, threats, or intimidation. Consent means positive cooperation in the act or expression of intent to engage in the act pursuant to an exercise of free will. It is the responsibility of each person to ensure they have the affirmative consent of the other to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest, lack of resistance, or silence, do not alone constitute consent. For purposes of this Policy, the age of consent is consistent with California Penal Code Section 261.5.

Consent is revocable. Affirmative consent must be ongoing and can be revoked at any time during sexual activity. Once consent is withdrawn, the sexual activity must stop immediately. Consent to some form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity. Consent to sexual activity on one occasion is not consent to engage in sexual activity on another occasion. The existence of a dating relationship or past sexual relations between the persons involved should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent (nor will subsequent sexual relations or dating alone suffice as evidence of

consent to prior conduct). A current or previous dating or sexual relationship, by itself, is not sufficient to constitute consent.

A person's belief that another person consented shall not provide a valid defense unless the belief was actual and reasonable, considering all of the facts and circumstances the person knew, or reasonably should have known, at the time.

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

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

Designated College representatives, including the Title IX Coordinator and the Center for Advocacy, Resources and Educations (CARE), can provide sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking survivors who report an incident with important assistance and accommodations, including information on medical care or No Contact Orders.

PRESERVING EVIDENCE

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

Evidence of stalking, including any communication, such as written notes, voicemail, or other electronic communications, should be saved and not altered in any way.

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



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

REPORTING SEXUAL ASSULT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, OR STALKING

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

If you have experienced sexual assault, domestic violence, dating/intimate partner violence, stalking, and/or invasion of privacy, please know that what happened is not your fault. You may be experiencing a wide range of feelings such as shock, fear, disbelief, recurring memories, outrage, confusion, sadness, despair, and anger. All of your feelings are normal and valid.

Whether you tell someone, whom you tell, and how you tell your story, is entirely your decision.

You have the right to decide whom to tell about an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking and when to do so.

However, please think about seeking medical attention if you have been sexually assaulted.

Regardless of what you decide, there are many community resources—both on and off campus—that are here to help you.

Accommodations will be made upon request, if they are reasonably available, irrespective of whether a survivor chooses to report an incident to local law enforcement, UC Law SF Administrators, or Title IX. The Confidential CARE Advocate can provide this assistance to survivors who choose not to report and prefer confidentiality.

Accommodations may include:

- Work or academic accommodations
- No contact orders
- Assistance with calling medical or other resources

UC Law SF officials will assist any individual in notifying law enforcement if the person chooses to do so. Victims are entitled to choose not to report to law enforcement and UC Law SF officials will respect a victim's decision on the matter.



PROCEDURES FOR RESPONDING TO REPORTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The College will make available resources for medical services, legal assistance, victim advocacy, counseling & mental health, student financial aid, and other assistance; and will provide written information about these resources.

The College will also provide written notification about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and work situations and about how to discuss other available supportive services. UC Law SF will make all efforts to support an individual's reasonable request for accommodations following an alleged sex offense. These accommodations will be made if requested and reasonably available, regardless of whether the crime is reported to UC Law SF or local law enforcement.

Written notification will also be provided regarding protective measures and the person's rights and options.

Depending on the circumstances of the report, UC Law SF may provide a reporting party access to medical care or referrals to Carbon Health mental health providers, assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, provide written instructions on how to apply for a No Contact Order, provide a copy of the College policy on Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment, and give information regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation, and resolution.

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

UC Law SF Title IX Coordinator:

TitleIXCoordinator@uclawsf.edu

200 McAllister Street, Rm. 552

San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 565-4733



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

SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION

ORIENTATIONS & TRAINING

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

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

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

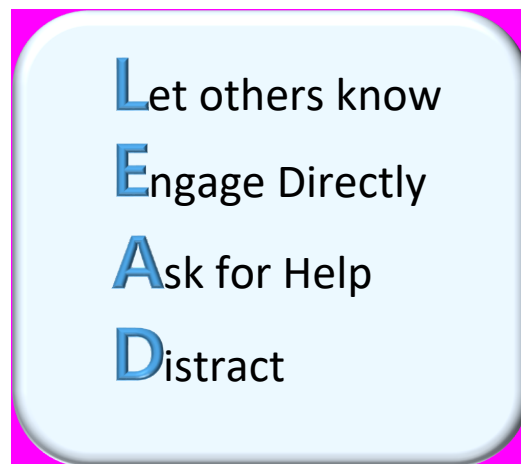
- Identifies sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking as prohibited conduct.
- Uses definitions provided by federal and state law as to what constitutes prohibited behavior, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.
- Provides a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention.
- Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the state of California and under College policy.
- Explains support resources and options for whom to contact if someone is a witness to or victim of sexual violence.

Bystander Intervention and Risk Reduction

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

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

Bystander intervention and risk reduction programming are taught as part of the prevention trainings offered through CARE. Using the "Sharks LEAD" model, CARE teaches the following bystander intervention strategies:



CARE: CENTER FOR ADVOCACY, RESOURCES & EDUCATION

The Center for Advocacy, Resources and Education (CARE) provides free, confidential support to any UC Law SF student who has been impacted by interpersonal violence such as sexual assault, dating/intimate partner violence, sexual harassment, or stalking.

Students can contact CARE to receive affirming, empowering, and confidential support and access resources related to medical needs, emotional support, housing and academic accommodations, and reporting options. CARE believes that it is always the survivor's decision to pursue any of the available resources or to report an incident to the police or the University.

CARE's Mission

We honor the inherent dignity and worth of all people and believe that everyone has a right to healing, wholeness, happiness, fulfillment, and a life free of violence and abuse. To achieve that we collaborate with our campus and community partners and provide comprehensive prevention education in order to collectively create a campus free from sexual violence, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence and stalking.

Our Beliefs and Values:

Social Justice is foundational to our work. Violence is rooted in oppression and oppression is intersectional. Anti-violence work must be intersectional and focused on dismantling all forms of systematic oppression.

We center survivors. Survivors' expertise, experiences and perspectives are critical to healing and transforming our culture. We support their agency, defer to their expertise, and amplify their voices. Self-care and preservation are essential, not optional.

CARE honors the long history of student leadership and activism in combatting SVSH on campuses.

We consult with students and strive to include student voices and perspectives in every level of our work. Violence is not inevitable. With thoughtful, comprehensive, and campus-wide prevention efforts,

To contact CARE, email care@uclawsf.edu or dial (415) 565- 4699 (office).

Fill out this [intake form](#) to schedule a free, confidential CARE appointment.

UC Law SF RESOURCES

Title IX Coordinator:

The Title IX Coordinator manages neutral investigations of allegations of sex discrimination and sex-based harassment, including sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. She is available to explain support resources, reporting options, and answer any procedural questions.

415.565.4733

titleixcoordinator@uclawsf.edu

Student Services*: Students may seek support or file a complaint with Student Services.

*Please note that Student Services staff members are Responsible Employees and must report incidents of sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator.
(415) 565-4773 • studentservices@uclawsf.edu

Student Health & Counseling via Carbon Health

www.uclawsf-support@carbonhealth.com

(415) 326-7549

<https://www.uclawsf.edu/campus-life/student-health-services/>

Safety Escorts

Request an escort at any UC Law SF Security Desk or directly with any Urban Alchemy Practitioner
(415) 565-4611

ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY RESOURCES

San Francisco Women Against Rape (SFWAR): SFWAR provides a 24-hour crisis hotline to people of all genders (counselors are trained in areas such as sexual harassment, incest, child sexual assault, same-sex sexual assault, domestic violence, ritual abuse, suicide prevention, male survivors, and stalking), counseling & support groups, legal advocacy, medical accompaniment & advocacy, and case management. SFWAR can provide confidential counseling and advocacy services. 415.647.RAPE www.sfwar.org

ENOUGH Pro Bono Legal Service: A program through Equal Rights Advocates that provides student survivors of sexual violence and sexual harassment with free legal advice and services. <https://www.equalrights.org>
[Here is ERA's legal advice intake form.](#)

Trans Lifeline: Trans Lifeline is a grassroots hotline and microgrants organization offering direct emotional and financial support to trans people in crisis - for the trans community, by the trans community. The Hotline was, and still is, the only service in the country in which all operators are transgender. 877.565.8860
<https://www.translifeline.org>

Trauma Recovery Center (TRC): Trauma-informed, evidence-based mental health services; individual and group psychotherapy; help with practical needs. 415.437.3000 • www.traumarecoverycenter.org

Cooperative Restraining Order Clinic (CROC): Elisha Jussen-Cooke is a Victims' Rights Attorney at CROC in San Francisco. To protect the rights of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking survivors, Elisha represents clients in civil, criminal and Title IX administrative proceedings. Her work includes providing information and advice to victims about criminal proceedings and their rights as victims of crime, as well as direct representation of these victims in criminal matters. Elisha's services are confidential. 415.864.1790 • Elisha@roclinic.org

W.O.M.A.N. Inc., Domestic Violence Services: The hotline provides live, secure, anonymous crisis support for victims of sexual violence, their friends, and families. 415.864.4722 • www.womaninc.org

Deaf Hope is a center providing culturally specific services to deaf survivors of interpersonal violence and their children. [DeafHope – Together We Can End Violence \(deaf-hope.org\)](#)

Narika is an agency providing multicultural services for people who have experienced intimate partner violence. Narika offers support groups, seed programs and a helpline particularly for immigrants from South Asian communities. [NARIKA](#)

Ruby's Place is a free, multi-population program serving women, men, transgender people and accompanied minors who have experienced domestic violence, human trafficking, or both. Shelter and 24/7 crisis line offered. [Ruby's Place, Inc. \(rubysplace.org\)](http://rubysplace.org)

Shalom Bayit strives for social change and offers confidential peer counseling, support, information, referrals, and advocacy for women identified folk in the Jewish community. Healing support groups are offered in the East Bay, SF, Marin, and the Peninsula. [Shalom Bayit | Everyone Deserves Healthy Relationships \(shalom-bayit.org\)](#)

Asian Women's Shelter is an agency in SF with a specific focus towards addressing the cultural and language needs of immigrant, refugee, and U.S.-born Asian women and their children. Offering shelter, advocacy, and a 24/7 crisis hotline. Asian Women's Shelter (sfaws.org)

Community United Against Violence (CUAV) centers and provides support to low-income LGBTQ+ survivors of violence. CUAV Offers support groups and peer-based advocacy-counseling. [CUAV](#)

ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY RESOURCES (CONT.)

LGBTQ Psychotherapists of color is a website linking users to QTPOC therapists and mental health providers in the greater Bay Area regions. [LGBTQ Psychotherapists of Color \(QTOC\)](#)

National Assistance

RAINN National Sexual Assault Online Hotline: The hotline provides live, secure, anonymous crisis support for victims of sexual violence, their friends, and families. 1.800.656.4673 rainn.org/get-help/national-sexual-assault-online-hotline

National Suicide Prevention Hotline: The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline is a national network of local crisis centers that provides free and confidential emotional support to people in suicidal crisis or emotional distress 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. 1.800.273.8255 <https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/>

San Francisco Police Department

301 Eddy Street
(415) 345-7300
<http://sf-polic.org/>

Zuckerberg San Francisco's General Office Patrol 1001
Potrero Avenue
(415) 206-8063 <http://www.sfsheriff.com/>

San Francisco Counseling Center

1801 Bush Street (415) 440-0500
<http://www.sfcounselingcenter.com/>

YWCA Advocacy Group

940 Powell Street | (415) 397-6886
<http://www.ywca-sf-marin.org/>

San Francisco Superior Court/Hall of Justice

850 Bryant Street (415) 551-0651
<http://www.sfsuperiorcourt.org/>

San Francisco/Bay Area Legal Aid

1035 Market Street, 6th Floor | (415) 982-1300
<http://baylegal.org/locations-2/san-francisco/>

Department of Justice

<http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/sexassault.htm>

Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights

<https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html>



How to Prevent Domestic Violence

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

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

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

Remember - there is never an excuse for domestic violence.

How to Be an Active Bystander

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

Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are OK.

Confront people who seclude, hit on, attempt to make out with, or in any other way engage in sexual activity with people who are incapacitated.

Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.

Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking. Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

*Burn, S.M. (2009). A situational model of sexual assault prevention through bystander intervention. *Sex Roles*, 60, 779-792

**Bystander intervention strategies adapted from Stanford College's Office of Sexual Assault & Relationship Abuse.

RISK REDUCTION

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

- 1) Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- 2) Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- 3) Walk with purpose. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- 4) Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be.
- 5) Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- 6) Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cash money.
- 7) Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- 8) Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- 9) When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.

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

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

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

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

- 1) Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong; it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
- 2) Be true to yourself. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't

want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.

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

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

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

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

7) Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other common sources.

DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

The College will apply appropriate disciplinary procedures to those who violate the College's Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment Policy (the "Policy"). Sex-based harassment and sexual violence are violations of state and federal law, College policy, the Faculty Code of Conduct, staff personnel policies, collective bargaining agreements and student policies.

Whether or not criminal charges are filed, an individual (or the College*) may file a complaint under the Policy alleging a violation.

Anyone wishing to make a **report** of sex discrimination or sex-based harassment may do so by informing the Title IX Coordinator or any employee. All employees of the College (except confidential resources: the CARE Advocate and Ombuds) are considered responsible employees and will share reports with the Title IX Coordinator, who will contact a complainant (party personally impacted) in order to offer support resources and share information about how to file a complaint.

A complainant can file a **complaint** by reporting alleged sex discrimination or sex-based harassment to the Title IX Coordinator and asking the College to investigate it, either orally or in writing.

Inquiries about this Policy and related procedures may be made to the Title IX Coordinator. If a person is unsure about whether or not a situation falls within this Policy, they are encouraged to speak with the Title IX Coordinator, who can explain what conduct the Policy covers.

There is no time limitation on the filing of allegations. However, if the respondent is no longer subject to the College's jurisdiction, the ability to investigate, respond and provide remedies may be more limited, and the College reserves the right to decline to investigate in such a situation.

1. Report directly to the Title IX Coordinator at 415-565- 4733 or TitleIXCoordinator@uclawsf.edu
2. Report online, using the reporting form posted on Sharknet and/or
3. Employees can also make reports to managers and Human Resources.
4. Reports may be made to any administrator, faculty, or staff member, "responsible employees," who will promptly share the information with the Title IX Coordinator.

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

*The Title IX Coordinator may also choose to bring a complaint against an individual for the safety of the community.

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

Burden of Proof

The College uses preponderance of the evidence (i.e., whether it is more likely than not that the respondent committed each alleged violation) or clear and convincing standard (i.e., highly probable), depending on the sanction. To sustain a charged violation, the College bears the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence, except a violation giving rise to a sanction of Dismissal/Termination must be supported by clear and convincing evidence.

Protecting the Confidentiality of the Victim

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

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

INITIAL INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES

If the complainant files a complaint, or if the Title IX Coordinator files a complaint with respect to an incident, the Title IX Coordinator will review the complaint and dismiss it if the College determines the conduct alleged in the complaint, even if proven, would not constitute sex discrimination under Title IX or this Policy.

For complainants who do not want to participate in an investigation, or request that the College not move forward with an investigation, the College will strive to honor the stated wishes of the complainant, but there may be circumstances in which the College may need to move forward against the complainant's wishes.

For complaints that are not dismissed, the Title IX Coordinator will investigate or retain the services of an investigator. Investigations will be trauma-informed, thorough, reliable, impartial, prompt, and fair. Investigations will typically entail interviews with all relevant parties and witnesses, obtaining available evidence and identifying sources of expert information, as necessary. All parties shall have the opportunity to identify witnesses and evidence to the investigator.

In lieu of resolving a complaint through the grievance procedures, the College may allow the parties instead to elect to participate in an informal resolution process, except in cases of sexual assault. Informal resolution is a voluntary, remedies-based resolution process that balances support and accountability without formal disciplinary action. It must be agreed to by the complainant as well as the respondent and approved by the Title IX Coordinator.

SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

The College may implement supportive measures following a report of a violation of the Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment Policy. The Title IX Coordinator (or designee) will determine whether supportive measures should be implemented, and, if so, take steps to implement those measures as soon as possible. Supportive measures are available whether or not a person chooses to file a complaint.

The College will maintain confidential any accommodations provided to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the College to provide the accommodations or supportive measures.

Examples of interim supportive measures include but are not limited to: referral to counseling and health services, a College no contact order, the Academe at 198 Housing relocation, modifications of course schedules, a leave of absence, or campus escorts. These remedies may be applied to one, both, or multiple parties involved.** Supportive measures may be temporary pending the results of an investigation or may become permanent as determined by the College.

FORMAL INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES

After the investigation, the College will commence a hearing. The purpose of a hearing is to determine whether the respondent is responsible for the sex discrimination or sex-based harassment alleged in the complaint. The hearing will be overseen by a hearing officer, appointed by the Title IX Coordinator, who was not the investigator in the complaint

The College's disciplinary process requires a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process, transparent to the complainant and the respondent. Both the complainant and the respondent will be given periodic status updates throughout the process and will be notified about any delay and the reason for the delay.

The College Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment Policy along with other relevant policies provides the following rights and options:

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

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

The College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as defined in Section 16 of Title 18 U.S.C.), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a person who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph;

FORMAL INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES CONT'D

The complainant and the respondent each have the opportunity to attend a hearing before a properly trained hearing officer that protects the safety of the parties and promotes accountability;

Hearing officers and investigators are trained annually on the issues related to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and are instructed how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victim and promotes accountability;*

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

UC Law SF will allow for timely access to the complainant, the respondent, and appropriate officials, to any information that will be used after.

UC Law SF' disciplinary procedures will not be conducted by officials who have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or the respondent;

UC Law SF will provide the complainant and respondent the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding. The complainant and the respondent each have the opportunity to be advised by a personal advisor of their choice, at their expense, at any stage of the process and to be accompanied by that advisor at any meeting or proceeding. While the advisor may provide support, guidance and advice, they may not speak on behalf of the complainant or respondent or otherwise actively participate in, or in any manner disrupt such meetings and/or proceedings; except as described in the Policy;

The hearing officer will make determination(s) on a preponderance of the evidence (i.e., whether it is more likely than not that the respondent committed each alleged violation), except a violation giving rise to a sanction of Dismissal/Termination must be supported by clear and convincing evidence (i.e., whether it is highly probable that the respondent committed each alleged violation). To sustain a charged violation, the College bears the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence.

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

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

The complainant and the respondent each have the right to appeal the outcome of the hearing and will be notified simultaneously in writing, of any change to the result prior to the time that it becomes final, and of the final result after the appeal is resolved.

APPEAL PROCESS

A party may appeal on the following bases:

- Procedural irregularity that would change the outcome;
- New evidence that would change the outcome and that was not reasonably available when the determination whether sex-based harassment occurred or dismissal was made; and
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decisionmaker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual complainant or respondent that would change the outcome.

To appeal, a party must submit to the Title IX Coordinator within seven calendar days of delivery of notice of the decision being appealed a petition of appeal stating: • the basis upon which the appeal is being made, • any supporting argument and materials the Party wishes to offer, although the College will exclude any impermissible evidence from consideration.

Appeals will be decided by the Chancellor & Dean who will consider the parties' appeal submissions and, at the Chancellor & Dean's discretion, all relevant records and documents regarding the complaint. The Chancellor & Dean will issue a decision on the appeal and the rationale therefor in writing within three weeks of the deadline for submission of the final party appeal document, unless the Chancellor & Dean must extend this time period for good cause, in which case the Chancellor & Dean will notify the parties as to the amended timeline. The Chancellor & Dean's decision will be final.

STUDENT CONDUCT PROCESS

The College's procedures for resolving complaints of sexual violence and sexual harassment where the respondent is a student, including the discipline of students found in violation of College policy, are described in the current University of California College of the Law, San Francisco Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment Policy. If the Title IX Coordinator suspects other Student Conduct Policies may have been violated or non-Title IX resources may be needed*, then the Title IX Coordinator will inform the appropriate Dean.

The hearing officer has the authority to hear all collateral misconduct, meaning that person hears all allegations of conduct violating this Policy, but also may hear any additional alleged violations of other College policies when the incidents arise out of the same set of facts. Following a final determination of responsibility, the Associate Academic Dean may impose a sanction as described above. These include: warning/censure, disciplinary probation, loss of privileges and exclusion from activities, suspension, dismissal, exclusion from areas of the campus or from official College functions, restitution, revocation of awarding of degree, posting of suspension or dismissal on academic transcripts and other actions such as monetary fines, community service, or holds on requests for transcripts, diplomas, or other student records to be sent to third parties, as set forth in campus regulations.

FACULTY CONDUCT PROCESS

The UC Law SF Title IX Coordinator investigates complaints of sexual violence/sexual harassment where the respondent is a faculty member to determine whether or not the faculty member violated the College's Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment Policy. If the Title IX Coordinator finds that a faculty member violated the policy, the Title IX Coordinator will then refer the case to the Academic Dean for review under the Faculty Rules and Procedures.

STAFF CONDUCT PROCESS

The UC Law SF Title IX Coordinator investigates complaints of sexual violence/sexual harassment where the respondent is a staff member to determine whether or not the staff member violated the College's Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment Policy.

If the policy has been violated, supervisors are responsible for taking appropriate action, which may include consequences up to and including dismissal, in accordance with applicable policy and collective bargaining agreements. Possible sanctions include oral or written warning, suspension without pay, reduction of pay within a class, demotion to a lower classification, and dismissal.

Faculty and Staff Sanctions Include the following:

- Warning: A formal statement that the behavior was unacceptable and a warning that further infractions of any UC Law SF policy, procedure or directive will result in more severe sanctions/responsive actions.
- Performance Improvement/Management Process
- Required Counseling
- Required Training or Education
- Probation
- Loss of Oversight or Supervisory Responsibility
- Demotion
- Suspension with pay
- Suspension without pay
- Termination
- Other Actions: In addition to or in place of the above sanctions, the College may assign any other sanctions as deemed appropriate

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

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

Academic/Workplace Accommodation: It may be necessary to make changes in the victim's workplace or academic schedule.

Thoughtful facilitation and accommodation are encouraged. At a student's request, UC Law SF may change the student's academic situation after an alleged sex offense to the extent reasonably available and consistent with College policy. Employees should see their supervisor, director, Labor and Employee Relations or the Title IX Coordinator.

ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS: RIGHTS & OPTIONS

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

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

WHAT DOES A RESTRAINING ORDER DO?

In general, restraining orders can include:

Personal Conduct Orders

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

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

Stay-away Orders

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

- The protected person or persons;
- Where the protected person lives;
- Their place of work;
- Their children's schools or places of childcare;
- Their vehicle;
- Other important places where they go.

Residence Exclusion {"move-out"} Orders

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

They will not be able to go to certain places or do certain activities.

They might have to move out of their home. It may affect their ability to see their children or other family members.

They will generally not be able to own a gun. (And they will have to turn in, sell or store any guns they have now and not be able to buy a gun while the restraining order is in effect.).

It may affect their immigration status if they are trying to get a green card or a visa.

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

TYPES OF RESTRAINING ORDERS

There are four kinds of orders you can ask for:

1. Domestic Violence Restraining Order
<http://www.courts.ca.gov/1260.htm#domestic>
2. Elder or Dependent Adult Abuse Restraining
3. Civil Harassment Restraining Order
<http://www.courts.ca.gov/1260.htm#civil%20harassment>
4. Workplace Violence Restraining Order
<http://www.courts.ca.gov/1260.htm#workplace>

Find more information:

<http://www.courts.ca.gov/1260.htm>

Domestic Violence Restraining Order

You can ask for a domestic violence restraining order if:

Someone has abused you, and

You have a close relationship with that person (married or registered domestic partners, divorced, separated, dating or used to date, have a child together, or live together or used to live together but more than roommates), or you are closely related (parent, child, brother, sister, grandmother, grandfather, in-law).

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

Elder or Dependent Adult Abuse Restraining Order

You can ask for an elder or dependent adult abuse restraining order if:

You are 65 or older, OR

You are between 18 and 64 and have certain mental or physical disabilities that keep you from being able to do normal activities or protect yourself;

AND

- You are a victim of:
- Physical or financial abuse,
- Neglect or abandonment,
- Treatment that has physically or mentally hurt you, or
 - Deprivation by a caregiver of basic things or services you need so you will not suffer physically, mentally, or emotionally.

Find more information about elder and dependent abuse:

<http://www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-elder.htm>

Civil Harassment Restraining Order

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

Find more information about civil harassment at:

<http://www.courts.ca.gov/1044.htm>

Workplace Violence Restraining Order

You can ask for a workplace violence restraining order if:

You are an employer, and

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

Find more information about workplace violence at:

<http://www.courts.ca.gov/1045.htm>

Support with Restraining Orders:

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

At CROC, clients meet one-on-one with an interviewer who then prepares the paperwork necessary to file for a restraining order.

Interpreters are available at the clinics for clients who do not speak English or Spanish. Childcare is also available.

Clinic appointments are scheduled on Saturdays or on Thursday evenings.

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

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

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

The College cannot apply for a legal order of protection, a no contact order or a restraining order for a victim from the applicable jurisdiction(s). The victim is required to apply for these services, directly. Information on how to obtain a restraining order, including an explanation of the judicial process and required forms, may be found at the following website: <http://www.courts.ca.gov/1264.htm>.

For free assistance with this process contact The Cooperative Restraining Order Clinic (CROC) at (415) 255-0165.

The College may issue an institutional no contact directive if deemed appropriate or at the request of the victim or accused. To the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, College offices will work cooperatively to ensure that the complainant's health, physical safety, work, and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal College investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic, living, or working situations in addition to counseling, health services, and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement.

REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires institutions of higher education to advise their campus communities where to obtain law enforcement information concerning registered sex offenders.

Registered sex offenders are already required to register with the state where the person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteers services, or is a student; the Act also obliges them to provide notice to each institution of higher education in that respective state.

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

<https://meganslaw.ca.gov/>

UC Law SF has a zero-tolerance policy and program directed at workplace violence. When an employee or student believes their safety is threatened or that they are working in a hostile environment, the employee or student may reach out to any member of Human Resources, the Title IX Coordinator, the General

Counsel's Office, or their supervisor. When alerted, the appropriate responding group (if applicable) will meet to discuss the situation and take necessary action to resolve it. All criminal acts are referred to the Police Department for criminal investigation.

UC Law SF' Weapons Policy

All weapons are prohibited on the UC Law SF Campus, except for sworn law enforcement officials. It is a felony to bring or possess any firearm on any California school campus (Ca. Pen.

Code §626.9). It is also a felony to possess any air gun, including pellet and BB guns that utilize air, carbon dioxide, or spring pressure, to propel a metal projectile (Ca. Pen. Code

§626.10). Knives with a blade length of over two- and one-half inches, dirks, daggers, and ice picks, are also illegal. Individuals with Carry Concealed Weapon (CCW) permits may not carry a weapon on campus without written permission from the Chief of Public Safety.

The UC Law SF Student Conduct Code and state laws expressly prohibit the possession of all weapons, firearms, fireworks, explosives, or any dangerous weapons on campus. (See Ca. Pen. Code §§ 16100-33600, 626.9,

653(k), and 626.10; hardcopies of the Student Conduct Code are available on campus, and digital copies are available online). Violators are subject to discipline, arrest, and/or criminal prosecution.

ALCOHOL & DRUG POLICIES

Pursuant to the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, and the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, UC Law SF is a drug-free campus. UC Law SF' Policy on Substance Abuse in the Workplace, along with Section 52 of the Policies and Regulations Applying to College Activities, Organizations, and Students, prescribe standards of conduct to faculty, staff, and students, in maintaining a drug-free campus, and contain additional provisions to ensure that the College is in compliance with applicable laws. Hard copies of those policies can be obtained from Human Resources.

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

The manufacture, sale, or distribution of all scheduled (illicit) drugs is a felony. (21 U.S.C. 841); Scheduled Drugs include the various narcotics, barbiturates, amphetamines, cocaine, cannabis, hallucinogens, and synthetic drugs, e.g., PCP, MPTp, MDMA. (21U.S.C. 812).

Simple possession of controlled substances can be punished by civil fines of up to \$10,000 per violation, and a jail sentence. (21 U.S.C.844).

Persons convicted of possession or distribution of controlled substances can be barred from receiving benefits from any and all federal programs, including student grants and loans, except some long-term drug treatment programs; Health care providers convicted of a criminal offense involving

distribution or dispensation of a controlled substance are barred from receiving payment from federal insurance programs.

Distribution of, or possession with the intent to distribute, a controlled substance on College property requires a sentence of up to twice the prescribed sentence for the original offense, and twice the prescribed parole time. This provision also calls for a mandatory sentence of not less than one year in prison for any offense except possession of less than 5 grams of marijuana. (21 U.S.C. 860(a)).

Property, including vehicles, vessels, aircraft, money, securities, or other things of value which are used in, intended for use in, or traceable to transactions that

involve controlled substances in violation of federal law, is subject to forfeiture to the U.S. (21 U.S.C. 881).

California Laws Governing Controlled Substances:

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

The Legal Drinking Age in California is 21:

No person may sell, furnish, give, or cause to be sold, furnished or given away, any alcoholic beverage to a person under the age of 21, and no person under the age of 21 may purchase alcoholic beverages. (Ca. Bus.& Prof. Code §25658). It is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 to possess alcoholic beverages on any street or highway or in any place open to the public. (Ca. Bus. & Prof. Code §25662(a)). It is a misdemeanor to sell, furnish, or give away an alcoholic beverage to any person under age 21 or to any obviously intoxicated person.

(Ca. Bus. & Prof. Code §25658 and §25602). It is a misdemeanor to sell alcoholic beverages any place in the state without a proper license from the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. (Ca. Bus. & Prof. Code §23301).

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

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

Students should contact Carbon Health at

(415) 326-7549 for evaluation, treatment, and referrals for medical treatment and injuries, mental health problems, and drug or alcohol problems.

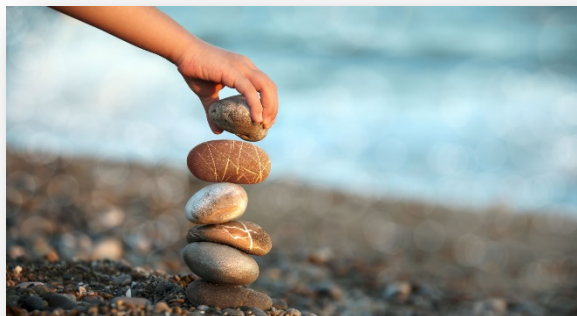
UC Law SF provides services to employees through an employee assistance program. Employees should contact Human Resources at (415) 565-4703 to access the program.

Where to Get Help

All employees, staff, and students are encouraged to seek assistance for substance abuse and dependency problems voluntarily (self-referral).

Assessment and referral services are available through the Student Health Center or the Employee Assistance Program. Information disclosed to these entities will be considered confidential, in accordance with federal and state laws and UC Law SF' policies.

The Employee Assistance Program provides information, consultation, and referral services to assist employees in dealing with a wide range of personal problems that negatively affect their lives. Services include training and orientation for employees and supervisors on substance abuse issues, individual case evaluation, initial counseling, assistance in developing individual treatment plans, referral to outside counseling and treatment providers, treatment follow-up, and assistance in dealing with healthcare providers. (See the end of this report for an extensive list of additional resources.)



INTERVENTION & COUNSELING SERVICES

STUDENT SUPPORT TEAM AND THREAT ASSESSMENT

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

Counseling for students is available through Carbon Health, (415) 326-7549 or by emailing uclawsf-support@carbonhealth.com

WHAT TO DO IF YOU BELIEVE A STUDENT IS IN DISTRESS

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

Signs that a Student May Be in Distress

Academic Signs:

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

Inappropriate disruptions or monopolizing classroom time

Physical or Psychological Signs:

Excessive anxiety or panic

Apathy, lack of energy, a change in sleeping or eating habits, or dramatic weight gain/loss Marked changes in personal hygiene, work habits, or social behavior

Mood elevation Isolation or withdrawal

Overtly suicidal thoughts, such as referring to suicide as a current option

Giving away treasured personal possessions Increased irritability or aggressive behavior bizarre thinking, seemingly at odds with the reality of the situation (such as apparently paranoid ideas)

Excessive use of alcohol or other drugs

Other Factors to Consider:

Direct statements indicating family problems, personal losses such as death of a family member or the break-up of a relationship Expressions of concern about a student by peers

Written note or verbal statement that has a sense of hopelessness or finality

Your sense, however vague, that something is seriously amiss

COLLECTION OF STATISTICS FOR ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

UC Law SF has responsibility for gathering statistics, identifying reportable crimes, and reporting/publishing statistics to the Department of Education, and to the public in compliance with the Clery Act.

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

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

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

Clery Geography Definitions

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

identified above, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

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. For UC Law SF, the relevant public property is the sidewalks, streets, and farther sidewalks adjacent to campus buildings.

Non-campus - Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution. UC Law SF does not have any non-campus property as defined by the Clery Act.

Non campus Criminal Activity

UC Law SF does not have any off-campus sites that are controlled by recognized student organizations.



CLERY ACT DEFINITIONS OF REPORTABLE CRIMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fondling - The touching of the private body 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.

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

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.

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

VAWA Offenses:

Domestic Violence -A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by one or more of the following: 1) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; 2) a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; 3) a person cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; 4) a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or 5) any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Dating Violence -Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (b) where the existence of such a relationship will be determined by the reporting party's statement and based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship; the type of relationship; the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

CLERY ACT DEFINITIONS OF REPORTABLE CRIMES (cont.)

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. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Categories of Prejudice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**UC LAW SF CRIME STATISTICS
2020-2022**

The next three pages contain crime statistics tables for 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

UC LAW SF CRIME STATISTICS 2023

Offenses	On Campus Residence	Total On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus Property	Unfounded Crimes
Murder /Non-negligent	0	0	1	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	12	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	15	0	0
Burglary	0	0	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	5	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible					
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible					
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA					
Dating	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	3	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests					
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	27	0	0
Illegal Weapons	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals					
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons	0	0	9	0	0
Hate Crimes*	0	0	0	0	0

UC LAW SF CRIME STATISTICS 2022

Offenses	On Campus Residence	Total On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus Property	Unfounded Crimes
Murder /Non-negligent	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	12	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	26	0	0
Burglary	0	2	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	11	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible					
Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible					
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA					
Dating	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	2	0	0
Stalking	0	1	0	0	0
Arrests					
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	2	31	0	0
Illegal Weapons	0	0	3	0	0
Referrals					
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes*	0	0	0	0	0

UC LAW SF CRIME STATISTICS 2021

Offenses	On Campus Residence	Total On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus Property	Unfounded Crimes
Murder /Non-negligent	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	1	18	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	30	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	12	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Forcible					
Rape	0	0	4	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible					
Incest	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA					
Dating	0	0	5	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	6	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests					
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	194	0	0
Illegal Weapons	0	0	5	0	0
Referrals					
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes*	0	0	0	0	0

IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION & RESOURCES

UC Law SF Public Safety Desks

Security Desk 198 McAllister Street:
(415) 565-4800 Securitylobby198@uclawsf.edu

Security Desk 200 McAllister Street:
(415) 565-4611 Securitylobby200@uclawsf.edu

Security Desk 333 Golden Gate Ave:
(415) 565-4888 Securitylobby333@uclawsf.edu

UC Law SF Safety Escorts

UC Law SF Security Desk 415-565-4611

Title IX Coordinator

200 McAllister Street, Room 552
(415) 565-4733 Title1X@uclawsf.edu

Student Services

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

Student Health & Counseling

(415) 326-7549
uclawsf-support@carbonhealth.com
<https://www.uclawsf.edu/campus-life/student-health-services/>
<https://carbonhealth.com/student-health/uc-law-sf>

Disability Resource Program

200 McAllister Street, Room 273
(415) 565-4876
DRP@uclawsf.edu

Housing Services

198 McAllister Street, First Floor
(415) 581-8904
housing@uclawsf.edu

Safety and Emergency Preparedness (Oversees

PUBLIC SAFETY AMBASSADORS Contract)
200 McAllister Street, First Floor
(415) 581-8873 skinnernoah@uclawsf.edu

To contact **CARE**, email care@uclawsf.edu or dial (415) 565- 4699 (office). Fill out this [intake form](#) to schedule a free, confidential CARE appointment.

UC Law SF Websites

Student Services
<https://www.uclawsf.edu/offices-and-services/student-services/>

Student Health Service
<https://www.uclawsf.edu/campus-life/student-health-services/>

Human Resources
<https://www.uclawsf.edu/offices-and-services/human-resources/>

Housing Services
<https://www.uclawsf.edu/campus-life/campus-housing/>

External Websites

California Coalition Against Sexual Assault
<http://www.calcasa.org/>

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
<http://www.ncadv.org/>

National Sexual Violence Resource Center
<http://www.nsvrc.org/>

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN)
<https://www.rainn.org/>

San Francisco Women Against Rape
<http://www.sfwar.org/>

Clery Center for Security on Campus.
<http://www.clerycenter.org/>

U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women <http://www.usdoj.gov/ovw>

APPENDIX: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT - STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEFINITIONS

The definitions of consent, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking under the relevant California laws are listed below.

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

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

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

- (1) Where it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.
- (2) Where a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused.
- (3) Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets 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.
- (4) 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.
 - (5) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.
 - (6) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in this paragraph, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

- (a) 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 their relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in appraising the existence of duress.
- (b) As used in this section, "menace" means any threat, declaration, or act which shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) Where it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.
- (2) Where a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known, by the accused.
- (3) Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:
 - A. Was unconscious or asleep.
 - B. Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.
 - C. Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.
- (4) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.
- (5) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in this paragraph, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

262.(b) As used in this section, "duress" means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted. The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and their relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in apprising the existence of duress.

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

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

- (1) That the defendant make payments to a battered women's shelter, up to a maximum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- (2) That the defendant reimburse the victim for reasonable costs of counseling and other reasonable expenses that the court finds are the direct result of the defendant's offense.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) If a person is convicted of violating this section and probation is granted, the court shall require the following minimum conditions of probation:

- (1) A mandatory minimum period of probation of 36 months.
- (2) A criminal court protective order protecting the victim from further acts of violence or threats, and, if appropriate, residence exclusion or stay-away conditions.
- (3) (A) Successful completion of no less than one year of a child abuser's treatment counseling program. The defendant shall be ordered to begin participation in the program immediately upon the grant of probation. The counseling program shall meet the criteria specified in Section 273.1. The defendant shall produce documentation of program enrollment to the court within 30 days of enrollment, along with quarterly progress reports.

(B) The terms of probation for offenders shall not be lifted until all reasonable fees due to the counseling program have been paid in full, but in no case shall probation be extended beyond the term provided in subdivision (a) of Section 1203.1. If the court finds that the defendant does not have the ability to pay the fees based on the defendant's changed circumstances, the court may reduce or waive the fees.
- (4) If the offense was committed while the defendant was under the influence of drugs or alcohol, the defendant shall abstain from the use of drugs or alcohol during the period of probation and shall be subject to random drug testing by their probation officer.
- (5) The court may waive any of the above minimum conditions of probation upon a finding that the condition would not be in the best interests of justice. The court shall state on the record its reasons for any waiver.

273.5 (a) Any person who willfully inflicts corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon a victim described in subdivision (b) is guilty of a felony, and

upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of up to six thousand dollars (\$6,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

- (1) The offender's spouse or former spouse.
- (2) The offender's cohabitant or former cohabitant.
- (3) The offender's fiancé or fiancée, or someone with whom the offender has, or previously had, an engagement or dating relationship, as defined in paragraph (10) of subdivision (f) of Section 243.
- (4) The mother or father of the offender's child.
- (c) Holding oneself out to be the spouse of the person with whom one is cohabiting is not necessary to constitute cohabitation as the term is used in this section.
- (d) As used in this section, "traumatic condition" means a condition of the body, such as a wound, or external or internal injury, including, but not limited to, injury as a result of strangulation or suffocation, whether of a minor or serious nature, caused by a physical force. For purposes of this section, "strangulation" and "suffocation" include impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a person by applying pressure on the throat or neck.
- (e) For the purpose of this section, a person shall be considered the father or mother of another person's child if the alleged male parent is presumed the natural father under Sections 7611 and 7612 of the Family Code.

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

- (a) "Abuse" means intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to themselves, or another.

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

(a) of Section 830.33. (d) "Victim" means a person who is a victim of domestic violence.

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

646.9.

(a) Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses

another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for their safety, or the safety of their immediate family is guilty of the crime of stalking, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison.

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

(c) Every person who, after having been convicted of a felony under Section 273.5, 273.6, or 422, commits a violation of subdivision (a) shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or five years.

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

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

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

(f) For the purposes of this section, "course of conduct" means two or more acts occurring over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of "course of conduct."

(g) For the purposes of this section, "credible threat" means a verbal or written threat, including that performed through the use of an electronic communication device, or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal, written, or electronically communicated statements and conduct, made with the intent to place the person that is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for their safety or the safety of their family, and made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for their safety or the safety of their family. It is not necessary to prove that the defendant had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of a person making the threat shall not be a bar to prosecution under this section.

Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of "credible threat."

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

(i) This section shall not apply to conduct that occurs during labor picketing.

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

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

court, the probability of future violations, and the safety of the victim and their immediate family.

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

(l) For purposes of this section, "immediate family" means any spouse, parent, child, any person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree, or any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior six months, regularly resided in the household. (m) The court shall consider whether the defendant would benefit from treatment pursuant to Section 2684. If it is determined to be appropriate, the court shall recommend that the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation make a certification as provided in Section 2684. Upon the certification, the defendant shall be evaluated and transferred to the appropriate hospital for treatment pursuant to Section 2684.

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, and policies designed to ensure all students, staff and faculty of these institutions are aware of and understand the elements that help to ensure the safety of all. The Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110- 315, 2008) requires that all academic institutions produce an annual fire safety report outlining safety practices, standards, and all fire-related statistics pertaining to on-campus residential buildings. This Annual Fire Safety Report is produced in compliance with that act and includes fire statistics for each on- campus student housing facility, including fire systems and drills conducted. The report also includes institutional policies and rules concerning fire safety, such as procedures for student housing evacuation.

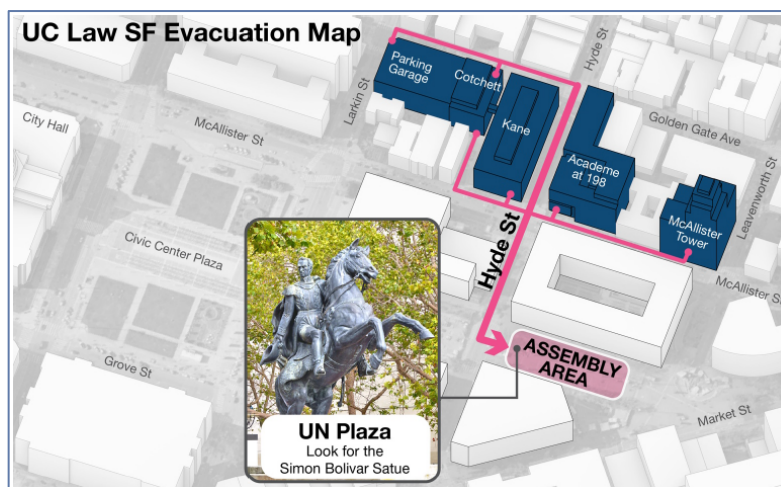
In the event of a fire, any community member should call 911. After the emergency has passed, community members should inform the Director of Safety and Emergency Preparedness so this information can be included on the Annual Fire Safety Report.

Fire Systems: The on-campus housing facility, or "The Academe at 198," at 198 McAllister Street, is equipped with full fire sprinkler system (wet standpipe) and automatic fire alarm system that is wired into an off-site dispatch center, where staff are available to respond 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and into the local building Fire Control Center (FCC). There are approximately 656 apartment units in The Academe at 198, and all contain smoke detectors.

Fire Evacuation Drills: The last evacuation drill occurred on September 4, 2024.

On-Campus Housing Fire and Safety Regulations: Every resident of The Academe at 198 is strictly required to adhere to rules prohibiting all flammable substances and chemicals; candles, including decorative and functional, wick or no wick; all substances that emit offensive odors, are toxic, corrosive, or explosive in nature; ammunition, fireworks, gasoline, illegal weapons, and illegal drugs; and hot plates or any appliance with an open-heating.

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



UC LAW SF ON-CAMPUS HOUSING FIRE STATISTICS

Year	2021	2022	2023
Number of Fires	0	0	0
Cause			
Injuries	0	0	0
Fatalities	0	0	0
Combined Damages	0	0	0

*The ongoing fire log of any fires occurring in UC Law SF housing may be obtained by contacting Facilities at: facilities@uclawsf.edu .

UC LAW SF NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY

Nondiscrimination Policy Statement

The University of California College of the Law, San Francisco is a community of students and professionals committed to upholding the principles of academic integrity and honesty and the highest standards of professional conduct in teaching, learning, research, and service. In expression of this commitment, and in strict compliance with federal, state, and local laws, UC Law SF has adopted a policy prohibiting acts of discrimination, bias, protected-status harassment, sexual harassment, and sexual assault and violence against members of our community, as follows:

The University of California College of the Law, San Francisco prohibits discrimination against any person on the basis of the following protected categories: age, ancestry, childbirth or related medical condition, citizenship, color, ethnicity, gender, gender expression, gender identity, gender transition status, genetic information (including family medical history), marital status, military or veteran status, medical condition (e.g., cancer-related or genetic characteristics), national origin, physical or mental disability, pregnancy, race, religious creed, sex, sexual orientation, sex- or gender-stereotyping, or any combination of these or related factors. This policy is intended to be consistent with applicable state and federal laws and the law school's policies.

Every person at UC Law SF has the right to pursue an academic or professional career in an atmosphere that is safe and free from prohibited acts of discrimination, harassment, or violence, including sexual abuse, rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, intimate-partner violence, stalking, sexual coercion, or other forms of sexual violence. Bigotry, harassment, or intimidation is particularly insidious when directed at a member or group of the UC Law SF community on the basis of actual or perceived participation in a protected category; and, to the degree it constitutes prohibited bias activity, such conduct will also not be tolerated. UC Law SF complies with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as well as applicable state and local laws. This nondiscrimination policy covers admissions to, access to and treatment in UC Law SF-sponsored programs and activities.



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