

# CSU CHANNEL ISLANDS



2021

## ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY POLICIES &  
CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS ACT (20 U.S.C. § 1092(F))

Main Campus & Goleta Campus

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# CSU Channel Islands

## ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OR THEIR DESIGNEE

#### PREPARING THE ASR

The Clery Director prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. This report is prepared in cooperation with the University Police Department as well as the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our main campus and alternate sites, Housing & Residential Education, the Division of Student Affairs, the Dean of Students, the Title IX Coordinator, Human Resources, and Faculty Affairs. Each entity provides updated information on their educational efforts and programs necessary to ensure compliance with the Act. Campus Security Authorities (CSA) have been notified of their duty to report Clery crimes via an online reporting form at the [www.csuci.edu](http://www.csuci.edu) website. Crime statistics are also gathered from all agencies with jurisdiction in CSUCI's non-campus and public Clery properties. Campus Clery geography statistics are solely maintained by the University Police Department and the campus does not share jurisdiction with any other law enforcement agency.

## CLERY CRIME STATISTICS 2018 - 2020

| MAIN CAMPUS<br>Clery Crime Statistics 2018 – 2020 |      |        |                    |            |                 |
|---|------|--------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|
| OFFENSE   | YEAR | CAMPUS | CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL | NON-CAMPUS | PUBLIC PROPERTY |
| Murder  | 2018 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2019 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2020 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
| Manslaughter by negligence                        | 2018 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2019 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2020 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
| Rape  | 2018 | 1      | 1                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2019 | 7      | 7                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2020 | 2      | 1                  | 0          | 1               |
| Fondling  | 2018 | 6      | 2                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2019 | 6      | 2                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2020 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
| Incest  | 2018 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2019 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2020 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
| Statutory Rape                                    | 2018 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2019 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2020 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
| Robbery   | 2018 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2019 | 1      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2020 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
| Aggravated Assault                                | 2018 | 2      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2019 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2020 | 1      | 1                  | 0          | 0               |
| Burglary  | 2018 | 1      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2019 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2020 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
| Motor vehicle theft                               | 2018 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2019 | 2      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2020 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
| Arson   | 2018 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2019 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|   | 2020 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |

| OFFENSE           | YEAR | CAMPUS | CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL | NON-CAMPUS | PUBLIC PROPERTY |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Dating Violence   | 2018 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|                   | 2019 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|                   | 2020 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
| Domestic Violence | 2018 | 6      | 4                  | 0          | 0               |
|                   | 2019 | 1      | 6                  | 0          | 0               |
|                   | 2020 | 4      | 1                  | 0          | 0               |
| Stalking          | 2018 | 25     | 11                 | 0          | 0               |
|                   | 2019 | 16     | 4                  | 0          | 0               |
|                   | 2020 | 9      | 5                  | 0          | 0               |

| OFFENSE               | YEAR | CAMPUS | CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL | NON-CAMPUS | PUBLIC PROPERTY |
|-----------------------|------|--------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Liquor law arrests    | 2018 | 4      | 0                  | 0          | 1               |
|                       | 2019 | 1      | 0                  | 0          | 1               |
|                       | 2020 | 4      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
| Liquor law referrals  | 2018 | 61     | 57                 | 0          | 0               |
|                       | 2019 | 67     | 61                 | 0          | 0               |
|                       | 2020 | 10     | 9                  | 0          | 0               |
| Drug law arrests      | 2018 | 6      | 0                  | 0          | 2               |
|                       | 2019 | 7      | 0                  | 0          | 2               |
|                       | 2020 | 10     | 1                  | 0          | 0               |
| Drug law referrals    | 2018 | 35     | 13                 | 0          | 4               |
|                       | 2019 | 25     | 14                 | 0          | 0               |
|                       | 2020 | 24     | 12                 | 0          | 0               |
| Weapons law arrests   | 2018 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|                       | 2019 | 1      | 0                  | 0          | 1               |
|                       | 2020 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
| Weapons law referrals | 2018 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|                       | 2019 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |
|                       | 2020 | 0      | 0                  | 0          | 0               |

| OFFENSE          | YEAR | TOTAL |
|------------------|------|-------|
| Unfounded Crimes | 2018 | 0     |
|                  | 2019 | 0     |
|                  | 2020 | 0     |

| HATE CRIMES |                               |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 2018        | No hate crimes were reported. |
| 2019        | No hate crimes were reported. |
| 2020        | No hate crimes were reported. |

Goleta Campus

| GOLETA CAMPUS<br>Clery Crime Statistics 2017 – 2019 |      |        |                       |            |                    |
|---|------|--------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------|
| OFFENSE   | YEAR | CAMPUS | CAMPUS<br>RESIDENTIAL | NON-CAMPUS | PUBLIC<br>PROPERTY |
| Murder  | 2018 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2019 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2020 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
| Manslaughter by<br>negligence                       | 2018 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2019 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2020 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
| Rape  | 2018 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2019 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2020 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
| Fondling  | 2018 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2019 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2020 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
| Incest  | 2018 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2019 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2020 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
| Statutory Rape                                      | 2018 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2019 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2020 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
| Robbery   | 2018 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2019 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2020 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
| Aggravated Assault                                  | 2018 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2019 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2020 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
| Burglary  | 2018 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2019 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2020 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |
|   | 2018 | 0      | N/A                   | N/A        | 0                  |

|                     |      |   |     |     |   |
|---------------------|------|---|-----|-----|---|
| Motor vehicle theft | 2019 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
|                     | 2020 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| Arson               | 2018 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
|                     | 2019 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |
|                     | 2020 | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |

| OFFENSE           | YEAR | CAMPUS | CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL | NON-CAMPUS | PUBLIC PROPERTY |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Dating Violence   | 2018 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                   | 2019 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                   | 2020 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
| Domestic Violence | 2018 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                   | 2019 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                   | 2020 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
| Stalking          | 2018 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                   | 2019 | 1      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                   | 2020 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |

| OFFENSE               | YEAR | CAMPUS | CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL | NON-CAMPUS | PUBLIC PROPERTY |
|-----------------------|------|--------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Liquor law arrests    | 2018 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                       | 2019 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                       | 2020 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
| Liquor law referrals  | 2018 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                       | 2019 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                       | 2020 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
| Drug law arrests      | 2018 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                       | 2019 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                       | 2020 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
| Drug law referrals    | 2018 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                       | 2019 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                       | 2020 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
| Weapons law arrests   | 2018 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                       | 2019 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                       | 2020 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
| Weapons law referrals | 2018 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                       | 2019 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |
|                       | 2020 | 0      | N/A                | N/A        | 0               |



| OFFENSE          | YEAR | TOTAL |
|------------------|------|-------|
| Unfounded Crimes | 2018 | 0     |
|                  | 2019 | 0     |
|                  | 2020 | 0     |

| HATE CRIMES |                               |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 2018        | No hate crimes were reported. |
| 2019        | No hate crimes were reported. |
| 2020        | No hate crimes were reported. |

*The Goleta Campus has no residential facilities.*

*Non-campus properties are included in the Main Campus crime statistics page.*

## HATE CRIMES

A Hate Crime is a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Hate crimes includes any offense in the following group: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, sexual assault including rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism of property.

Hate crime reporting is considered for all Clery geography including on-campus, residential facilities, non-campus buildings or property, and public property.

## REPORTING CRIMINAL ACTIONS & EMERGENCIES

The University encourages prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the University, or on nearby public property to the appropriate employee and law enforcement agencies. Reporting is encouraged by bystanders even when the victim of a crime is physically or mentally incapacitated or otherwise unable to do so.

- If someone is in imminent danger or a crime is currently in progress, contact University Police or local law enforcement by dialing 911 from any campus phone or cell phone.
- Students, staff, and visitors can make a report of criminal actions to one of the campus security authorities identified below. It is strongly encouraged that the reporting party also report it to University Police.

If you observe a crime or suspected crime, please provide the following information to University Police or a campus security authority as soon as possible:

- The nature of the incident
- Where and when the incident occurred

- A description of the person(s) involved (name, sex/gender, race, age, height, build, hair color and style, clothing, and anything else which might help in identifying the person)
- A detailed description of the property, if any, in question
- The type of vehicle involved and as detailed a description as possible

As defined by the Clery Act, a federal law codified at 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f), a Campus Security Authority (CSA) is:

- A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.
- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department under bullet (1) of this definition, such as an individual who is responsible for monitoring campus during events.
- Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student conduct, and student involvement.

Crimes reported to CSA's are communicated to University Police. CSA's are reminded annually by email of their duty to immediately report crimes for statistical and timely warning purposes and are provided annual training. The following positions, offices, or organizations meet the federal definition of a Campus Security Authority. The list is intended to be comprehensive, but certain positions may not have been specifically listed.

- University Police
- Vice President of Student Affairs
- Dean of Students and professional staff
- Student Conduct professional staff
- Director of Residence Life and professional staff
- Resident Directors
- Resident Assistants
- Director of Campus Activities and professional staff
- Director of Multicultural Dream Center and professional staff
- Director of Disability Services and professional staff
- Title IX Coordinator and professional staff
- Greek Life and Club Advisors, including faculty advisors
- Senior Human Resources professional staff
- Faculty who accompanies students on school-sanctioned trips

## VOLUNTARY CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING

A voluntary, confidential/anonymous report can also be submitted using the form found at the following website: <https://www.csuci.edu/clery/> . Please note that due to the nature of anonymous reporting, the University's ability to respond to and address such reports may be significantly impacted.

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS), which includes the campus survivor advocate, often provides referral information to clients for a variety of issues, which may include how to voluntarily report crimes, and how to do so confidentially or anonymously. Should a client indicate they have or would like to submit such reports, CAPS staff are encouraged to discuss this report with the respective student with whom they are working. Currently, the University does not have pastoral counselors on campus. Note: all publicly available record keeping will be maintained without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about the victim.

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

## CALIFORNIA EDUCATION CODE SECTION 67380(A)(6)(A)

Pursuant to California Education Code section 67380(a)(6)(A), Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) who receive reports from employees or students of a Part I violent crime, sexual assault or hate crime that occurred in an on or non-campus location as defined by the Clery Act, may not disclose to UPD or local law enforcement agencies the names of the victims or the alleged assailant, unless the victim consents to disclosing their name after being informed of their right to have their personally identifying information withheld. The name of the alleged assailant may be disclosed, however, if all of the following conditions are met:

- The alleged assailant represents a serious or ongoing threat to the safety of students, employees, or the institution; and
- The immediate assistance of the local law enforcement agency is necessary to contact or detain the alleged assailant.

## TIMELY WARNING POLICY

The primary intent of this policy is to provide members of the community with information to aid in preventing them from becoming victims of crimes posing a serious or ongoing threat to the campus communities. Additionally, it is intended to provide faculty, staff, and students with timely information about Clery reportable crimes occurring within the defined Clery geography of their campuses, and to comply with the Timely Warning requirements of the Jeanne Clery Act. The systemwide Timely Warning Policy shall serve as the authoritative statement of policy on Timely Warning for each campus. Lastly, the intent of this policy is to provide uniformity in the manner in which CSU campuses evaluate and communicate the occurrence of these crimes.

As required by the Clery Act, CSU campuses will keep their campus communities informed by providing a timely warning when appropriate.

- Upon receipt of a Campus Security Authority (CSA) report of a Clery Crime on Clery Geography, a Timely Warning analysis shall be completed and documented by the Clery Director. The Clery Director shall have authority to delegate this responsibility as appropriate. It is not necessary to complete and document a Timely Warning analysis for referrals to disciplinary action.
- If it is determined that the report includes a Clery Crime on Clery Geography, the Clery Director and Chief of Police (or management designees) will confer to **analyze** the known pertinent facts to determine whether they constitute a serious or ongoing threat to the campus community. The unavailability of the Clery Director shall not unduly delay the issuance of a timely warning.
- If a CSA report includes 1) a Clery Crime 2) on Clery Geography and 3) a discernable serious or ongoing threat, a timely warning as described below shall be issued expeditiously.
- In the absence of any of these three elements, no timely warning will be issued.
- The Chief of Police (or management designee) shall have ultimate authority and responsibility for Timely Warning issuance.

Each reported incident must be analyzed on a case-by-case basis. All known factors shall be considered in the case-by-case analysis to determine whether a timely warning should be issued. No single factor should govern the decision regarding the issuance of a timely warning. Campuses are prohibited from circumventing a case-by-case analysis by issuing a blanket rule that timely warnings will be issued for all reports of any given Clery reportable crime. Requests from an outside law enforcement agency to refrain from issuing a timely warning is insufficient grounds on its own for not issuing or delaying the issuance of a timely warning, unless the Chief of Police concurs that by issuing a timely warning, an identified risk can be articulated that would compromise the law enforcement efforts of the outside agency investigating the crime to gather evidence and/or apprehend suspect(s).

The case-by-case analysis will involve reviewing relevant factors including, but not limited to, the following, if known:

- The timing of the report: shortly after the occurrence of the crime vs. days or weeks after the occurrence of the crime, *i.e.*, a "cold report"
- Physical injury to the victim
- Use of weapons
- Forced entry used and/or tools used in commission of the crime
- A suspect arrested or incapacitated by injury
- A suspect that is identified or otherwise can be located by law enforcement
- A suspect that is out of the area
- A victim who fears for their safety from the suspect
- A clear modus operandi and/or pre-planning indicated

- Multiple suspect(s) involved
- A pattern of similar crimes established
- The possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts, such as to gather evidence and/or apprehend suspect(s), if a warning was issued

#### ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Clery Director (or management designee) shall notify the campus president, as soon as practicable, that a timely warning will be or has been issued.

The Chief of Police (or management designee) is responsible for collaborating with surrounding law enforcement agencies to encourage them to share information with UPD about crimes reported to local law enforcement that occur in Clery geography.

Nothing in this policy precludes campuses from maintaining a campus policy about informing, re-publicizing and/or sharing with the campus community crimes or other informational notices, (e.g., traffic advisories, events, prevention information) the campus deems may be of interest to the campus community. Such a policy is separate and distinct from this timely warning policy. Such notices must differ in appearance or be distributed in a manner that assures that members of the community understand such notices are different from a timely warning notification required by the Clery Act; members of the campus community should not be misled to believe such notices are timely warnings.

#### CONTENTS OF A TIMELY WARNING

When a Timely Warning is issued it shall be entitled "Timely Warning Crime Bulletin" and contain the following:

- A statement that reads, "This Timely Warning Crime Bulletin is being issued in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Act and the purpose is to provide preventative information to the campus community to aid members from becoming the victim of a similar crime."
- Identify the Clery crime that occurred (i.e. rape, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, etc.)
- The date, time, and location the crime occurred
- The date the Timely Warning is issued
- Description of the suspect when deemed appropriate, and only if there is sufficient detail. Only include a description of the suspect when the descriptors provided by the reporting party could reasonably lead to conclusive identification of the perpetrator(s).
- At least three preventative tips or points of information specifically related to the circumstances of the crime which occurred that could help others from becoming the victim of a similar crime
- The phone number of UPD and a statement encouraging community members to report all information about crimes to UPD
- If appropriate, the phone number of support services

The Timely Warning shall not include, under any circumstances, the name of the victim, or information so specific (i.e. specific address or dorm room number or floor) that would, or likely could, identify the victim of the crimes of sexual violence, rape, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. Timely Warnings should use gender-inclusive and culturally appropriate language and avoid victim blaming and bias language.

## METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION

Timely Warnings will be distributed as quickly as possible in a manner that will likely reach the entire campus community. Distribution methods vary from campus to campus and include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

- All employee and student e-mail distribution
- University website
- Public area video display monitors
- Hard copies posted on campus building entrance doors
- Press Release

This list is not intended to be exhaustive or intended to prioritize the method of distribution. The Chief of Police will confer with the Clery Director (or management designee), if available, to determine the most appropriate method(s) to distribute a Timely Warning. In the absence of the Clery Director (or management designee) the Chief of Police will determine the appropriate method of distribution. Campuses are required to maintain a list of distribution methods for timely warnings and include said list in the campus' Annual Security Report.

CSUCI has an emergency communication system, CSUCI Alert, that allows University officials the ability to reach the University community with time-sensitive information during unforeseen events or emergencies using voice, e-mail, text messaging/SMS, and TTY/TDD methods.

## SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

The academic and administrative buildings on the Main Campus are generally open to the public during normal business hours. Business hours are appropriately posted. After-hours entry is facilitated by means of a centralized access control system managed by Facilities Services and the University Police Department. Employees have access to locked buildings in which they work with a personalized security code and ID card. The grounds and facilities are patrolled by University police officers 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Police officers work to ensure the grounds and facilities remain secure during non-business hours. Access to the Main Campus' residence halls is restricted to residents, their approved guests, and other approved members of the community. Entry to residence hall facilities is controlled by means of a centralized access control system managed by Housing & Residential Education, Facilities Services, and University Police.

The facilities at the Goleta Campus is generally open during posted business hours. Either the Campus Director or a classified staff member is available on-site when the respective campus is open. After-hours entry is facilitated by means of a mechanical key locking system managed by the respective

Campus Director. The facilities are patrolled by the respective municipal police agency on a non-fixed schedule.

Police officials are responsible for conducting on-going security surveys on the Main Campus. The purpose of surveys is to examine and/or test security features such as landscaping, locks, alarms, lighting, and communications. Defective or inadequate findings are reported to Facilities Services for repair or replacement. Additionally, during the academic year officials from the Office of the Dean of Students, Housing & Residential Education, University Police, Counseling & Psychological Services, and appropriate others, will meet weekly to discuss issues relevant to safety and security on campus. Students and others who encounter unsafe conditions, or have other concerns with the campus environment should contact University Police at 805-437-8444.

On the Goleta Campus the respective Campus Director is responsible for conducting on-going, general security surveys of the facilities. The Director meets with Main Campus police officials on a regular basis to discuss issues relevant to safety and security. Students and others who encounter unsafe conditions, or have other concerns with the campus environment should contact the respective Campus Director.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY

The University Police Department has statewide law enforcement authority to enforce federal and state laws under Penal Code § 830.2, and primary concurrent jurisdiction within a mile of campus under the California Education code § 89560.

CSUCI police officers are on duty 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. They are armed with firearms and conduct continuous preventative patrols of the campus. They are authorized to enforce all state laws and regulations. CSUCI police officers' primary patrol jurisdiction is within the boundaries of the Main Campus. They are also authorized to perform law enforcement services within one mile of the outer boundaries of the Main Campus, but the primary responsibility for the areas outside the campus lies with the Ventura County Sheriff's Office. The Main Campus does not employ additional security guards outside of the University Police Department.

The Goleta Campus does not maintain a security department. Local law enforcement officials patrol on or near the campus but CSUCI does not have a written agreement or contract with them for these services. These law enforcement officials have the authority to make arrests.

Students and others on CSUCI's Goleta Campus are strongly encouraged to report non-emergency criminal actions to the Goleta Police Department at 805-681-4100. Always dial 9-1-1 in the event of an emergency.

Police Officers on the Main Campus work closely with the California Highway Patrol and the Ventura County Sheriff's Office. Both of these law enforcement agencies have concurrent jurisdiction on campus and routinely patrol areas immediately adjacent to the campus. The CSUCI Police Chief, as a member of the Ventura County Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee, meets monthly with the Sheriff and all other Police Chiefs in the County.

In accordance with the Kristin Smart Campus Security Act of 1998, CSUCI Police and the Ventura County Sheriff's Office have a written agreement that designates which agency will have operational responsibility for the investigation of violent crimes that occur on campus.

## SECURITY PROCEDURES AND PRACTICES

During their respective orientation sessions students and others are informed of services offered by University Police. Presentations outline ways to maintain personal safety, emergency preparedness and residence hall security. Attendees are told about crime on campus and in surrounding areas. Crime prevention programs and sexual assault prevention programs are offered on a continual basis. In addition to seminars, information – in the form of newsletters, flyers, posters, articles, and displays – is disseminated to students and employees throughout the academic year. For those situations in which there is an identified threat to the campus, timely warning notifications are issued.

## CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Crime prevention programs are sponsored by various campus organizations throughout the year. University Police officials facilitate programs for student, parent, faculty, and new employee orientations, student organizations, community organizations, in addition to regular training for residence hall assistants.

University Police offers Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) training each semester. RAD is a comprehensive course that begins with awareness, prevention, risk reduction and avoidance, while progressing on to the basics of hands-on defense training. Certified RAD instructors teach all courses provided.

Additionally, University Police regularly offer training seminars on: (1) Recognizing and Preventing Violence on Campus; (2) Guidance for Surviving an Active Shooter Situation; and (3) Intimate Partner Violence and Stalking, and the Impact on the Workplace.

For more information on crime prevention programs offered by University Police please call 805-437-8444 and ask to speak to the department's Outreach Coordinator.

## CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AT NONCAMPUS LOCATIONS OF STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

The University does not recognize any off-campus fraternity or sorority houses. Likewise, student organizations are not recognized to engage in activity in off-campus facilities owned or controlled by the University. The University does not have non-campus locations of officially recognized student organizations. Student organizations do not own or control any property either on or off-campus.

## ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

The possession, sale or the furnishing of alcohol on the CSUCI campuses is governed by University policy and California State Law. Laws regarding the possession, sale, consumption or furnishing of alcohol is controlled by the California Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control (ABC). However,



the enforcement of alcohol laws on the Main Campus is the primary responsibility of the CSUCI Police Department. The University is committed to maintaining an environment that is predominantly free of the use of alcoholic beverages and in full compliance with federal and state laws. Students, employees and visitors who violate laws or University policies concerning alcoholic beverages shall be subject to criminal prosecution and/or institutional sanctions. Such sanctions, for students, may include disciplinary probation, suspension, or expulsion.

Per CSUCI policy SA.03.004, an individual or group may not possess, consume, sell or distribute alcoholic beverages on California State University Channel Islands' property without the written approval from the President or designee except as provided herein.

#### On-campus Requirements:

- Any sale, furnishing, use, or consumption of an alcoholic beverage in violation of state or federal law and/or CSU System-wide mandates and directives is prohibited.
- No minors shall be permitted to consume alcoholic beverages at any time. No person under twenty-one (21) years of age shall be in attendance where alcoholic beverages are being sold, furnished, used or consumed unless specific control procedures to prevent service to and consumption by minors is actively employed.
- Attendance at an approved event where alcohol is allowed shall be limited to members of the sponsoring organization and their invited guests. The event shall not be advertised or publicized as an event where alcoholic beverages are to be served.
- The University Chief of Police must approve in advance of any University-sponsored event where alcohol is served.
- The sponsoring organization in charge of the approved event where alcohol is used or consumed is responsible for ensuring mechanisms are in place to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, University policies and procedures.
- No resident of student housing, 21 years of age or older, may possess or consume alcoholic beverages within their own residence, until and unless the resident obtains individual alcohol privileges *and* the room has been approved as a Designated Consumption Zone (DCZ). Residents who have alcohol privileges may only exercise them in an approved DCZ. Resident students are responsible for ensuring that their guest(s) abides by all laws and policies, including the alcohol policy contained herein; the resident student host must always accompany their guests. Residents or guests under the age of 21 are not allowed to be present in a DCZ when alcohol consumption is taking place. These restrictions do not apply to non-student employees of CSUCI residing in student housing.
- Consumption of alcoholic beverages in a public area is prohibited, except where alcohol at an event is approved in advance by the President, the President's designee, or the University Chief of Police.
- Intoxication in any area of the University is prohibited.

#### Off-campus Requirements:

- Any sale, furnishing, use or consumption of an alcoholic beverage, at any off-campus event sponsored by a registered/recognized student club or organization without prior approval by the President or designee is prohibited.
- Intoxication by any member of a University registered/recognized student club or organization at any University-sponsored off-campus event is prohibited.

#### Enforcement of the Policy on Alcohol

- On campus, the CSUCI Police Department exercises police powers in enforcing state laws regarding alcoholic beverages. Violators may be referred to the District Attorney for prosecution. In addition to requesting prosecution under appropriate laws, the University may impose its own sanctions on students and University employees consistent with the terms of the applicable CBA or Title 5 of the California Code of Regulations. Alleged violation of the University Alcohol Policy by students for on and off campus University events will be referred to the Dean of Students office. Violation of the Housing and Residential Education alcohol policy as outlined in the CSUCI Resident Handbook will be referred to the Director of Residential Education or their designee. Some alcohol violations in Housing and Residential Education may also be referred to the Dean of Students office for adjudication through the University student conduct process.

All the CSUCI campuses have been designated as “Drug Free” institutions. It is a violation of University policy to use or possess marijuana or other controlled substances on any of CSUCI’s campuses.

The University does not recognize medical marijuana authorization cards – even within the residence hall environment. Marijuana, under federal Law (Title 21 U.S. Code), is classified as an illegal substance. Students, employees and visitors who violate laws or University policies concerning controlled substances or marijuana shall be subject to criminal prosecution and/or institutional sanctions. Such sanctions, for students, may include disciplinary probation, suspension, or expulsion.

CSUCI has established a substance abuse awareness program to educate students and others about: (1) CSUCI’s substance abuse policies; (2) the dangers of drugs and alcohol in an academic environment; (3) student assistance programs; and (4) disciplinary action that may be imposed on students who violate University policy or state and/or federal Law. The program includes dissemination of informational materials, educational programs, counseling services, and referrals.

CSUCI requires that first-year students living in on-campus housing participate in AlcoholEdu® programming. AlcoholEDU® incorporates the latest evidence-based prevention methods to create a highly personalized user experience that inspires students to reflect on and consider changing their drinking behaviors.

CSUCI Police have partnered with Ventura County Behavioral Health on a mobile DUI prevention/education exhibit. DUI Prevention – Crashed Car Trailer Exhibit is displayed twice each year on campus for the purpose of raising awareness about impaired driving, and to support good driving decisions.

In October of each year CSUCI supports National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week by providing Aware, Awake, Alive seminars and materials. The program provides students with the tools and

confidence to prevent lives from being lost due to alcohol poisoning. In addition, CSUCI's Wellness Promotion & Education, in partnership with CSUCI Police, presents Aware, Awake, Alive programming for incoming freshmen, transfer students, and parents at Island View Orientation.

In March, CSUCI supports Safe Spring Break Week by sponsoring an on-campus educational fair. Through innovative programming, students receive information on responsible alcohol use, driving safety, sexual safety and personal safety.

The Division of Student Affairs provides for overall coordination of the Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug (ATOD) education efforts on campus. ATOD resources are available at:

Dean of Students  
Bell Tower, Room 2565  
805-437-8512

Interim Assistant Vice President for Administrative Services  
Lindero Hall, Room 1806  
805-437-8490

Associate Vice President for Faculty Affairs  
Bell Tower, West, Room 2168  
805-437-3274

University Police  
Placer Hall  
805-437-8444

Per Policy FA.31.010 CSUCI is committed to providing a safe, healthy and productive work and academic environment for all its employees and students. Consistent with its concern for the well-being of its faculty, staff and students, it is the policy of the University to maintain a work and academic environment free from drug and alcohol abuse. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, sale, offer to sell, purchase, offer to purchase and/or unlawful use of controlled substances or alcohol on the CSUCI campus or its offsite locations, or as any part of its activities, is prohibited. Controlled substances include, but are not limited to, marijuana, heroin, cocaine, LSD, and amphetamines. In addition, employees are required to remain free from the influence of controlled substances or alcohol while on duty.

As a condition of employment, all employees of the CSUCI (this includes faculty, staff and students) are required to comply with this policy. CSUCI employees who violate this policy will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including discharge for cause. For those employees covered by a collective bargaining Agreement (CBA), the terms of the CBA shall be controlling.

An employee who is convicted of a criminal drug statute violation occurring in the workplace must, within five (5) calendar days after the conviction, notify CSUCI of such conviction by informing Human Resources at (805) 437-8425 or (805) 437-8490.

Persons who are not employees of CSUCI, but who volunteer or perform work at CSUCI for its benefit (such as contractors and their employees, temporary employees provided by agencies, visitors engaged in joint projects at CSUCI, etc.) are required to comply with this policy. Violation of this policy is likely to result in being barred from the workplace even for a first offense.

## SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The California State University does not discriminate on the basis of sex, gender, including gender identity or expression, or sexual orientation in its education programs or activities. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and certain other federal and state laws, prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, gender, or sexual orientation in employment, as well as all education programs and activities operated by the University (both on and off campus), including admissions, and protect all people regardless of their gender from Sex Discrimination, including Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating or Domestic Violence, and Stalking.

The University seeks to provide an education environment free of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking. Every member of the University community shall be aware that Sexual Misconduct, and/or acts of violence with a sexual nature directed toward another person will not be tolerated and are prohibited by federal and state law and University policy. As members of the University community, students shall comply with University policies and guidelines in addition to federal, state, and local laws whether on or off campus. The University will discipline persons identified as responsible for Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating or Domestic Violence, or Stalking as described in this report and University policy.

In an ongoing effort to prevent Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking, the University provides education and prevention programs, investigates complaints, dispenses corrective or disciplinary action where appropriate, provides referrals for medical care/counseling, modified classes, reduced course loads, campus housing changes, work assignment assistance, stay away orders, leaves of absence, and more. The University also provides information to victims on pursuing criminal action and obtaining protective orders if needed. University officials who are responsible for investigating and/or adjudicating cases of Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking receive annual training for compliance with federal, state and CSU system regulations.

The University is committed to empowering victims of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking by providing ample supportive services, and encouraging their choice of action, regardless of their decision to seek criminal prosecution of offender(s). If requested by the victim, University personnel will assist the victim in notifying the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

## PREVENTION, EDUCATION, AND AWARENESS

The University has implemented preventive education programs to promote the awareness of CSU policies against Sexual Violence (including Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking) and to

make victim resources available, including comprehensive victim services. Information regarding these programs is included in (1) orientation programs for all new students and employees, including transfer students; (2) training for students who serve as resident assistants in student housing; and (3) training for student orientation leaders. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for all students and employees are also conducted. These programs include the following information: (1) a statement that the University prohibits Sexual Violence, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking; (2) what constitutes Sexual Violence, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking; (3) the definition of Consent; (4) a statement that Sexual Violence, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking violate University policy and criminal law; (5) common facts and myths about the causes of Sexual Violence; (6) safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be taken by an individual to prevent harm or intervene in risky situations involving these offenses; (7) methods of encouraging peer support for victims; (8) how to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks; and (9) information regarding University's policies, procedures and available resources related to incidents of Sexual Violence, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking.

The following preventative education programs, as described above, are currently being presented to the University community: (1) *Island View Orientation* is a comprehensive orientation program delivered to all incoming freshmen and transfer students. This program is presented several times throughout the summer for incoming freshmen and fall semester transfer students, and again in January for incoming spring semester transfer students; (2) *New Employee Orientation* is a comprehensive orientation program delivered to all new employees of the University. This program is presented quarterly each year; (3) RA Training is a comprehensive, week-long training program delivered to all resident assistants employed in Housing and Residential Education. This program is presented each year just prior to the start of the fall semester; (4) The "Not Anymore" online training module, which must be completed by all CSUCI students, is an interactive program designed to inform students about the critical issues of sexual violence that impact our society at large and countless college students across the country; (5) *Rape Aggression Defense (RAD)* is a program of realistic, self-defense tactics and techniques. The RAD system is a comprehensive course for women, which begins with awareness, prevention, risk reduction and avoidance, and progresses on to the basics of hands-on defense training. At a minimum, this program is presented during the fall and spring semester each year; (6) The Sexual Assault Awareness Week campaign is presented during the spring semester of each year by The Center for Multicultural Engagement and Multicultural Programs (MP), and includes nationally-recognized sexual violence prevention programs

#### DEFINITIONS PER EXECUTIVE ORDERS 1095-1097

These policy definitions are derived from the local jurisdiction, and based on the California Penal Code, the California Family Code, and the California Evidence Code. In some instances, these definitions may differ slightly from the federal definitions set forth in the section for mandatory crime statistic reporting. For reportable crime statistics, the Clery Act regulations mandate definitions from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Handbook.

In 2020, through Secretary of Education Betsy DeVos, the United States Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights (OCR) issued and amended federal regulations (Federal Regulations)

implementing Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. The Federal Regulations are titled *Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance* (34 C.F.R. 106). The Federal Regulations were published in the Federal Register on May 19, 2020. The Federal Regulations have been implemented in CSU policy by way of an Addendum to Executive Orders 1096 and 1097 known as “Addendum B – Federal Mandated Hearing Addendum.” The definitions required by the Federal Regulations are included below and identified as “Addendum B Definitions.” These definitions will apply where the campus Title IX Coordinator determines that a Formal Complaint of Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking falls within the scope of Addendum B. Additional Executive Order definitions are included. These definitions apply to conduct that falls outside of the scope of Addendum B.

## SEX DISCRIMINATION

An adverse action taken against an individual because of gender or sex (including Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking) as prohibited by Title IX; Title IV; VAWA/Campus SaVE Act; California Education Code § 66250 et seq.; and/or California Government Code § 11135. See also Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Cal. Govt. Code § 12940 et seq.), and other applicable laws. Persons of all genders and gender identities can be victims of Sex Discrimination.

## ADDENDUM B: SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Sexual Harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

- An Employee conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the University on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
- Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to an education program or activity

## EXECUTIVE ORDER: SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Sexual Harassment is unwelcome verbal, nonverbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that includes but is not limited to sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and any other conduct of a sexual nature where:

1. Submission to, or rejection of, the conduct is explicitly or implicitly used as the basis for any decision affecting a Complainant's academic status or progress, or access to benefits and services, honors, programs, or activities available at or through the University; or
2. The conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive that its effect, whether or not intended, could be considered by a reasonable person in the shoes of the Complainant, and is in fact considered by the Complainant, as limiting his or her ability to participate in or benefit from the services, activities or opportunities offered by the University; or

3. The conduct is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive that its effect, whether or not intended, could be considered by a reasonable person in the shoes of the Complainant, and is in fact considered by the Complainant, as creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment.

Sexual Harassment could include being forced to engage in unwanted sexual contact as a condition of membership in a student organization; being subjected to video exploitation or a campaign of sexually explicit graffiti; or frequently being exposed to unwanted images of a sexual nature in a classroom or work environment that are unrelated to the coursework or employment. Sexual Harassment also includes acts of verbal, non-verbal or physical aggression, intimidation or hostility based on gender or sex-stereotyping, even if those acts do not involve conduct of a sexual nature. The University's policy covers unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. While romantic, sexual, intimate, personal or social relationships between members of the University community may begin as consensual, they may evolve into situations that lead to Sexual Harassment or Sexual Misconduct, including Dating or Domestic Violence, or Stalking, subject to University policy.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER: SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

All sexual activity between members of the CSU community must be based on Affirmative Consent. Engaging in any sexual activity without first obtaining Affirmative Consent to the specific activity is Sexual Misconduct, whether or not the conduct violates any civil or criminal law.

Sexual activity includes, but is not limited to, kissing, touching intimate body parts, fondling, intercourse, penetration of any body part, and oral sex. It also includes any unwelcome physical sexual acts, such as unwelcome sexual touching, Sexual Assault, Sexual Battery, Rape, and Dating Violence. Sexual Misconduct may include using physical force, violence, threat, or intimidation, ignoring the objections of the other person, causing the other person's intoxication or incapacitation through the use of drugs or alcohol, or taking advantage of the other person's incapacitation (including voluntary intoxication) to engage in sexual activity. Persons of all genders can be victims of these forms of Sexual Misconduct. Sexual activity with a minor is never consensual when the complainant is under 18 years old, because the minor is considered incapable of giving legal consent due to age.

#### ADDENDUM B: SEXUAL ASSAULT:

- Rape is the penetration, or attempted 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 Affirmative Consent of the Complainant. Rape also includes the attempted 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 Affirmative Consent of the Complainant, with the present ability and the intent to commit Rape.
- Fondling is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the Affirmative Consent of the victim, including instances where the Complainant is incapable of giving Affirmative Consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

- Incest is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the age of 18 years, the California statutory age of consent.

#### AFFIRMATIVE CONSENT (Applicable in Addendum B and non-Addendum B matters)

- An informed, affirmative, conscious, voluntary, and mutually agreement to engage in sexual activity. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure Affirmative Consent has been obtained from the other participant(s) to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest or resistance does not mean Affirmative Consent, nor does silence mean consent. Affirmative Consent must be voluntary, and given without coercion. Force, threats, or intimidation.
- The existence of a dating or social relationship between those involved, or the fact of past sexual activities between them, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of Affirmative Consent. A request for someone to use a condom or birth control does not, in and of itself, constitute Affirmative Consent.
- Affirmative Consent can be withdrawn or revoked. Consent to one form of sexual activity (or one sexual act) does not constitute consent to other forms of sexual activity. Consent given to sexual activity on one occasion does not constitute consent on another occasion. There must always be mutual and affirmative consent to engage in sexual activity. Consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time, including after penetration. Once consent is withdrawn or revoked, the sexual activity must stop immediately.
- Affirmative Consent cannot be given by a person who is incapacitated. A person is unable to consent when asleep, unconscious or is incapacitated due to the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication so that the person could not understand the fact, nature or extent of the sexual activity. A person is incapacitated if they lack the physical and/or mental ability to make informed, rational decisions,
- Whether an intoxicated person (as a result of using alcohol or other drugs) is incapacitated depends on the extent to which the alcohol or other drugs impact the person's decision-making ability, awareness of consequences, and ability to make informed judgments. A person's own intoxication or incapacitation from drugs or alcohol does not diminish that person's responsibility to obtain Affirmative Consent before engaging in sexual activity.
- A person with a medical or mental disability may also lack the capacity to give consent.
- Sexual activity with a minor (a person under 18 years old) is not consensual, because a minor is considered incapable of giving consent due to age.
- It shall not be a valid excuse that a person affirmatively consented to the sexual activity if the respondent knew or reasonably should have known that the person was unable to consent to the sexual activity under any of the following circumstances:
  - The person was asleep or unconscious;
  - The person was incapacitated due to the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication, so that the person could not understand the fact, nature or extent of the sexual activity;
  - The person was unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition.



- It shall not be a valid excuse that the respondent believed that the person consented to the sexual activity under either of the following circumstances:
  - The respondent's belief in Affirmative Consent arose from the intoxication or recklessness of the respondent;
  - The respondent did not take reasonable steps, in the circumstances known to the respondent at the time, to ascertain whether the person affirmatively consented.

#### ADDENDUM B: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Physical violence or threat of physical violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the Complainant, by a person with whom the Complainant shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the Complainant as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the Complainant.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Abuse committed against someone who is a current or former spouse; current or former cohabitant; someone with whom the Respondent has a child; someone with whom the Respondent has or had a dating or engagement relationship; or a person similarly situated under California domestic or family violence law. Cohabitant means two unrelated persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of relationship. It does not include roommates who do not have a romantic, intimate, or sexual 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. For purposes of this definition, "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 self, or another. Abuse does not include non-physical, emotional distress or injury.

#### ADDENDUM B: DATING VIOLENCE

Physical violence or threat of physical violence committed by a person—

1. who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant; and
2. where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
  - a. The length of the relationship.
  - b. The type of relationship.
  - c. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER: DATING VIOLENCE

Abuse committed by a person who is or has been in a social or dating relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.<sup>11</sup> This may include someone the victim just met; i.e., at a party, introduced through a friend, or on a social networking website. For purposes of this definition, "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 self or another. Abuse does not include non-physical, emotional distress or injury.

#### ADDENDUM B: STALKING

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

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER: STALKING

Engaging in a repeated Course of Conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a Reasonable Person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or to suffer Substantial Emotional Distress. For purposes of this definition:

- Course of Conduct means two or more acts, including but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through Third Parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property;
- Reasonable Person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with the same Protected Status(es) as the complainant;
- Substantial Emotional Distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- Protected Status includes Age, Disability (physical or mental), Gender (or sex), Genetic Information, Gender Identity or Expression, Nationality, Marital Status, Race or Ethnicity, Religion, Sexual Orientation, and Veteran or Military Status.

## PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING A CRIME OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE/SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

**Call 9-1-1 in any kind of emergency, or when facing immediate harm or threat of harm.**

Persons who have experienced Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, including Rape, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking, are encouraged to seek immediate assistance from police and healthcare providers for their physical safety, emotional support and medical care. University or local police can escort victims to a safe place and transport them to a hospital for medical treatment, if needed. University police can also provide access to a Sexual Assault Victim Advocate. Regardless of whether an individual chooses to notify the police, they are strongly encouraged to seek assistance from the campus Title IX Coordinator and/or a Sexual Assault Victim Advocate or counselor who can provide information on options, rights and remedies.

A written explanation of rights and options must be provided to a Student, Employee or Third Party who reports to the University that s/he has been a victim of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating or Domestic Violence, or Stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off Campus. It is the Title IX Coordinator's responsibility to ensure this written Notice is provided to the complainant/victim(s). The Title IX Coordinator annually provides the written explanation of Rights and Options for Victims of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating or Domestic Violence, or Stalking (Attachment C in Executive Order 1095) to all members of the campus community including Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating or Domestic Violence, or Stalking victims. The written explanation of Rights and Options is described in detail later in this document.

Victims have the right to decide when and who to tell about Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking. They may always decline to notify authorities when that option is offered to them. However, it is very important that they get medical attention after being assaulted. Following the incident, a victim may be physically injured, may have contracted a sexually transmitted disease, or may become pregnant.

The University's primary concern is the safety and well-being of every member of the campus community. The use of alcohol or drugs never makes the victim at fault. If a campus community member has experienced Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking they should not be deterred from reporting the incident out of a concern that they might be disciplined for related violations of drug, alcohol, or other University policies. A person who participates in investigations or proceedings involving Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking will not be subject to discipline for related violations of the Student Conduct Code or other University policies at or near the time of the incident unless the University determines the conduct places the health and safety of another person at risk, or is otherwise egregious.

The University encourages victims of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking to talk to someone about what happened – so they can get the support they need, and so the University can respond appropriately. Whether – and the extent to which – a University employee may agree to maintain confidentiality (and not disclose information to the Title IX Coordinator) depends on the employee's position and responsibilities at the University. The following information is intended to make everyone aware of the various reporting and confidential disclosure options available to them – so they can make informed choices about where to turn for help. The University strongly encourages victims to talk to someone identified in one or more of these groups.

Certain University employees, listed below, are required by law to maintain near or complete confidentiality; talking to them is sometimes called a "privileged communication." University law enforcement employees may maintain the victim's identity as confidential, if requested by the victim, but will report the facts of the incident to the Title IX Coordinator, including the identity of the perpetrator. Most other University employees are required to report all details of an incident (including the identities of both the victim and alleged perpetrator) to the Title IX Coordinator so the University can take immediate action to protect the victim, and take steps to correct and eliminate the misconduct.

University Police, the Title IX Coordinator, University-employed physicians, professional counselors, licensed clinical social workers, sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates, and certain other University employees are required to explain to victims their rights and options with respect to confidentiality.

## PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS

Treating physicians, psychotherapists, professional counselors, and clergy who work or volunteer providing medical or mental health treatment or counseling (including those who act in that role under their supervision may not report any information about an incident of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking to anyone else at the University, including the Title IX Coordinator, without the victim's consent. A victim can seek assistance and support from physicians, psychotherapists, professional, licensed counselors, and clergy without triggering a University investigation that could reveal the victim's identity or the fact of the victim's disclosure. However, see limited exceptions below regarding when these professionals must report to local law enforcement agencies. These confidential professionals should explain these limited exceptions to victims, if applicable.

The University will be unable to conduct an investigation into a particular incident or pursue disciplinary action against a perpetrator if a victim chooses to (1) speak only to a treating physician, psychotherapist, professional counselor, or clergy member, and (2) maintain complete confidentiality. Even so, these individuals will assist victims in receiving other necessary protection and support, such as victim advocacy, disability, medical/health or mental health services, or legal services, and will advise victims regarding their right to file a Title IX complaint with the University and a separate complaint with local or University Police. If a victim insists on confidentiality, the University will likely not be able to fully assist the victim with: University academic support or accommodations; changes to University-based living or working schedules; or adjustments to course schedules.

A victim who at first requests confidentiality may later decide to file a complaint with the University or report the incident to the police, and thus have the incident fully investigated. Counselors and advocates can provide victims with that assistance if requested. Treating physicians, psychotherapists, professional counselors, and clergy will also explain that Title IX includes protections against retaliation, and that the University will not only take steps to prevent retaliation when it knows or reasonably should know of possible retaliation, but will also take strong responsive action if it occurs.

## EXCEPTIONS TO CONFIDENTIALITY

Under California law, any health practitioner employed in a health facility, clinic, physician's office, or local or state public health department or clinic is required to make a report to local law enforcement if they provide medical services for a physical condition to a patient/victim who they know or reasonably suspects is suffering from (1) a wound or physical injury inflicted by a firearm; or (2) any wound or other physical injury inflicted upon a victim where the injury is the result of assaultive or abusive conduct (including Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, and Dating Violence).

This exception does not apply to sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates. Health care practitioners should explain this limited exception to victims, if applicable

Additionally, under California law, physicians, psychotherapists, professional counselors, licensed clinical social workers, clergy, and sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates are mandatory child abuse and neglect reporters and are required to report incidents involving victims under 18 years of age to local law enforcement. These professionals will explain this limited exception to victims, if applicable. Finally, some or all of these professionals may also have reporting obligations under California law to (1) local law enforcement in cases involving threats of immediate or imminent harm to self or others where disclosure of the information is necessary to prevent the threatened danger; (2) to the court if compelled by court order or subpoena in a criminal proceeding related to the sexual violence incident. If applicable, these professionals will explain this limited exception to victims.

See more about voluntary confidential reporting in the Voluntary Confidential Reporting section above.

## PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE

In cases of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking, the preservation of physical evidence is important to facilitate the identity and successful prosecution of the offender. The victim should preserve text messages, social media postings, or notes that demonstrate the course of conduct. Contemporaneous photos of bruises or other injuries are helpful. In cases of sexual assault or violence, the victim should not change clothes, bathe, douche, or shower following the attack. Sexual Assault Response Team (S.A.R.T.) medical personnel are trained to collect, process, and preserve physical evidence of Sexual Misconduct, and are committed in their assistance to the victim. Victims may request a S.A.R.T. exam to preserve forensic evidence without completing a police report. This evidence may be used in the case a victim wishes to report the assault at a later date. Victims are not financially responsible for S.A.R.T. exams and the cost will be the responsibility of the local law enforcement jurisdiction.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection orders related to the incident more difficult. Victims who choose not to make a complaint regarding an incident, nevertheless, should consider speaking with University Police or other law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that they change their mind and wish to report the assault at a later date.

A victim has the right to have a confidential advocate present when reporting to law enforcement and during examinations. With the victim's consent, the confidential advocate will assess the victim's immediate needs and provide support and referral as appropriate. This confidential assistance may include counseling, information concerning rape trauma syndrome; information on the collection of medical evidence and available health services to test for injuries, sexually transmitted diseases, and/or pregnancy. Assistance is also available with access to other resources and services, including assistance in obtaining emergency protection orders and restraining orders.

## REPORTING OPTIONS

Victims have several reporting options including those with confidentiality and may pursue one or all of these options at any time. Victims have a right to have a friend, family member, sexual assault victim advocate, or other representative present while reporting the incident. They also have the right to have a sexual assault victim advocate and support person of their choice present with them during a rape examination. The campus Title IX Coordinator can assist in notifying the police. Victims may also take any of the actions below.

## REPORTING TO THE POLICE

Reporting to University Police and/or local police is an option at any time. Victims who choose not to report to the police immediately following a Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating and Domestic Violence, or Stalking incident, can still make the report at a later time. However, with the passage of time, the ability to gather evidence to assist with criminal prosecution may be limited. Depending on the circumstances, the police may be able to obtain a criminal restraining order on the victim's behalf.

As soon after the incident as possible, victims of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking are strongly encouraged to report the incident to the police. Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking may be reported to the University Police Department by dialing 911. The University Police will support all victims of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking regardless of their decision to seek criminal prosecution of the offender or not. Victims have the option to report anonymously to the police and the decision to seek criminal prosecution remains with the victim. University Police will protect the confidentiality of the victim to the extent permitted by applicable California State law.

If a victim reports to a local police agency or the University Police about Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking, the police are required to notify victims that their names will become a matter of public record unless confidentiality is requested. If a victim requests that their identity be kept confidential, their name will not become a matter of public record and the police will not report the victim's identity to anyone else at the University, including the Title IX Coordinator. University Police will, however, report the facts of the incident itself, including the identity of the perpetrator if known, to the Title IX Coordinator being sure not to reveal the victim names/identities or compromise their own criminal investigation. The University is required by the federal Clery Act to report certain types of crimes (including certain sex offenses) in statistical reports. However, while the University will report the type of incident in the annual crime statistics report known as the Annual Security Report, victim names/identities will not be revealed. All publicly available record keeping will be maintained without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about the victim.

## REPORTING TO A CSA

Any member of the University community may report incidents of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking to any Campus Security Authority (CSA's). These University personnel will assist the victim in notifying the appropriate law enforcement agency if the victim requests the assistance of law enforcement. In addition, most campus employees including CSA's

are required to report incidents of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking to the Title IX Coordinator. Title IX Coordinator reporting responsibilities are described in detail below.

*NOTE: If the University determines that the perpetrator poses a serious and immediate threat to the campus community, under the Clery Act the campus may be required to issue a timely warning to the community. Any such warning will not include any information that identifies the victim.*

## REPORTING TO A TITLE IX COORDINATOR OR RESPONSIBLE EMPLOYEE

Many resources and options are available on and off campus including confidential and privileged communication options. The University has designated a Title IX Coordinator as the primary point of contact to provide victims with assistance and support, and to monitor and oversee overall compliance with laws and policies related to Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking. The campus Title IX Coordinator is available to explain in writing and discuss rights to file a criminal complaint and to assist in doing so; the University's relevant formal complaint process, and rights to receive assistance with that process, including the investigation process; how confidentiality is handled; available resources, both on and off campus; and other related matters.

Most University employees have a duty to report disclosed incidents of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking when they are on notice of it. When a victim tells the Title IX Coordinator or another non-confidential University employee about a Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking incident, the victim has the right to expect the University to take immediate and appropriate steps to investigate what happened and to resolve the matter promptly and equitably. In all cases, the University strongly encourages victims to report Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking directly to the campus Title IX Coordinator.

As detailed above, most University employees except treating physicians, licensed counselors, and clergy must report to the Title IX Coordinator all relevant details about any Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking incidents of which they become aware. The University will need to determine what happened and will need to know the names of the victim(s) and the alleged perpetrator(s), any witnesses, and any other relevant facts, including the date, time and specific location of the incident.

To the extent possible, information reported to the Title IX Coordinator or other University employees will be kept private and shared only with individuals responsible for handling the University's response to the incident. Any Supportive Measures will remain confidential except when it is not possible to maintain confidentiality in order to provide the Supportive Measures. The University will protect the privacy of individuals involved in a Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking incident except as otherwise required by law or University policy. A Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking report may result in the gathering of extremely sensitive information about individuals in the campus community. While such information is considered confidential, University policy regarding access to public records and disclosure of personal information may require disclosure of certain information concerning a report. In

such cases, efforts will be made to redact the records, as appropriate, in order to protect the victim's identity and privacy and the privacy of other involved individuals. Except as detailed in the section on Privileged and Confidential Communications above, no University employee, including the Title IX Coordinator, should disclose the victim's identity to the police without the victim's consent or unless the victim has also reported the incident to the police.

If a victim requests of the Title IX Coordinator or another University employee that their identity remain completely confidential, the Title IX Coordinator will explain that the University cannot always honor that request and guarantee complete confidentiality. If a victim wishes to remain confidential or request that no investigation be conducted or disciplinary action taken, the University must weigh that request against the University's obligation to provide a safe, non-discriminatory environment for all students, employees and third parties, including the victim. Under those circumstances, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether the victim's request for complete confidentiality and/or no investigation can be honored under the facts and circumstances of the particular case, including whether the University has a legal obligation to report the incident, conduct an investigation or take other appropriate steps. Without information about a victim's identity, the University's ability to meaningfully investigate the incident and pursue disciplinary action against the perpetrator may be severely limited.

The Title IX Coordinator will provide the written explanation of Rights and Options for Victims of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating or Domestic Violence, or Stalking (Attachment C in Executive Order 1095) which includes written information to victims about supportive measures. This includes information on preservation of evidence, how and to whom to report the alleged offense, the options available regarding and involving law enforcement and campus authorities (including notification of law enforcement authorities, being assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim chooses, and declining to notify the authorities), and notification of the rights of victims to seek orders of protection and request "no-contact" orders, and restraining orders. The Title IX Coordinator will inform the victim of the initiation of an investigation prior to starting an investigation and will, to the extent possible, only share information with people responsible for handling the University's response to the incident. The Title IX Coordinator will remain mindful of the victim's well-being, and will take ongoing steps to protect the victim from retaliation or harm, and work with the victim to create a safety plan. Retaliation against the victim, whether by students, employees or third parties, will not be tolerated. The University and Title IX Coordinator will also:

- Provide Supportive Measures requested by the victim and the other party to a complaint, if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report to campus or local police;
- Assist victims in accessing available victim advocacy, academic support, counseling, disability, medical/health or mental health services, and legal assistance both on and off campus;
- Make connections to individuals on campus who can provide support and solutions with respect to a variety of logistics, including transportation assistance, visa/immigration assistance, and financial aid assistance
- Provide security and support, which could include issuing a mutual no-contact order, helping arrange a change of campus-based living or working arrangements or course schedules or



adjustments for assignments, tests, or work duties, including supervisory reporting relationships and leaves of absence; and

- Inform victims of their right to report a crime to University or local police – and provide victims with assistance if desired.

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The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of Supportive Measures. Supportive Measures will remain confidential except when it is not possible to maintain confidentiality in order to provide the Supportive Measures. The Title IX Coordinator remains available to assist the victim and provide reasonable Supportive Measures requested throughout the reporting, investigative, and disciplinary processes, and thereafter.

The University will not require a victim to participate in any investigation or disciplinary proceeding if the victim does not wish to participate.

The University will not generally notify parents or legal guardians of a Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking report unless the victim is under 18 years old or the victim provides the University with written permission to do so.

Under California law, and pursuant to University policy, many University employees, including the Title IX Coordinator, are mandatory child abuse and neglect reporters and should explain to victims under 18 years of age that they are required to report the incident to the police. However, the identity of the person who reports and the report itself are confidential and disclosed only among appropriate agencies.

Because the University is under a continuing legal obligation to address the issue of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking campus-wide, reports (including non-identifying reports) may also require the University to consider broader remedial action – such as increased monitoring, supervision or security at locations where the reported incident(s) occurred; increased education, training and prevention efforts, including to targeted population groups; climate assessments/victimization surveys; and/or revision of policies and practices.

## NON-REPORTING

Victims are strongly encouraged to formally report any incident of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating and Domestic Violence, or Stalking to the police and/or campus Title IX Coordinator so that steps may be taken to protect them and the rest of the campus community. However, non-reporting is also an option.

## CIVIL LAWSUIT

Victims may choose to file a civil lawsuit against the perpetrator, whether or not criminal charges have been filed. A civil lawsuit provides the opportunity to recover actual damages, which may include compensation for medical expenses, lost wages, pain, suffering and emotional distress.

## RESTRAINING ORDERS

Victims may also choose to obtain a protective or restraining order (such as a Domestic Violence restraining order or a civil harassment restraining order). Restraining orders must be obtained from a court in the jurisdiction where the incident occurred. Restraining orders can protect victims who have experienced or are reasonably in fear of physical violence, Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking. The campus Title IX Coordinator or Sexual Assault Victim's Advocate can offer assistance with obtaining a protective or restraining order.

You may apply for a restraining order at the Ventura County Superior Court, located in the Hall of Justice building at the Ventura County Government Center, 800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009. Additional information on restraining orders in Ventura County is available at [http://www.ventura.courts.ca.gov/form\\_packets/civil\\_harass-ro.pdf](http://www.ventura.courts.ca.gov/form_packets/civil_harass-ro.pdf).

## DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

The investigation and hearing process (when applicable) from initial formal complaint to final result shall be prompt, fair, and impartial. An investigator will meet separately with the complainant and the respondent and other potential witnesses to gather information.

Victims are not required to participate in any University disciplinary process and may choose not to be a part of it. Disciplinary procedures will:

- Provide a prompt, fair, and impartial process and resolution;
- Be conducted by officials who receive annual training on Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking and how to conduct a hearing process that protects members of the campus community and promotes accountability;
- Provide the complainant and respondent the same opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the Support Advisor of their choice;
- Simultaneously inform the complainant and respondent in writing of:
  - The outcome of the disciplinary proceeding;
  - The University's procedures to appeal the results of the disciplinary proceeding;
  - Any change to the disciplinary results that occurs prior to the time such results become final; and
  - When disciplinary results become final.

## COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

### COMPLAINTS MADE BY STUDENTS

Executive Order 1097, entitled "Systemwide Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation, Sexual Misconduct, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking Against Students and Systemwide Procedure for Addressing Such Complaints by Students" is the appropriate systemwide procedure for all complaints of Sex Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Violence, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking made by CSU students against the CSU, a CSU employee, another CSU student, or a third party. Executive Order 1097 can be viewed at <https://calstate.policystat.com/policy/6742744/latest/>

## COMPLAINTS MADE BY EMPLOYEES, FORMER EMPLOYEES, THIRD PARTIES, AND APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Executive Order 1096, entitled “Systemwide Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation, Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking Against Employees and Third Parties and Systemwide Procedure for Addressing Such Complaints by Employees and Third Parties” is the appropriate systemwide procedure for all complaints of Sex Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking made by employees and former employees against the CSU, another CSU employee, a CSU student or a third party.

Employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement that provides a grievance procedure for raising allegations of Sex Discrimination or Sexual Harassment, including Sexual Misconduct, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking should use the grievance procedure specified in their collective bargaining agreement. Executive Order 1096 can be viewed at <https://calstate.policystat.com/policy/6743499/latest/>

## COMPLAINTS MADE BY STUDENT-EMPLOYEES

Executive Order 1096 is the appropriate system-wide procedure for all complaints of Sex Discrimination, including Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking, made by student-employees where the alleged Sex Discrimination, Sexual Misconduct, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking arose out of the person’s status as an employee and not their status as a student. Executive Order 1096 can be viewed at <https://calstate.policystat.com/policy/6743499/latest/>

The following is a description of the CSU’s disciplinary procedures for matters involving allegations of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking. Full policies and procedures are contained within [CSU Executive Order 1095](#), [CSU Executive Order 1096](#), and [CSU Executive Order 1097](#). Any questions about CSU Title IX-related policy should be directed to the campus Title IX Coordinator.

The investigation and hearing process (when applicable) from initial complaint to final result shall be prompt, fair, and impartial. An investigator will meet separately with the Complainant and the Respondent, and other potential witnesses to gather information.

Victims are not required to participate in any University disciplinary process and may choose not to be a part of it. Disciplinary procedures will:

- Provide a prompt, fair, and impartial process and resolution;
- Be conducted by officials who receive annual training on Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects members of the campus community and promotes accountability;
- Provide the complainant and respondent the same opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the Advisor of their choice;
- Simultaneously inform the complainant and respondent in writing of:

- The outcome of the disciplinary proceeding;
- The University's procedures to appeal the results of the disciplinary proceeding;
- Any change to the disciplinary results that occurs prior to the time such results become final; and
- When disciplinary results become final.

### STANDARD OF EVIDENCE

The standard of evidence that will be used during all CSU disciplinary proceedings arising from allegations of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking is the Preponderance of the Evidence. Preponderance of the Evidence means the greater weight of the evidence, i.e., that the evidence on one side outweighs, preponderates over, or is more than, the evidence on the other side.

### SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

Supportive Measures are individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to a Complainant or Respondent regardless of whether a complaint is filed under CSU Executive Order 1096 or 1097 (including Addendum A or Addendum B) or with campus police or local law enforcement. Supportive Measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to CSU Education Programs or Activities without unreasonably burdening the other Party, including to protect the safety of all Parties or the educational environment. Supportive Measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escorts, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of Supportive Measures. Supportive Measures will remain confidential except when it is not possible to maintain confidentiality in order to provide the Supportive Measures.

After receiving a report of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the Complainant promptly to discuss the availability of Supportive Measures. During the discussion, the Title IX Coordinator will consider the Complainant's wishes with respect to Supportive Measures, inform the Complainant of the availability of Supportive Measures with or without the filing of a complaint, and explain the process for filing a complaint.

### COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

The CSU has adopted and published complaint procedures that provide for prompt, impartial, and equitable resolution of complaints of Sex Discrimination, including Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking. The complaint procedures that will apply in a particular case will depend on certain factors described below. There are three sets of procedures that could apply:

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER 1096 OR 1097 SINGLE INVESTIGATOR PROCESS

Executive Order 1096 is the applicable policy and procedure for a complaint made by an employee or third party. Executive Order 1097 is the applicable policy and procedure for a complaint made by a student. The complaint procedures under Executive Orders 1096 and 1097 are called a “single investigator process.” This means that an Investigator interviews the Parties and witnesses, and gathers any documentary evidence. The Parties have an opportunity to review the evidence gathered, request that additional evidence be gathered, and respond to the evidence gathered. Once the evidence is reviewed by the parties, the Investigator makes a determination as to whether the policy was violated. The single investigator process will be used in response to complaints of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking that are not mandated to be addressed under either Addendum A: State Mandated Hearing Addendum, or Addendum B: Federal Mandated Hearing Addendum (see below).

#### ADDENDUM A: STATE MANDATED HEARING ADDENDUM

In January 2019, a California Court of Appeal ruled that students accused of Sexual Misconduct who face severe discipline (expulsion or suspension) at any California university have the right to a hearing to cross-examine (question), directly or indirectly, their accusers and other witnesses if witness credibility is “central” to the case. To implement the new requirements, the CSU created an addendum to Executive Orders 1096 and 1097. This addendum is known as Addendum A: State Mandated Hearing Addendum (“Addendum A”), and it describes the investigation and resolution process for cases that meet the above requirements. Cases that proceed under Addendum A **do** involve a hearing (where the case is not resolved through Informal Resolution).

#### ADDENDUM B: FEDERAL MANDATED HEARING ADDENDUM

On May 6, 2020, the United States Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights (OCR) issued and amended Title IX Regulations implementing Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. The Regulations are titled *Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance* (34 C.F.R. 106)..

To implement the requirements of the Title IX Regulations, the CSU created a further addendum to Executive Orders 1096 and 1097. This addendum is known as Addendum B: Federal Mandated Hearing Addendum (“Addendum B”), and it describes the investigation and resolution process for cases covered by the Title IX Regulations. Addendum B applies to cases involving allegations that are defined by the Title IX Regulations as Sexual Harassment in an Education Program or Activity against a person (including, but not limited to students and employees) in the United States. Cases processed under Addendum B **do** involve a hearing (where the case is not resolved through Informal Resolution).

#### UNIVERSITY RESPONSE TO REPORTS OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT/SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING

Regardless of whether an employee, a student or a third party ultimately files a complaint under the applicable complaint procedure, if the University knows or has reason to know about possible Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking, the Title IX Coordinator will review the matter to determine if an investigation is warranted. When warranted, all such investigations must be prompt, thorough and impartial. The University must then take appropriate

steps to eliminate the Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and/or Stalking, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects.

Complaints alleging Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking will initially be assessed to determine if they meet the requirements for the case to proceed under Addendum B.

When the Title IX Coordinator receives a Formal Complaint,<sup>1</sup> the Title IX Coordinator will simultaneously provide both Parties a written Notice of Allegations. The Notice of Allegations includes the factual allegations and policy violations alleged.

#### MANDATORY AND DISCRETIONARY DISMISSAL OF A FORMAL COMPLAINT

When the Title IX Coordinator receives a Formal Complaint, or information from a third party, the Title IX Coordinator will assess whether the Formal Complaint meets the requirements of the Federal Regulations to move forward under the process in Addendum B to Executive Order 1096 (if the Complainant is an employee or a third party) or Executive Order 1097 (if the Complainant is a student). A determination that allegations in a Formal Complaint do not meet the requirements of Addendum B will result in a dismissal of the allegations in the Formal Complaint that do not meet the requirements and, in some cases, a referral of the allegations to another process as the University may have an obligation to address the matter under other laws and policies. During the process, a Formal Complaint or any allegation in the Formal Complaint, may be dismissed under the circumstances listed below.

The Federal Regulations, Addendum B, require that there be two types of dismissals: mandatory and discretionary.

#### MANDATORY DISMISSAL/REFERRAL

AA Formal Complaint must be dismissed as to any conduct alleged that:

1. would not meet the definition of Sexual Harassment even if proved;
2. did not occur in an Education Program or Activity; or
3. did not occur in the United States.

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<sup>1</sup> A Formal Complaint is defined as a document or electronic submission filed by a Complainant that contains the Complainant's physical or digital signature or a document signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging Sexual Harassment (as defined under Addendum B) against a Respondent and requesting an investigation of the allegation of Sexual Harassment. At the time that the Formal Complaint is filed, a Complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in an Education Program or Activity of the CSU. A Formal Complaint may exist even without a signature where something otherwise indicates that the complainant is the person filing the formal complaint. An e-mail from the Complainant would be sufficient.

## DISCRETIONARY DISMISSAL

At any time during the process, it is within the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator to dismiss a Formal Complaint, or any conduct alleged within a Formal Complaint, where:

1. a Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator in writing that the Complainant would like to withdraw the Formal Complaint or any part of it;
2. the Respondent is no longer a Student or Employee; or
3. if the specific circumstances prevent the University from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the Formal Complaint or allegations therein.

## WRITTEN NOTICE

Written notice of a mandatory or discretionary dismissal and reason(s) for the dismissal will be sent simultaneously to the Parties when a Title IX Coordinator dismisses a Formal Complaint (Notice of Dismissal). The notice will inform the Parties of their right to appeal the dismissal, whether the matter will be referred to another process and the process for submitting an appeal. This notice may be accompanied by a Notice of Allegations, as described in Article VI. below, where a Notice of Allegations has not already been provided.

## APPEAL OF A FORMAL COMPLAINT DISMISSAL/REFERRAL

Either Party may appeal from a dismissal of a Formal Complaint or any part of the Complaint to the Chancellor's Office (CO) Systemwide Title IX Unit. The appeal must be filed within **10 Working Days** from the date of the Notice of Dismissal. The appeal will be in writing and will be based only on one or more of the following grounds: a procedural irregularity occurred that affected the dismissal of the Formal Complaint; new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the dismissal decision was made that could affect the decision to dismiss the Formal Complaint; or the Title IX Coordinator (or designee) who dismissed the Formal Complaint had a conflict of interest or bias for or against the Complainant or Respondent in this case or complainants or respondents in general.

Appeals will be filed with the Chancellor's Office (CO) Systemwide Title IX Unit. and will be addressed to:

Systemwide Title IX Unit  
Systemwide Human Resources  
Office of the Chancellor  
[TIX-Dismissal-Appeals@calstate.edu](mailto:TIX-Dismissal-Appeals@calstate.edu)

If you are Any individual who is unable to file an appeal or a response to an appeal electronically, please should contact the Campus Title IX Office for assistance.

When an appeal is submitted, the other Party as well as the Campus Title IX Coordinator will be notified in writing. In response to the appeal, the other Party will be given **5 Working Days** from their receipt of notice of the appeal to submit a written statement in support of or challenging the dismissal.

Within **10 Working Days** of the CO's receipt of the appeal, the Parties will simultaneously receive (via email) a written decision with explanation.

The CO review will not involve a new assessment of the Dismissal/Referral or consideration of evidence that was not introduced during the Campus review, unless the new evidence was not reasonably available at the time of the review.

If the CO review determines that the Dismissal/Referral should be reviewed to cure any defects, the matter will be remanded back to the Campus to reassess within a timeframe specified by the CO. The Parties will be informed simultaneously of the review and the timeframe. Once the review is complete the Campus will provide the Parties and the CO with either a Notice of Dismissal/Referral or Notice of Allegations, depending on the outcome, that reflects any changes to the determination. The notice will inform the Parties of their right to appeal and the CO will contact the appealing Party to determine whether that Party wishes to continue with the appeal.

The CO appeal response is final and concludes the Dismissal/Referral process under Addendum B. If there is a mandatory dismissal of a Formal Complaint, it does not preclude the Campus from later identifying a relevant policy or policies that address the alleged conduct, notifying the Parties of the policy or policies, and moving forward under the procedures of those policies.

When the Title IX Coordinator receives a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will Simultaneously provide both Parties a written Notice of Allegations.

The Notice of Allegations will be provided to both Parties regardless of whether the Formal Complaint must be dismissed. See section above on dismissal of formal complaints. If a Formal Complaint is dismissed at this stage of the process, the Notice of Allegations will also include the Notice of Dismissal and appeal rights.

If new allegations are raised during the investigation that were not included in the Notice of Allegations, a revised Notice of Allegations will be issued Simultaneously to the Parties.

If the Notice of Allegations also serves as notice of a Respondent's expected attendance at an interview, it will include details of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of that interview. The Notice of Allegations must be provided to a Respondent at least 5 Working Days prior to the interview.

If a Respondent requests to meet sooner than 5 Working Days after receipt of the Notice of Allegations, they should verbally confirm at the start of the meeting that they are aware that they were provided notice of at least 5 Working days and this confirmation should be documented by the Title IX Coordinator or investigator.

## INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES

The Title IX Coordinator will either promptly investigate a complaint or assign this task to another Investigator.



## ADVISORS

During the investigations the Parties may be accompanied by Support Advisors. During Addendum B hearings, the Parties must also have a Hearing Advisor to conduct cross-examination.

Support Advisor-The Complainant and the Respondent may each elect to be accompanied by a Support Advisor to any meeting, interview, or proceeding regarding the allegations that are the subject of a complaint. The Support Advisor may be anyone, including a union representative from the Complainant's or Respondent's collective bargaining unit, an attorney, or, in the case of the Complainant, a Sexual Assault Victim's Advocate. The Support Advisor may not answer questions regarding the subject matter of the investigation for the Complainant or the Respondent or speak on behalf of a Complainant or Respondent. However, the Support Advisor may observe and consult with the Complainant or Respondent.

### HEARING ADVISORS – ADDENDUM B Hearings ONLY

In matters proceeding under Addendum B, the Complainant and Respondent must each have a Hearing Advisor at the hearing. A Hearing Advisor will be responsible for asking the other Party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those that challenge credibility, during the hearing.

## GATHERING OF EVIDENCE

The Complainant and the Respondent shall have equal opportunities to present relevant witnesses and evidence in connection with the investigation. The Investigator will take reasonable steps to gather all relevant evidence from the Parties, other witnesses or other sources. The Investigator will document the steps taken to gather evidence, even when those efforts are not successful

## REVIEW OF EVIDENCE

After gathering evidence and before issuing a Final Investigation Report, the Investigator will share with the Complainant and Respondent,<sup>2</sup> all evidence (including, in an Addendum B case, evidence upon which the University does not intend to rely) obtained as part of the investigation that is Relevant (single investigator process or Addendum A) or Directly Related (Addendum B) to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint (Preliminary Investigation Report). In matters proceeding under Addendum A or Addendum B, the Preliminary Investigation Report will also identify the material facts – disputed and undisputed, with explanations as to why any material fact is disputed.

Each Party will be given a minimum of **10 Working Days** for the initial Review of Evidence to respond to the list of disputed facts and evidence and submit additional questions for the other Party and witnesses During the Review of Evidence, each Party may:

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<sup>2</sup> For an Addendum B matter, this information will also be sent to the Parties' respective Support Advisors, if any.

- meet again with the Investigator to further discuss the allegations;
- identify additional disputed facts;
- respond to the evidence in writing;
- request that the Investigator ask additional specific questions to the other Party and other witnesses;
- identify additional relevant witnesses; or
- request that the Investigator gather additional evidence.

The Investigator will share with the Parties the answers to questions posed during the Review of Evidence. If additional disputed material facts are identified or evidence is gathered, it will be included in the Preliminary Investigation Report (or in a separate addendum) and shared with all Parties, who will be given a reasonable opportunity to respond to the new evidence and submit additional questions to the other Party and other witnesses about the new evidence only. The Investigator determines when it is appropriate to conclude the Review of Evidence.

#### FINAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

After the Review of Evidence phase is concluded, the Parties will receive a Final Investigation Report that will summarize all Relevant evidence, including any additional Relevant evidence received during the Review of Evidence. Any Relevant documentary or other tangible evidence provided by the Parties or witnesses, or otherwise gathered by the Investigator will be attached to the Final Investigation Report as exhibits.

#### WRITTEN RESPONSE TO FINAL INVESTIGATION REPORT – ADDENDUM B ONLY

Under Addendum B, the Parties and their Support Advisors will be provided 10 Working Days to review and provide a written response to the Final Investigation Report for an Addendum B matter.

#### TIMEFRAME FOR COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION

##### EXECUTIVE ORDER 1096 OR 1097 SINGLE INVESTIGATOR

An investigation conducted under the Executive Order 1096 or 1097 single investigator process shall be completed no later than **60 Working Days** after the intake interview, unless the timeline has been extended pursuant to Article V. E. of EO 1096 and EO 1097. The timeline should not be extended for a period longer than an additional 30 Working Days from the original due date.

##### ADDENDUM A OR ADDENDUM B

Absent a determination of good cause made by the Investigator or Title IX Coordinator (of which the Parties will receive written notice): (i) an Addendum A or Addendum B investigation should be concluded within **100 Working Days** from the date that the Notice of Allegations is provided to the Parties; and (ii) the Final Investigation Report should be completed and provided to the Parties within **10 Working Days** after the Review of Evidence has concluded. Extensions may be granted, and notice to the Parties given, as set forth in Article V. E. of EO 1096 and EO 1097. Within **10 Working Days** after the Parties have been provided the Final Investigation Report, the Parties will be informed of the timelines that will apply to the pre-hearing and hearing processes described below. Under Addendum

B, the Parties will be required to provide the name and contact information for their Hearing Advisor within **5 Working Days** after notice of the hearing timeline.

## HEARING PROCEDURES

The following will only apply to cases that proceed under Addendum A or Addendum B to Executive Order 1096 or 1097. Differences between the hearing processes under Addendum A and Addendum B are indicated where applicable.

After the investigation and Review of Evidence, there will be a hearing to determine if the policy was violated.

The Parties will be given written notice of the date, time, location, participants, the identity of the Hearing Officer and, for an Addendum B hearing, the purpose of the hearing. The hearing will not be set sooner than **20 Working Days** after the date of notice of hearing.

The Parties can object to the appointed Hearing Officer in writing to the Hearing Coordinator within **5 Working Days** after notice of the identity of the Hearing Officer has been communicated to the Parties. The objection may only be based on an actual conflict of interest. A conflict of interest exists if the Hearing Officer has a personal relationship with one of the Parties or witnesses or has demonstrated actual bias towards a Party or witness. The fact that a Hearing Officer has previously served as a Hearing Officer in a University proceedings will not constitute a conflict of interest. The Hearing Coordinator will determine if a conflict of interest exists.

No later than **15 Working Days** before the hearing, each Party will, under Addendum A: a. Provide to the Hearing Coordinator a proposed witness list that includes the names of, and current contact information for, that Party's proposed witnesses as well as an explanation of the relevance of each proposed witness's testimony and the disputed issue to which the witness's testimony relates. Under Addendum B, the Parties may, but are not required to provide this information. No later than **10 Working Days** before the hearing, the Hearing Coordinator will share a final witness list with the Parties and notify each witness of the date, time and location of the hearing.

No later than **5 Working Days** prior to the hearing, the Parties will under Addendum A, and may under Addendum B, submit a list of proposed questions to the Hearing Coordinator. The questions will be provided to the Hearing Officer. The proposed questions will not be shared with the other Party.

Live hearings will be conducted using videoconferencing technology, unless circumstances are such that videoconferencing would not be appropriate. Neither Party will be required to be physically present in the same room as the Hearing Officer, each other, or witnesses. CSU will utilize technology that ensures that Parties will be able to simultaneously see and hear all of the proceedings and testimony.

The Complainant and Respondent may be present (physically or virtually) at all times during the hearing.

The hearing will begin with an overview of the hearing process given by the Hearing Officer, after which the Parties will be given an opportunity to ask questions about the hearing process. Each Party

will be given an opportunity to make an opening statement that may not last longer than 10 minutes. Only the Parties themselves will be permitted to make opening statements. Hearing Advisors and any Support Advisors, where present, are not permitted to make the opening statement. The Support Advisor may not speak during an Addendum A or Addendum B hearing. Closing arguments will not be made.

Generally, the Hearing Officer will start the questioning of witnesses and Parties. The Investigator or the Title IX Coordinator (if not the Investigator) will be the first witness and will describe the complaint, investigation process, and summarize the evidence. The Hearing Officer may ask questions of any Party or witness who participates in the hearing.

#### QUESTIONING BY A HEARING OFFICER DURING AN ADDENDUM A HEARING ONLY

As set forth above, under Addendum A, the Parties will give the Hearing Coordinator a written list of any questions that they would like the Hearing Officer to ask the witnesses. The Parties may also propose follow-up questions to the Hearing Officer during the hearing, at appropriate times designated by the Hearing Officer.

The Hearing Officer will ask the questions proposed by the Parties except for questions that:

- i. seek information about the Complainant's sexual history with anyone other than the Respondent (unless such evidence about the Complainant's sexual behavior is offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged misconduct);
- ii. seek information about the Respondent's sexual history with anyone other than the Complainant, unless such information is used to prove motive or pattern of conduct;
- iii. seek information that is unreasonably duplicative of evidence in the Hearing Officer's possession; or
- iv. the Hearing Officer determines are not relevant to material disputed issues, are argumentative or harassing or unduly intrude on a witness's privacy.

The Hearing Officer has discretion to modify or change the wording of a question proposed by a Party (for example, when a question is unclear or inappropriate in tone) as long as the substance of the question is preserved.

Absent extenuating circumstances, the Hearing Officer will not rely on prior statements made by the Parties or witnesses during the investigation whose credibility is central to the determination unless those Parties or witnesses make themselves available for examination by the Hearing Officer.

#### QUESTIONING BY HEARING ADVISORS DURING AN ADDENDUM B HEARING ONLY

Under Addendum B, Hearing Advisors will be permitted to ask Relevant questions once the Hearing Officer has concluded their questioning of the other Party and each witness. Parties themselves may not directly ask questions of each other and witnesses.

Each Party's Hearing Advisor is permitted to ask all Relevant questions of the other Party, the Investigator, and any witnesses, and is also permitted to ask follow-up questions, including those

questions challenging credibility. A Party may not be directly questioned by their own Hearing Advisor. The Hearing Officer controls the hearing and determines whether a question is Relevant.

A question is not considered Relevant if it relates to the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior, unless such question about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior is offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant, or if the question concerns specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and is asked to prove consent.

Even if a question relates to a Relevant subject or issue, the Hearing Officer may determine that the Party or witness being asked the question is not required to answer if the question is repetitive or duplicative of prior questions.

The Hearing Officer has the discretion to request information from the Parties or Hearing Advisors regarding questions prior to making a determination about the Relevancy of the question. Neither the Parties nor Hearing Advisors may assert objections to questions.

Immediately after each question is asked by the Hearing Advisor, and before the question is answered, the Hearing Officer will indicate whether the question is Relevant, and if it is not, provide an explanation as to why the question is excluded as not Relevant. A Complainant, Respondent, or witness will only answer questions posed by a Hearing Advisor that the Hearing Officer determines are Relevant.

In reaching a determination, the Hearing Officer will not rely on statements made by the Parties or any witness unless those Parties or witnesses make themselves available for questioning. The Hearing Officer may not draw an inference about the determination regarding responsibility based solely on a Party's or witness's absence from the hearing or refusal to answer questions.

#### IN RELATION TO HEARINGS UNDER ADDENDUM A AND ADDENDUM B

Abusive or otherwise disorderly behavior that causes a material disruption will not be tolerated. The Hearing Officer may excuse from the hearing anyone (including either Party or their Hearing Advisor/Support Advisor/Support Person) whose behavior causes a material disruption. Should a Hearing Advisor be removed from a proceeding, the University will provide a Hearing Advisor. The Hearing Officer, in their discretion, may postpone the hearing. In making a determination whether to postpone the hearing, the Hearing Officer will consider the equity of postponement as to both Parties.

Formal rules of evidence applied in courtroom proceedings (e.g., California Evidence Code) do not apply in the hearing.

## DETERMINATION REGARDING RESPONSIBILITY

After the hearing, the Hearing Officer will make written findings of fact and conclusions about whether the Respondent violated University policy.

The Hearing Coordinator will simultaneously send the Hearing Officer's Report promptly to the Parties, the Title IX Coordinator, and the appropriate University Administrator, usually within **10 Working Days** (Addendum A) or **15 Working Days** (Addendum B) of the close of the hearing.

If no violation is found, the president (or designee) will be notified along with the Parties. The notification will include the outcome of the hearing, a copy of the Hearing Officer's Report (redacted as appropriate or as otherwise required by law) and notice of the Complainant's and Respondent's right to appeal to the Chancellor's Office.

If a violation is found, within **5 Working Days** of receiving such finding the Parties may submit to the Hearing Coordinator an impact statement or other statement regarding discipline that is no more than 2000 words in length. The document is an opportunity for the Parties to suggest disciplinary outcomes and to provide information that they believe is important for the Hearing Officer to consider. The Student Conduct Administrator and/or appropriate University Administrator responsible for discipline and Title IX Coordinator may also submit a written statement regarding aggravating and mitigating factors that provides a recommendation regarding the disciplinary outcome, including information regarding prior disciplinary outcomes for similar conduct and whether the Respondent was previously found to have violated university policy.

Within **5 Working Days** after receiving and considering any impact or other statements submitted by the Parties and other statements described above, the Hearing Officer will submit the Hearing Officer's Report to the president (or designee). The Hearing Officer's Report will be amended to include a statement of, and rationale for, any recommended disciplinary sanctions to be imposed on the Respondent ("Final Hearing Officer's Report"). The Final Hearing Officer's Report will attach the Final Investigation Report.

In cases where the Hearing Officer has found a violation of policy, the president (or designee) will review the Final Investigation Report and the Final Hearing Officer's Report and issue a decision ("Decision Letter") concerning the appropriate sanction or discipline within **10 Working Days** of receipt of the Final Hearing Officer's Report.

#### PRESIDENT'S SANCTION DECISION/NOTIFICATION

The president (or designee) may impose the recommended sanctions, adopt a different sanction or discipline, or reject sanctions or disciplines altogether. If the president (or designee) adopts a sanction other than what is recommended by the Hearing Officer, the president (or designee) must set forth the reasons in the Decision Letter.

The president will simultaneously send the Decision Letter electronically to the Respondent and Complainant. . The decision letter will also be sent to the Student Conduct Administrator or other appropriate University Administrator responsible for Employee discipline and the Hearing Officer.

The president will also send the Decision Letter to the Title IX Coordinator so that they may determine whether any additional Remedies (or other supportive measure) will be provided or undertaken in order to maintain a safe and nondiscriminatory University environment.

The determination regarding responsibility and any sanctions become final either on the date that the Chancellor's Office provides the Parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely (**11 Working Days** after the date of the Decision Letter).

#### NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION OUTCOME – SINGLE INVESTIGATOR PROCESS ONLY

The following applies only in relation to an investigation conducted under CSU Executive Order 1096 or 1097 in which an Investigator, as opposed to a Hearing Officer determines whether or not there is a violation of university policy.

Within **10 Working Days** of issuance of the Final Investigation Report, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Complainant and Respondent in writing of the outcome of the investigation. The notice will advise the Complainant and Respondent of their right to file an appeal under the Executive Order.

Where a Complaint is made against another Student and the Executive Order is found to have been violated, the Title IX Coordinator will also notify the Campus Student Conduct Administrator of the investigation outcome, and provide a copy of the investigation report.

Where the Respondent is an Employee, Human Resources or Academic/Faculty Affairs shall be notified and provided a copy of the investigation report.

## INFORMAL RESOLUTION

#### INFORMAL RESOLUTION UNDER EO 1096/1097 SINGLE INVESTIGATOR PROCESS

To initiate the Informal Resolution Process under the EO 1096/1097 single investigator process, the Complainant should contact the Title IX Coordinator who shall promptly meet with the Complainant to discuss their concern and possible resolutions as appropriate.

Complainants shall be informed about the range of possible outcomes, including Supportive Measures or disciplinary actions that might be taken against the Respondent, and information about the procedures leading to such outcomes.

Participation in the Informal Resolution process is voluntary. It may include an inquiry into the facts, but does not include an investigation. Means for resolution shall be flexible. Resolution options include but are not limited to discussions with the Parties, a resolution facilitated by the Title IX Coordinator, separating the Parties, referring one or both of the Parties to counseling programs, an agreement between Campus and the Respondent regarding disciplinary action, conducting targeted preventive educational and training programs or providing Remedies to persons harmed by violations of this policy.

The Title IX Coordinator shall meet with the Complainant, the Respondent, and any other persons or witnesses they may determine to be necessary.

If resolution is reached, a written record of the resolution shall be documented and maintained in accordance with applicable Campus recordkeeping policies. The matter shall be considered closed.

Where the Respondent is another Student, the Title IX Coordinator shall inform the Student Conduct Administrator of the outcome of the Informal Resolution process, including any Supportive Measures afforded to the Complainant. Where the Respondent is an Employee, Human Resources or Academic Affairs shall be informed as appropriate.

If resolution is not reached, the Campus shall promptly notify the Complainant and, where applicable, the Respondent in writing that the Informal Resolution process is terminated, and the termination effective date. The Title IX Coordinator shall also determine whether the matter is appropriate for investigation, and so notify the parties in writing. The Complainant shall be provided written notification of the right to file a complaint.

The Complainant shall be notified that the Complainant or the Campus may at any time elect to terminate the Informal Resolution process. In that event, the Title IX Coordinator shall promptly notify the Complainant and the Respondent in writing that the Informal Resolution process has terminated, the effective date thereof, and inform the Complainant of the right to file a complaint.

#### INFORMAL RESOLUTION UNDER ADDENDUM A

If the Title IX Coordinator or either Party believes that it may be possible to resolve a complaint processed under Addendum A in a prompt, fair, and reasonable manner without a hearing, the Title IX Coordinator may suggest that the Parties consider an Informal Resolution subject to the following:

1. both Parties must agree to engage in the Informal Resolution process;
2. any agreed-upon remedies and disciplinary sanctions will have the force and effect of sanctions imposed following a Hearing;
3. the terms of any resolution must be memorialized in writing and signed by the Parties and the Title IX Coordinator; and
4. the resolution will be final and not appealable by either Party.

#### INFORMAL RESOLUTION UNDER ADDENDUM B

Under Addendum B, at any time prior to the issuance of the Hearing Officer's Report, if the Title IX Coordinator or either Party believes that it may be possible to resolve the Formal Complaint in a prompt, fair, and reasonable manner without a hearing, the Parties may consider an Informal Resolution that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication, subject to the following:

1. informal Resolution under this Addendum may only be offered where a Formal Complaint has been filed;
2. the University cannot offer or facilitate Informal Resolution under this Addendum to resolve allegations that an Employee sexually harassed a Student; and
3. the University must obtain the Parties' voluntary, written consent before starting the Informal Resolution process.

Once the Title IX Coordinator determines that Informal Resolution is appropriate, the Parties should simultaneously be provided written notice regarding Informal Resolution.



The Informal Resolution process will be completed prior to any determination of responsibility being made, but no later than 60 Working Days after both Parties provide voluntary, written consent to participate in the Informal Resolution process.

The terms of any Informal Resolution must be put in writing and signed by the Parties, and the Title IX Coordinator. Prior to signing the Informal Resolution, the Title IX Coordinator will consult with the Student Conduct Administrator and/or other appropriate University Administrator responsible for the implementation of the terms. Use of electronic signatures is permitted.

#### WRITTEN PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT – ADDENDUM B ONLY

As part of an Informal Resolution under Addendum B, at the request of both Parties, Campuses will provide a written preliminary assessment of the evidence by the Title IX Coordinator. Neither the fact nor the substance of the assessment will be shared with the Hearing Officer or considered relevant at the Hearing.

## EMPLOYEE DISCIPLINE

Where a complaint is made against an employee, Human Resources or Academic/Faculty Affairs shall be notified and provided a copy of the investigation reports. Discipline is imposed in accordance with current collective bargaining agreement, when applicable, and may include:

- verbal reprimand
- written reprimand,
- reduction in salary
- temporary or permanent demotion
- paid or unpaid administrative leave
- suspension
- denial or curtailment of emeritus status
- mandated education or training
- change in work location
- restrictions from all or portions of campus
- restrictions to scope of work
- dismissal

## STUDENT SANCTIONS

The following sanctions as defined in Article V, California State University Executive Order 1098 may be imposed for violation of the Student Conduct Code:

### 1. LOSS OF FINANCIAL AID

Scholarships, loans, grants, fellowships and any other types of state financial aid given or guaranteed for the purposes of academic assistance can be conditioned, limited, cancelled or denied.

## 2. EDUCATIONAL AND REMEDIAL SANCTIONS

Assignments, such as work, research, essays, service to the University or the community, training, counseling, removal from participation in recognized student clubs and organizations (e.g., fraternities' misconduct or as deemed appropriate based upon the nature of the violation.

## 3. DENIAL OF ACCESS TO CAMPUS OR PERSONS

A designated period of time during which the student is not permitted: (i) on University Property or specified areas of campus; or (ii) to have contact (physical or otherwise) with the complainant, witnesses or other specified persons.

## 4. DISCIPLINARY PROBATION

A designated period of time during which privileges of continuing in student status are conditioned upon future behavior. Conditions may include the potential loss of specified privileges to which a current student would otherwise be entitled, or the probability of more severe disciplinary sanctions if the student is found to violate the Student Conduct Code or any University policy during the probationary period.

## 5. SUSPENSION

Temporary separation of the student from active student status or student status.

- A student who is suspended for less than one academic year shall be placed on inactive student (or equivalent) status (subject to individual campus policies) and remains eligible to re-enroll at the University (subject to individual campus enrollment policies) once the suspension has been served. Conditions for re-enrollment may be specified.
- A student who is suspended for one academic year or more shall be separated from student status but remains eligible to reapply to the University (subject to individual campus application policies) once the suspension has been served. Conditions for readmission may be specified.
- Suspension of one academic year or more, withdrawals in lieu of suspension, and withdrawals with pending misconduct investigations or disciplinary proceedings shall be entered on the student's transcript permanently without exception; this requirement shall not be waived in connection with a resolution agreement.

## 6. EXPULSION

Permanent separation of the student from student status from the California State University system. Expulsion, withdrawal in lieu of expulsion, and withdrawal with pending misconduct investigation or disciplinary proceeding shall be entered on the student's transcript permanently, without exception; this requirement shall not be waived in connection with a resolution agreement.

More than one sanction may be imposed for a single violation.

## OTHER CONSIDERATIONS RELATED TO SANCTIONS:

**ADMINISTRATIVE HOLD AND WITHOLDING A DEGREE:** The University may place an administrative hold on registration transactions and release of records and transcripts of a student who has been sent written notice of a pending investigation or disciplinary case concerning that student, and may withhold awarding a degree otherwise earned until the completion of the process, including the completion of all sanctions imposed<sup>3</sup>.

**RECORD OF DISCIPLINE:** A record of disciplinary probation or suspension is entered on a student's transcript, with beginning and end date, for the duration of the sanction. A record of expulsion or suspension for one academic year or more shall note the effective date of discipline and remains on the transcript permanently, without exception. A record of withdrawal in lieu of suspension or expulsion and withdrawal with pending misconduct investigation or disciplinary proceeding remains on the transcript permanently, without exception<sup>4</sup>. These requirements shall not be waived in connection with any resolution agreement.

**INTERIM SUSPENSION:** A president may impose an interim suspension pursuant to Title 5, California Code of Regulations section 41302 where there is reasonable cause to believe that separation of a student is necessary to protect the personal safety of persons within the University community or University property, and to ensure the maintenance of order.

An investigative finding of a violation of Executive Orders 1096 or 1097 standing alone may be sufficient to constitute reasonable cause to believe that an interim suspension is necessary to protect the personal safety of persons within the University community or University property, and to ensure the maintenance of order.

**DENIAL OF PRESENCE ON CAMPUS DURING INTERIM SUSPENSION:** During the period of an interim suspension, the student charged may not, without prior written permission from the campus president, enter any campus of the California State University other than to attend the hearing regarding the merits of the interim suspension and any disciplinary hearing. The president may also restrict the student's participation in University-related activities on a case-by-case basis, such as attending off-campus activities and/or participating in on-line classes. Violation of any condition of interim suspension shall be grounds for expulsion.

**ADMISSION OR READMISSION:** Applicants for admission or readmission into any University program are subject to appropriate sanctions for violations of the Student Conduct Code, including qualification, revocation or denial of admission or readmission. For students who withdraw while a disciplinary matter is proceeding, the campus has discretion whether to continue proceedings or hold proceedings in abeyance.

## APPEALS

### CSU EXECUTIVE ORDER 1096 OR 1097

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<sup>3</sup> This is not applicable in matters that fall under Addendum B.

<sup>4</sup> This is not applicable in matters that fall under Addendum B.

Any Complainant or Respondent who is not satisfied with a Campus investigation outcome may file an appeal with the CSU Chancellor's Office (CO) no later than 10 Working Days after the date of the Notice of Investigation Outcome.

1. The appeal shall be in writing and shall be based only on one or more of the appeal issues listed below:
  - a. The investigation outcome is unsupported by the evidence, based on the Preponderance of the Evidence standard;
  - b. Prejudicial procedural errors impacted the investigation outcome to such a degree that the investigation did not comply with this Executive Order; or
  - c. New evidence not available at the time of the investigation.

#### ADDENDUM A

Any Complainant or Respondent who is not satisfied with a Campus hearing outcome may file an appeal with the Chancellor's Office (CO) no later than **10 Working Days** after the date of the Decision Letter.

The appeal must be in writing and may be based only on one or more of the grounds for appeal listed below:

#### APPEAL GROUNDS

1. The hearing outcome is not supported by substantial evidence (in other words, there was no reasonable basis for such findings or conclusions);
2. Prejudicial procedural errors impacted the hearing outcome to such a degree that the hearing did not comply with this Executive Order;
3. New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the hearing and would have affected the Hearing Officer's decision about whether the Respondent violated CSU policy; or
4. The sanction(s) imposed constituted an abuse of discretion based on the substantiated conduct.

#### ADDENDUM B

Any Complainant or Respondent who is not satisfied with a Campus hearing outcome may file an appeal with the Chancellor's Office (CO) no later than **10 Working Days** after the date of the Decision Letter.

The appeal must be in writing and may be based only on one or more of the grounds for appeal listed below:

#### APPEAL GROUNDS

1. the hearing outcome is not supported by substantial evidence (in other words, there was no reasonable basis for such findings or conclusions);
2. a procedural irregularity occurred that affected the outcome of the matter; new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the hearing and would have affected the

- Hearing Officer's decision about whether the Respondent violated the Executive Order, including addendum B;
3. the Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, or Hearing Officer had a Conflict of Interest or Bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter;
  4. and the sanction(s) imposed as part of the outcome of the Formal Complaint process constituted an abuse of discretion based on the substantiated conduct.

#### ISSUES AND EVIDENCE ON APPEAL: EXECUTIVE ORDER 1096 AND 1097

The issues and evidence raised on appeal shall be limited to those raised and identified during the investigation, unless new evidence becomes available after the Campus investigation process and is made part of the appeal by the appealing party. The CO may conduct an interview, at the CO's discretion, with the appealing party to clarify the written appeal.

The CO shall provide prompt written acknowledgement of the receipt of the appeal to the appealing party, and will provide written notification of the appeal to the other party and the Campus Title IX Coordinator.

If an investigation is to be reopened, the CO will return the matter to the Campus and will specify in writing the timeline by which a reopened investigation must be completed. The CO will notify the Parties of the reopening of the investigation and the timeline for completion of the reopened investigation. The Campus will complete the reopened investigation and provide the CO with an amended investigation report. The Campus will also provide the Parties with amended Notices of Investigation Outcome, and such Notices will provide the Parties the opportunity to appeal any new or amended findings, in accordance with their Executive Order. Upon receipt of the amended investigation report, the CO will contact the appealing party to determine whether that party wishes to continue with the appeal.

A copy of the final CO Appeal Response shall be forwarded to the Complainant and Respondent, as well as the Campus Title IX Coordinator. The CO will respond to the appealing Party no later than 30 Working Days after receipt of the written appeal unless the timeline has been extended as specified in Article V, E. of EO 1096 and 1097.

ISSUES AND EVIDENCE ON APPEAL: ADDENDUMS A & B: The issues and evidence raised on appeal will be limited to those raised and identified during the Campus hearing, unless new evidence becomes available that was not reasonably available at the time of a Campus hearing that could affect the outcome of the matter and is submitted by the appealing party. The CO may communicate, at the CO's discretion, with the appealing party, the responding party, and/or the Campus to clarify the written appeal.

The CO will provide prompt written acknowledgement of the receipt of the appeal to the appealing Party, and will provide prompt written notification of the appeal, including a copy of the appeal, to the non-appealing Party and the Campus Title IX Coordinator. The notice will include the right of the

non-appealing Party and the Campus to provide a response to the appeal within **10 Working Days** of the date of the notice.

In relation to an appeal under Addendum B, the appeal and appeal response shall be limited to 3,500 words, excluding exhibits.

If a matter is to be reopened, the CO will return the matter to the Campus and will specify in writing the timeline by which a reopened hearing must be completed. The CO will simultaneously notify the Parties of the reopening of the hearing and the timeline for completion of the reopened hearing. The Campus will complete the reopened hearing and provide the CO with an amended Hearing Officer's Report. The Campus will also provide the Parties with amended Notices of Hearing Outcome, and such Notices will provide the Parties the opportunity to appeal any new or amended findings, in accordance with the Executive Order. Upon receipt of the amended hearing report, the CO will contact the appealing party to determine whether that Party wishes to continue with the appeal.

If the hearing outcome (determination regarding policy violation) is not supported by the facts as determined by the Hearing Officer, the CO may vacate and reverse the Hearing Officer's decision, but only with respect to whether University policy was violated. The CO may reverse the Hearing Officer's decision under extremely limited circumstances, and the factual findings will remain intact

A copy of the final CO Appeal Response will be sent simultaneously to the Complainant and Respondent, as well as the Campus Title IX Coordinator. The CO Appeal Response is final and concludes the Complaint and CO review process under the Executive Order. The CO will respond to the appealing Party no later than **30 Working Days** after receipt of the written appeal unless the timeline has been extended as specified in Article V, E. of EO 1096 and 1097.

Additional detail about the processes described above can be found in the following university policies governing complaints made by students; employees, former employees, third parties, and applicants for employment; and student-employees, respectively.

## REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS

California's sex offender registration laws require convicted sex offenders to register their status with the University police department if they are enrolled, residing, attending, carrying on a vocation (i.e. contractor or vendor on campus for more than 30 days in the year), or working with or without compensation for the institution. All public information available in California about registered sex offenders, to include the ability to look-up offenders by name, residence address, and zip code, is on the California Department of Justice Megan's Law web site at <http://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/>

## EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION POLICY

The primary intent of this policy is to provide uniformity in the manner in which emergency notifications required under the Clery Act are processed. The systemwide Emergency Notification Policy shall serve as the authoritative statement of policy on Emergency Notifications for each campus. This policy outlines the procedures campuses will use to immediately notify the campus community upon the

confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students and/or employees occurring on the campus.

Any member of the campus community with information believed to constitute a significant emergency or dangerous situation that poses an imminent or immediate threat shall report the information to UPD and/or by calling "911." Examples include, but are not limited to, the following types of incidents:

- Severe weather warning (e.g., flash flooding, tsunami, hurricane, etc.).
- Environmental emergency within an on-campus facility (e.g., hazardous chemical spill, fire, earthquake, building collapse).
- Criminal activity with an imminent threat to campus community (e.g., active shooter, murder, fleeing suspect with a weapon).
- Public Health Emergency (e.g., measles outbreak, swine flu outbreak, etc.).

Once UPD has received the report, the Chief of Police (or management designee) will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, confer with the appropriate public official (e.g., fire chief, health department) and any campus officials responsible for managing the on-campus emergency, if available, to confirm **both**: 1) a legitimate emergency or dangerous situation exists impacting on-campus geography; **and** 2) the emergency or dangerous situation poses an immediate or imminent threat to members of the on-campus community. This confirmation process may include, but is not limited to, visual observation, officer investigation, the assistance of key campus administrators, local or campus first responders, and/or official government reporting through agencies such as the National Weather Service.

If both of the above factors are not met, no emergency notification is required. If it is determined that both of the above factors are met, then an emergency notification as described below shall be issued. The Chief of Police (or management designee) will confer with the Clery Director, if available, to prepare the content of the notification and determine which members of the campus community are threatened and need to be notified. The determination that an emergency notification is warranted is means the report is a legitimate emergency or a dangerous situation exists impacting on-campus geography and poses an immediate or imminent threat to the on-campus community. The content of the message will be developed based on a careful but swift analysis of the most critical facts.

Once the notification is prepared in conjunction with the Senior Executive Director of University Communication, the Chief of Police and/or the Clery Director (or their management designees) will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, transmit the emergency notification via CI Alert, an electronic messaging service that gives the CI Police Department the ability to provide important information during an emergency or disaster, unless doing so would delay the ability to mitigate and/or contain the emergency, including the ability to provide immediate, life saving measures. The notification is disseminated by the CI Police Department, Senior Executive Director of University Communication, or the Senior Communication Specialist. If an emergency notification is issued, a timely warning shall not be issued for the same incident.

CONTENTS OF THE EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

The emergency notification shall contain the following information:

- A statement as to what the emergency or dangerous situation is, in specific terms (e.g., chemical spill, active shooter, building fire)
- A statement providing direction as to what actions the receiver of the message should do to take precautions for their own safety
- A statement as to where or when additional information may be obtained

The Clery Director (or management designee) will provide updates to the emergency notification with pertinent updates or direction to persons for their safety when new information becomes available. Updates will be provided in regular intervals until the emergency has been mitigated or no longer poses an imminent threat, e.g., fire is out and building has re-opened.

#### METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION

Emergency Notifications will be distributed as quickly as possible in a manner that will likely reach the segment(s) of the on-campus community threatened by the emergency. Segmentation will be considered by the Chief of Police (or management designee) by evaluating which persons are likely to be at risk, and notifying those persons. Segmentation should not be considered if making this determination would delay issuing the emergency notification. The Chief will determine if notification to the larger community is appropriate. Distribution methods, including distribution to the larger community, varies depending on the nature of the emergency and may include:

- CI Alert, a campus mass notification system, including to phone, campus email, and text messaging. CI Alert provides currently enrolled students, faculty and staff the ability to adjust their subscription preferences to select multiple contact methods from text messages, emails and phone calls, or if desired, to 'opt out' of the service and not receive any notifications
- Audio/visual message boards
- Audible alarms/sirens
- Campus public address systems
- In person or door-to-door notifications in a building or residence halls
- Local media
- Social media
- Other means appropriate under the circumstances

#### TESTING AND EVACUATION SYSTEM

Testing of the Emergency Notification System and evacuation will be done at least once annually. The tests may be announced or unannounced. Tests must be scheduled, contain drills, exercises and appropriate follow-through activities, and be designed for assessment and evaluations of emergency plans and capabilities. However, at least one test will be publicized in conjunction with the campus's emergency response and evacuation procedures. Each test will be documented to include a description of the exercise, the date of the test, the start and end times of the test, and whether the test was announced or unannounced. The California State University Emergency Management Policy describes



these tests and defines responsibility for their completion. A copy of the documentation will be provided to the Clery Director.

Students and employees who need information on how to add contact information to be included for emergency notification or to remove information and “opt out” of notifications should visit <https://www.csuci.edu/publicsafety/ci-alert-faq.htm> or call the on-campus Public Safety Office in Placer Hall at (805) 437-2088.

## MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION

If a member of the CSUCI community has reason to believe that a student – who resides in on-campus housing – is missing, they are required to immediately notify the CSUCI Police Department at 805-437-8444. CSUCI police officers will immediately initiate a missing person investigation and document all their findings. Because the CSUCI Police Department does not share jurisdiction with any other law enforcement entity, the report does not have to be disseminated unless it is thought the missing student is in another location. There is no timeframe within which a person is considered missing. This policy can be found at <https://www.csuci.edu/disclosure/index.htm#missingStudentInfo>.

Students residing in on-campus housing have the option to register one or more individuals to be a contact strictly for missing person purposes. The contact can be anyone. Students have this option even if they have already identified a general emergency contact. This contact information is registered confidentially and is accessible only to authorized campus officials. It will not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation. In the event the student is determined missing a campus official shall notify the students missing persons contact(s) within 24 hours of the determination. If the student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, a campus official will notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.

## FIRE SAFETY ACT

The 2021 Fire Safety Report is available at the following link:

<https://www.csuci.edu/housing/documents/fire-safety-report.pdf>

## SAFETY AND SUPPORT RESOURCES

### Law Enforcement

#### **CSU-Channel Islands Police Department**

Placer Hall  
Camarillo, CA 93012  
805-437-8444 or dial 911 if an emergency  
[www.csuci.edu/publicsafety/police](http://www.csuci.edu/publicsafety/police)

#### **Ventura County Sheriff's Office**

3701 East Las Posas Road  
Camarillo, CA 93010  
805-654-9511 or dial 911 if an emergency  
[www.venturasheriff.org](http://www.venturasheriff.org)

#### **Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office (Goleta Campus)**

4434 Calle Real  
Santa Barbara, CA 93110  
805-681-4100 or dial 911 if an emergency  
[www.sbsheriff.org](http://www.sbsheriff.org)

### Campus Resources

#### **Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)**

Bell Tower East, Room 1867  
805-437-2088 (24/7 phone counseling)  
[www.csuci.edu/caps](http://www.csuci.edu/caps)

#### **Student Health Services**

Yuba Hall  
805-437-8828  
[www.csuci.edu/studenthealth](http://www.csuci.edu/studenthealth)

#### **Confidential Campus Advocate**

805-437-3527  
[www.csuci.edu/titleix/advocacy-services](http://www.csuci.edu/titleix/advocacy-services)

#### **Campus Access, Retention & Equity (CARE) Team**

805-437-8512  
[www.csuci.edu/campuslife/care](http://www.csuci.edu/campuslife/care)

#### **Basic Needs & Emergency Intervention Program**

805-437-2067  
[www.csuci.edu/basicneeds](http://www.csuci.edu/basicneeds)

#### **Title IX & Inclusion office**

Lindero Hall, Room 2755  
805-437-2077  
[www.csuci.edu/vpbfa/titleix-inclusion](http://www.csuci.edu/vpbfa/titleix-inclusion)

#### **Human Resources**

Lindero Hall, 1804  
805-437-8490  
[www.csuci.edu/hr](http://www.csuci.edu/hr)

#### **Division of Student Affairs/Dean of Students**

Bell Tower, Room second floor  
805-437-8536  
[www.csuci.edu/studentaffairs](http://www.csuci.edu/studentaffairs)

#### **Housing and Residential Education**

805-437-2733  
[www.csuci.edu/housing](http://www.csuci.edu/housing)

#### **Multicultural Dream Center (MDC)**

Bell Tower, Room 1530  
805-437-8407  
[www.csuci.edu/mdc](http://www.csuci.edu/mdc)

**International Programs**

Sage Hall, Room 2061  
805-437-3107  
[www.csuci.edu/international](http://www.csuci.edu/international)

[www.csuci.edu/hr/eap](http://www.csuci.edu/hr/eap)

**Disability Accommodations and Support Services (DASS)**

Arroyo Hall, Room 210  
805-437-3331  
[www.csuci.edu/dass](http://www.csuci.edu/dass)

**Wellness Promotion & Education**

Arroyo Hall, Room 115  
805-437-3521  
[www.csuci.edu/wpe](http://www.csuci.edu/wpe)

**Employee Assistance Program (EAP)**

1-800-234-5465  
[Community Resources](#)

**Ventura County District Attorney- Victim & Community Services**

805-654-3622  
[www.vcdistrictattorney.com/services/victim-community-services](http://www.vcdistrictattorney.com/services/victim-community-services)

**Community Counseling Services**

2200 Outlet Center Drive, Suite #470  
Oxnard, CA 93030  
805-493-3059

**Coalition for Family Harmony**

1030 North Ventura Road  
Oxnard, CA 93030  
1-800-300-2181  
<https://thecoalition.org/>

**Safe Harbor Ventura** (Sexual Assault Nurse/Forensic Exams)  
Days: 805-641-4430  
Nights and Weekends: 916-962-6000

**Ventura County Behavioral Health**

Crisis and Referral Line: 1-866-998-2243  
Substance Use Treatment: 1-844-385-9200  
Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255

**St. John's Hospital- Camarillo**

2309 Antonio Avenue  
Camarillo, CA 93010  
1-866-943-3969

**Planned Parenthood Ventura**

5400 Ralston Street  
Ventura, CA 93003  
1-888-893-3806

National Resources**National Sexual Assault Hotline**

1-800-656-4673 (24/7 support)  
[www.rainn.org](http://www.rainn.org)

1-800-273-TALK (8255) (24/7 support)  
[www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org](http://www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org)

**National Domestic Violence Hotline**

1-800-799-SAFE (7233) (24/7 support)  
[www.thehotline.org](http://www.thehotline.org)

**Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration National Helpline**

1-800-662-HELP (4357) (24/7 support)  
[www.findtreatment.gov](http://www.findtreatment.gov)

**National Suicide Prevention Lifeline****The LGBT National Help Center**

1-888-843-4564  
[www.glbthotline.org](http://www.glbthotline.org)

**Victim Connect Resource Center**  
1-855-4-VICTIM (484-2846) (Referral  
helpline for victims/survivors of crimes)  
[www.victimconnect.org](http://www.victimconnect.org)

