



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FULLERTON

JEANNE CLERY CAMPUS
SAFETY ACT (20 U.S.C. § 1092(F))

Clery Crime Statistics 2023-
2025

CSUF Main Campus
Grand Central Art Center
Desert Studies Center

2026

ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

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CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FULLERTON ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Preparing the Annual Security Report

This report is part of an ongoing effort to promote safety and security at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF or Cal State Fullerton), and to comply with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. Under this Act, all colleges and universities nationwide must publish this report by October 1 each year. These reports must contain applicable policies and procedures regarding security and the statistical data from the previous calendar year and the two preceding calendar years. At Cal State Fullerton, the Annual Security Report is prepared by the Clery Director in cooperation with key personnel from the California State University, Fullerton Police Department (CSUF PD), Housing & Residential Engagement, Office of Student Conduct, Student Wellness, Student Life and Leadership, Extension and International Programs, Titan Athletics, Office of Civil Rights and Equity, Auxiliary Services Corporation (ASC), Associated Students (ASI) and information provided by local police agencies.

This Annual Security Report (ASR) defines the types of crimes that may occur, provides safety tips, and identifies related safety programs and resources to promote a safe and secure environment. This report is a collaborative and comprehensive effort that involves cooperation among departments from all divisions within the institution, campus auxiliary services, and all designated "Campus Security Authorities" (CSA) under the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act.

All contributing partners are asked to provide crime statistics in a timely manner, provide locations for non-campus Clery geography, and/or provide information on their educational efforts and programs to comply with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. The policies and procedures in this report are current, as Cal State Fullerton recognizes this document as an immediate reference for potential inquiries; however, the statistical data is for the three previous calendar years. The Clery Director and Chief of Police confer for crime log reporting and Timely Warning analysis upon receipt of a Clery crime report. The Clery Compliance Team confers monthly to ensure the process is reconciled and updated accurately. In addition, the CSUF PD conducts outreach and establishes collaborative relationships with local and state law enforcement agencies (specifically the cities of Brea, Fullerton, and Placentia) to encourage statistical Clery reporting by those agencies that serve the areas we identified as non-campus properties and/or public property where CSUF PD does not patrol or provide primary law enforcement response. In addition, local agencies join CSUF PD for campus outreach events.

CSAs must promptly report allegations of Clery crimes that occur within a campus's Clery Geography that are reported to them. A report may be a written or verbal disclosure made by any person to the CSA, including information shared with the CSA by witnesses or other third parties. CSA reports must include the following, if known: The crime that was reported and the information provided, the exact location where the reported crime occurred, the date and time the reported crime occurred, any witness and perpetrator information, and victim information, unless the victim requests confidentiality. Employees may be required to share this information with other offices if they have responsibilities under different laws and policies, including, but not limited to, Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse and Neglect and the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy. If the victim requests confidentiality, the CSA must obtain and provide sufficient information about the criminal incident to prevent over-reporting or "double-counting" of the incident.

All students and every paid part-time, full-time, and intermittent employee receive an annual notice in a University-wide email informing them of the Annual Security Report, a brief description of its contents, information on the report's availability online, and the electronic address to access it. Additionally, notices regarding the existence of the Annual Security Report, a brief description of its contents, information regarding the availability of the report on the Internet with the electronic address to access the report, and a statement on how to obtain a paper copy, if desired, are provided to prospective students and employees.

To comply with federal law, the Clery Director and the CSUF PD collect crime statistics from local police agencies by providing the addresses of non-campus housing, non-campus property owned or controlled by the university, public property within and immediately adjacent to campus, and the core campus. All policy references in this Annual Security Report apply to the following locations:

- **California State University, Fullerton – Main Campus**
- **Desert Studies Center, Baker, California**
- **Grand Central Arts Center, Santa Ana, California**

The ASR is posted and available electronically at <https://hr.fullerton.edu/risk-management/?itemID=4818-9dc4-d31e199-13>. Hard copies are also available upon request at the Office of Risk Management at 2600 E. Nutwood Ave, 7th Floor, Fullerton, CA 92831, or by calling (657) 278-5465.

Clery Crime Statistics 2023 to 2025

California State University, Fullerton

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Manslaughter by Negligence

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Rape

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	5	5	0	0
2024	4	4	1	0
2025	4	6	0	0

Fondling

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	5	6	5	0
2024	2	2	0	1
2025	0	3	0	0

Incest

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Statutory Rape

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	8	8	0	0
2024	2	2	0	0
2025	1	2	0	0

Robbery

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	1	2	0	0

Aggravated Assault

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	1	7	1	2
2024	1	3	1	0
2025	0	2	1	1

Burglary

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	7	10	0	0
2024	5	7	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Motor Vehicle Theft

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	3	1	0
2024	0	2	0	0
2025	0	51**	0	2

Arson

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	3	0	0
2025	0	1	0	0

Domestic Violence

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	2	4	0	1
2024	3	5	0	1
2025	3	9	0	0

Dating Violence

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Stalking

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	11	26	0	0
2024	6	38	1	0
2025	7	51	0	0

Arrests for Weapons Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	7	1	1
2024	0	1	0	0
2025	1	1	0	0

Arrests for Drug Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	7	0	7
2024	0	9	2	1
2025	0	2	1	1

Arrests for Liquor Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	2	0	1
2024	0	1	1	0
2025	1	1	0	0

Referrals to Disciplinary Action for Weapons Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	2	2	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Referrals to Disciplinary Action for Drug Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	6	17	0	0
2024	41	42	0	0
2025	17	17	0	0

Referrals to Disciplinary Action for Liquor Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	10	11	0	0
2024	54	54	0	0
2025	18	19	0	0

Hazing

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	NA	NA	NA	NA
2025	0	2	0	0

*To the extent that any of these statistics differ from statistics reported in prior years, these statistics reflect the most updated information available to the University.

**Motor vehicle thefts increased significantly because the campus began including thefts of e-bikes and e-scooters in our statistics in 2025.

Grand Central Arts Center

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Negligent Manslaughter

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Rape

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Fondling

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Incest

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Statutory Rape

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Robbery

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Aggravated Assault

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Burglary

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Motor Vehicle Theft

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Arson

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Domestic Violence

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Dating Violence

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Stalking

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Arrests for Weapons Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Arrests for Drug Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Arrests for Liquor Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Referrals to Disciplinary Action for Weapons Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Referrals to Disciplinary Action for Drug Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Referrals to Disciplinary Action for Liquor Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
2023	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Desert Studies Center

**San Bernardino County Sheriff could not provide statistics for this location in 2023.*

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Negligent Manslaughter

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Rape

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Fondling

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Incest

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Statutory Rape

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Robbery

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Aggravated Assault

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Burglary

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Motor Vehicle Theft

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Arson

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Domestic Violence

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Dating Violence

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Stalking

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Arrests for Weapons Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Arrests for Drug Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Arrests for Liquor Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
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*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Referrals to Disciplinary Action for Weapons Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Referrals to Disciplinary Action for Drug Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Referrals to Disciplinary Action for Liquor Law Violations

Year	Campus Residential	Campus Total	Non-campus	Public Property
*2023	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024	0	0	0	0
2025	0	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes

Fullerton

Year	Unfounded Crimes
2023	1
2024	1
2025	1

Grand Central Art Center

Year	Unfounded Crimes
2023	0
2024	0
2025	0

Desert Studies Center

**San Bernardino County Sheriff could not provide statistics for this location in 2023.*

Year	Unfounded Crimes
*2023	NA
2024	0
2025	0

Pursuant to 34 CFR 668.46(c)(2)(iii), a reported crime where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore “unfounded.” Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime report for purposes of reporting under this section. The recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution, and the failure to make an arrest do not “unfound” a crime report.

Hate Crimes

Fullerton

2023

- There was (1) hate crime reported on campus geography – sexual identity; vandalism, and intimidation
- There was (1) hate crime on on-campus/residential geography – ethnicity; vandalism
- There was (1) hate crime on public property – race; intimidation

2024

- There were (5) hate crimes on on-campus/residential geography – race and ethnicity; intimidation

2025

- There was (1) hate crime on campus geography – sexual orientation; intimidation
- There was (1) hate crime on on-campus/residential geography – national origin; intimidation
- There was (1) hate crime on campus geography – race; intimidation

Grand Central Art Center

2023 – There were (0) hate crimes reported.

2024 – There were (0) hate crimes reported.

2025 – There were (0) hate crimes reported.

Desert Studies Center

**San Bernardino County Sheriff could not provide statistics for this location in 2023.*

*2023 – It is unknown if any hate crimes were reported.

2024 – There were (0) hate crimes reported.

2025 – There were (0) hate crimes reported.

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 include any offense in the following group: murder and nonnegligent 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.

Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or national origin.

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

Procedures for Students and Others to Report Criminal Actions or Other Emergencies on Campus

CSUF PD provides 24-hour service to protect the University community, make arrests, and render aid. All laws and codes of the State of California are enforced on the campus, including regulations governing the campus community. Immediately report all in-progress suspicious or criminal acts, as well as all police, fire, and medical emergencies, to the CSUF PD by calling 911 or by utilizing any campus emergency blue telephone. Upon receipt of the call, CSUF PD officers will be dispatched immediately to the location of the complaint. They have the authority to investigate crimes, issue citations, and/or make arrests, if necessary. To file a non-emergency police report, call (657) 278-2515, or reports can be made in person at the CSUF PD, 800 N. State College Blvd, Fullerton, CA 92831 at the corner of State College Blvd. and Gymnasium Dr. California State University encourages the campus community to accurately and promptly report of all crimes to CSUF PD and/or other appropriate police agencies when the victim of crime elects to or is unable to make such a report.

Students residing in on-campus housing may report crimes to the on-duty Resident Advisor (RA), who will ensure immediate notification to the CSUF PD. The University does not have an off-campus reporting agency.

Calling CSUF PD to Report a Crime:

- Provide your name, telephone number, and location.
- Give clear and accurate information.
- Be prepared to supply the suspect and vehicle description and the direction of travel, if necessary.
- Do not hang up! Follow the dispatcher's instructions.

Facilities such as the Grand Central Arts Center and Zzyzx Desert Consortium (Desert Studies Center) do not have CSUF PD personnel on campus, nor do they monitor the locations. Immediately report all in-progress suspicious or criminal acts, as well as all police, fire, and medical emergencies, to the local police agency by calling 911. Non-emergency reports or calls for service should be made directly to their jurisdictional areas:

- **Grand Central Arts Center (GCAC):** Santa Ana Police Department: (714) 245-8665, 60 Civic Center Plaza, Santa Ana, CA 92701
- **Desert Studies Center:** San Bernardino County Sheriff Department: (760) 256-4838, 49441 Zzyzx Rd, Baker, CA 92309

Dispatchers at all of the Police Departments listed above will ask for details about the nature of the crime, its location, when it occurred, and the description of the individuals involved.

Voluntary and Confidential Reporting

[Confidential resources](#) and reporting options are available to students through the [Campus Confidential Advocate](#) or counselor within [Counseling and Psychological Services \(CAPS\)](#), as well as through additional community-based resources. The University requires counselors to verbally inform individuals of the voluntary and confidential reporting options described below.

The Campus Confidential Advocates can be reached at 657-278-3220, titanthrive@fullerton.edu, or by scheduling an intake [appointment online](#). An appointment with a CAPS counselor can be made by calling 657-278-3040.

Students can seek assistance and support from these on-campus counselors and campus confidential advocates or outside professionals - physicians, psychotherapists, professional counselors, clergy, and sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates - without triggering a University investigation that could reveal their identity or that they disclosed an incident. However, there are limited exceptions regarding when sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates must report to local law enforcement agencies. Counselors and advocates should explain these limited exceptions to you, if applicable.

Exceptions to Confidentiality

Under California Law, professionals described are subjected to the corresponding reporting options based on the following circumstances:

- 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 suspect 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 and dating and domestic violence).

This exception does not apply to sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates. Healthcare practitioners will explain this limited exception to you if applicable.

- All professionals described above (i.e., physicians, psychotherapists, professional counselors, 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 you if applicable.

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; or (2) to the court if compelled by court order or subpoena in a criminal proceeding related to the incident.

If applicable, these professionals will explain this limited exception to you.

An individual who first requests confidentiality may later file a complaint with the University or report the incident to the police. An advocate or counselor can assist an individual in determining whether they want to report a crime and, if so, to whom they wish to report it. Counselors and confidential campus advocates can also assist with reporting if the individual wants to do so. With the Complainant's consent, counselors and advocates may file a report with CSUF PD detailing the incident without revealing the Complainant's identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with the person's wish to keep the matter confidential while taking steps to enhance the future safety of the campus community. With this information, the University can maintain an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students and employees, identify patterns of crime in a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for Cal State Fullerton.

For certain sex offenses¹, the victim has the right to affirmatively request from CSUF PD, after being informed of their options, that the victim's identity remain confidential. However, even if the victim requests confidentiality of their identity, the CSUF PD should specifically ask whether the victim's name can be provided to the Office of Civil Rights & Equity so the Title IX Coordinator can contact the victim to discuss supportive measures that may be offered. And in all cases, even when the victim requests confidentiality, the identity of the alleged perpetrator (if known) must be reported to the Title IX Coordinator.

Any victim of these crimes may request that their name remain confidential in the police report narrative. These reports will be included in the university's annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Crime of Violence Disclosures

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

This policy describes the procedures that will be used 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. 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.

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 document the completed 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 designee) 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.

¹ See Penal Code Sections 220, 261, 261.5, 262, 264, 264.1, 265, 266, 266a, 266b, 266c, 266e, 266f, 266j, 267, 269, 273a, 273d, 273.5, 285, 286, 288, 288a, 288.2, 288.3, 288.4, 288.5, 288.7, 289, 422.6, 422.7, 422.75, 646.9, or 647.6.

- If a CSA report includes 1) a Clery crime 2) on Clery Geography and 3) a discernible 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 the management designee) shall have ultimate authority and responsibility for determining whether to issue a Timely Warning.

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 issuing 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

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 the University Police Department (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 the 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 Bulletin is being issued in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety 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 reportable 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 Bulletin is issued
- Description of the suspect when deemed appropriate, and 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 Warning Bulletins should use gender-inclusive and culturally appropriate language and avoid victim-blaming and biased 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 email distribution
- University website
- Public area video display monitors
- Hard copies posted on campus building entrance doors
- Press Release

California State University, Fullerton uses the following additional distribution methods for timely warnings:

- A Campus mass notification system (Rave), including but not limited to phone, Campus email, and/or text messaging. The system allows currently enrolled students, faculty, and staff 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.
- Social media updates by the CSUF PD Public Information Officer

This list is not intended to be exhaustive or intended to prioritize the method of distribution. The Chief of Police has the responsibility to issue the alerts; however, they 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 the methods of distribution for timely warnings and include said list in the Campus's Annual Security Report.

Emergency Notification Policy

This policy describes the procedures for immediately notifying the Campus community upon 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, as required by the Clery Act.

Any member of the Campus community with information believed to constitute a significant emergency or a dangerous situation that poses an imminent or immediate threat shall report the information to the University Police Department (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 the 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 any 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 and/or the Clery Director (or management designee) will prepare the content of the notification and determine which members of the Campus community are threatened and need to be notified. The content of the message will be developed based on a careful but swift analysis of the most critical facts. Emergency notification system messages use generic templates that are created in the system in advance. Some templates require additional information before being sent, such as the location or type of weapon witnessed, while others do not; any information added is determined on a case-by-case basis and based on the specific requirements of the template and the emergency.

Once the notification is prepared, 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 unless doing so would delay the ability to mitigate and/or contain the emergency, including the ability to provide immediate, life-saving measures. If an emergency notification is issued, a timely warning is not required 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 take to ensure their own safety
- A statement as to where or when additional information may be obtained

The Chief of Police and/or Clery Director (or management designees) 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 based on the circumstances at the time 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, vary from Campus to Campus and depending on the nature of the emergency, may include:

- A Campus mass notification system, including but not limited to phone, Campus email, or text messaging. Systems should provide 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 notifications²
- 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, which campuses shall disclose in their ASRs as applicable.

California State University, Fullerton uses the following distribution methods for emergency notifications:

- A Campus mass notification system (Rave), including but not limited to phone, Campus email, and/or text messaging. The system allows currently enrolled students, faculty, and staff 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.
- Social media updates by the CSUF PD Public Information Officer

Social media updates by the CSUF PD Public Information Officer 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, the campus emergency response and evacuation procedures will be publicized in conjunction with at least one test per calendar year. 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 after-action documentation will be provided to the Clery Director.

² Cal State Fullerton uses RAVE for its Emergency Notification System. The Chief of Police or their designee notifies dispatch to trigger an activation. The appropriate template is chosen, pertinent information is input into the template if necessary, and dispatch sends the notification via RAVE.

Students and employees who need information on how to add or update contact information and be included in emergency notifications, or how to remove the information and “opt out” of notifications, should visit their CSUF portal to update their emergency information or call CSUF PD at (657) 278-2515 for assistance.

The Emergency Manager shall maintain an updated campus Emergency Operations Plan. The Emergency Operations Plan typically consists of a basic plan and supporting materials, such as annexes, appendices, attachments, and addenda. On an annual basis, or more frequently as needed, the Emergency Manager should review the basic plan and update it as necessary to address changes within the campus, changes in processes, and/or changes to the EOC. Changes to the plan should be noted in the Record of Revisions. The Campus Emergency Operations Plan should be distributed and made available to key emergency management stakeholders as identified by the campus.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities, and Security Considerations for the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

The Cal State Fullerton campus is a public facility. Campus buildings and facilities are generally open and accessible to campus community members, guests, and visitors Monday through Friday from 6:00am until 10:00pm, and as dictated by special events. Some spaces in campus buildings and facilities remain locked throughout the day but are accessible to authorized individuals via campus-issued keys and/or a keypad code. The codes are changed at regular intervals, and when individuals should no longer have access to the work area. All campus buildings will be secured between 10:00pm and 6:00am and on weekends when not in use. They can be accessed by individuals with campus-issued keys and/or a keypad code, and with department approval. All keys are for authorized use only and are not to be loaned or duplicated.

Housing and Residential Engagement, along with the CSUF PD, work closely to promote a safe and comfortable living and learning environment for residents. Each student living on the Main Campus has access to their residence hall using their Titan ID access card. The resident key card provides access to common areas, bathrooms, and student-specific rooms 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Numerous security cameras are located throughout the residential community, but they are NOT monitored 24 hours a day by CSUF PD. Full-time staff have on-call responsibilities 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Resident Advisors (RAs) are also on duty when halls are open and walk through the community during evening hours.

CSUF PD conducts routine patrols of campus buildings, parking structures, residence halls, and campus grounds to monitor campus security and address safety concerns. Residential facility occupants should not allow unknown individuals into campus residential facilities.

Residents are encouraged to keep their apartment and bedroom doors locked at all times. All keys and card keys are for residents’ use only and are not to be loaned or duplicated.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Parking lots, pedestrian walkways, and building exteriors on both campuses are well-lit. The CSUF PD, Environmental Health and Safety, and Risk Management conduct regular surveys throughout the campus, and necessary repair reports are sent to Facilities Operations.

Campus shrubbery, trees, and other vegetation are regularly trimmed and maintained, with special attention given to walkways. Facilities Operations encourages the campus community to report promptly any defective building equipment or unsafe facility issues for repair by [submitting a service request](#).

CSUF Police Department Services

The CSUF PD also provides enhanced services to assist in crime prevention. Some of these services include:

- Emergency blue telephones at various campus locations
- Safety escort services for students, faculty, and staff
- Lighting surveys for buildings, outdoor areas, and parking lots
- 911 capability from all university phones and mobile phones
- Crime prevention and security training

Systemwide Law Enforcement Policy, Law Enforcement Authority

Persons employed and compensated as members of a California State University police department, when so appointed and duly sworn, are peace officers. However, such peace officers shall not exercise their powers or authority³ except (a) at the headquarters or upon any campus of the California State University and in an area within one mile of the exterior boundaries of each campus or the headquarters, and in or about other grounds or properties owned, operated, controlled, or administered by the California State University, or by trustees or the state on behalf of the California State University, and (b) as provided in Section 830.2 of the Penal Code.

The arrest authority outside the jurisdiction of the CSU Police Department includes (Penal Code § 830.2(c); Penal Code § 836):

- When the officer has probable cause to believe the person committed a felony.
- When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a misdemeanor in the presence of the officer and the officer reasonably believes there is immediate danger to person or property or of escape.
- When the officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed a misdemeanor for which an arrest is authorized even if not committed in the presence of the officer such as certain domestic violence offenses and there is immediate danger to person or property or of escape or the arrest is mandated by statute.
- When authorized by a cross jurisdictional agreement with the jurisdiction in which the arrest is made.
- In compliance with an arrest warrant.

On-duty arrests will not generally be made outside the jurisdiction of this department except in cases of hot or fresh pursuit, while following up on crimes committed within the State, or while assisting another agency.

On-duty officers who discover criminal activity outside the jurisdiction of the State should, when circumstances permit, consider contacting the agency having primary jurisdiction before attempting an arrest.

California State University encourages accurate and prompt reporting of crime. All members of the Campus community are encouraged to promptly contact the CSUF PD and/or other appropriate police agencies when they have been the victim of, or have witnessed criminal actions, including when the victim of a crime elects to or is unable to make such a report.

CSUF PD officers conduct foot, vehicular, motorcycle, and bicycle patrols on campus and in the student Housing and Residential Life community 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. CSUF PD shares concurrent law-enforcement jurisdiction with the adjacent public streets and neighborhoods surrounding the University properties. They cooperate fully with the Fullerton, Brea, and Placentia Police Departments and other local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies for non-campus locations. All offenses committed on Cal State Fullerton property are investigated by CSUF PD, except homicides, which are investigated by the City of Fullerton Police Department. Upon request of CSUF PD and through agreement, Fullerton Police and/or North County SWAT will assist in investigating major criminal cases deemed beyond the resources available to CSUF PD.

³ Including the authority to make arrests

CSUF PD maintains operational Memoranda of Understanding with the Fullerton Police Department and North County SWAT per the Kristin Smart Campus Safety Act and the Higher Education Opportunity Act. CSUF PD officers may also collaborate with other law enforcement agencies in incidents involving campus community members or requiring inter-agency law enforcement collaboration.

When a Cal State Fullerton student is involved in an off-campus offense, CSUF PD officers may assist with the investigation in cooperation with local, state, or federal law enforcement. While local police have primary jurisdiction in all off-campus areas, CSUF PD officers can and do respond to student-related incidents near campus. Any student arrested, charged, or found guilty of committing a crime off-campus may be subject to University disciplinary action for violating the Student Code of Conduct.

Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs

The following are security awareness and crime prevention programs offered to the campus community that address university campus security policies, procedures, and practices. They also encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own safety and the safety of others, and to learn about crime prevention. Included are the program name, sponsoring department(s)/area (s), frequency, audience, and program description. Sponsors include CSUF PD, Office of Civil Rights & Equity, Housing & Residential Engagement, Diversity Initiatives and Resource Centers, Office of Engagement and Belonging, Student Life & Leadership, TitanTHRIVE, Athletics, and TitanWELL.

Security awareness programs offered for all STUDENTS in 2025				
Name of Program	Department	Frequency	Audience	Description of Program
Ride-Along	CSUF Police Department	By Request	All Community Members	The CSUF Police Department Ride-Along program is open to all community members, including prospective and incoming employees. Run by the Patrol Bureau, it lets participants ride with an officer during normal duties, ask questions, get safety tips, meet officers, tour the station, and learn more about campus from a police perspective.
General Police Department	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Outreach, Recruitment, and Orientation, Students, Staff, and Faculty	General safety, crime stats, personal safety, and general police department information, programs, and services.
Meet & Greet	CSUF Police Department	By Request	ASI Marketing, Public Health - Asian American Studies, Students, Staff, and Faculty, Titan Shops	Titan Shops requested tabling and CSO presence to deter theft during Grad Fest.
Fall in Love with CSUF	CSUF Police Department	Annually	Prospective Students and their Families	CSUF Police Department participates in this annual event with CSUF Outreach, Recruitment, and Orientation. This event hosts thousands of prospective students and their families who visit CSUF to learn about the University's programs.
Safety Event Tabling	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Outreach, Recruitment & Orientation, Resident Student Association, Titan Shops, FDC	Officers and other CSUF PD personnel distribute informational safety postcards to educate attendees.
International	CSUF Police Department	Special Request	International Students	For international students to know their rights in the U.S. - What to do if stopped by an officer, scams - what to look for and what to do if they give information, and basic rights as an international student in the U.S.

Parent and Supporter Orientation	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Outreach Recruitment and Orientation Students	This event provides parents and supporters with an introduction to campus resources, safety services, and community expectations. The program includes an overview of the police department's role, safety protocols, and ways families can support student well-being while staying informed and connected to campus services.
First Time First Year Students	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Outreach, Recruitment, and Orientation, BUAD 100	This program introduces incoming first-time, first-year students to campus safety resources, services, and expectations. It includes an overview of the police department's role, basic safety practices, and guidance on navigating campus while promoting awareness, responsibility, and student well-being.
Transfer Students	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Outreach, Recruitment, and Orientation Students	This program introduces incoming transfer students to campus safety resources, services, and expectations. It includes an overview of the police department's role, safety practices, and guidance on navigating campus, with an emphasis on supporting a smooth transition and promoting student awareness and well-being.
Coffee with CSUPD	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Students, Faculty, and Staff	This event provides an informal opportunity for students, staff, and community members to engage with police department personnel in a relaxed setting. It encourages open dialogue, builds relationships, and fosters trust through conversation, questions, and shared experiences related to campus safety and community concerns.
Welcome Week	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Outreach, Recruitment, and Orientation, Students	This program engages new and returning students during the start of the academic year by providing information on campus safety resources, services, and expectations. It includes outreach by the police department to promote awareness, encourage safe practices, and build positive connections with the campus community.
Safety Escorts	CSUF Police Department	24/7 by request	Anyone on campus	Safety escorts are available to anyone on campus at any time of the day in the event they feel unsafe and need transportation from one place on campus to another.
Opioid Epidemic in Orange County Forum	CSUF Police Department	By Request	CSUF College Health & Human Development, CSUF Office of Government and Community Relations, Student Staff and Faculty	The Addressing the Opioid Epidemic in Orange County community forum was hosted by CSU Fullerton personnel. This was in partnership with Orange County Supervisor and Chairman Doug Chaffee and the Orange County Health Care Agency leadership.
Mobile Crisis Team Presentation	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Students, Staff, and Faculty, Community Police Academy	The Mobile Crisis Team (MCT) introduced and presented the MCT program and tiered safety response. Presentations have been conducted for TAPP, facilities, and housing.
Spring 2025 New Student Civil Rights Training	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	First semester of enrollment	All new/incoming students	This self-paced online Title IX training for new students explains affirmative consent, incapacitation, and prohibited conduct (sexual harassment, exploitation/misconduct, dating/domestic violence, and stalking). It covers CSUF's stance, campus resources, bystander intervention, how to support and refer a friend, students' rights and options under the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy, reporting and forensic exam access, and how the university responds to reports.
Fall 2025 New Student Civil Rights Training	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	First semester of enrollment	All new/incoming students	This self-paced online Title IX training for new students explains affirmative consent, incapacitation, and prohibited conduct (sexual harassment, exploitation/misconduct, dating/domestic violence, and stalking). It covers CSUF's stance, campus resources, bystander intervention, how to support and refer a friend, students' rights and options under the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy, reporting and forensic exam access, and how the university responds to reports.
Fall 2025 Returning Student Civil Rights Training	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Annually	All returning students	This self-paced online Title IX training for returning students explains affirmative consent, incapacitation, and prohibited conduct (sexual harassment, exploitation/misconduct, dating/domestic violence, and stalking). It covers CSUF's stance, campus resources, bystander intervention, how to support and refer a friend, students' rights and options under the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy, reporting and forensic exam access, and how the university responds to reports.

Identify, Prevent, Intervene, Respond: Title IX and Civil Rights for Student Athletes	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Annually	All Student Athletes	This course, tailored for CSUF Division I student-athletes, covers prohibited conduct (sexual harassment, exploitation/misconduct, dating/domestic violence, and stalking) and key concepts like affirmative consent, incapacitation, and prohibited consensual relationships. It explains CSU policy protections, reporting rights and services, bystander intervention, healthy team culture, retaliation prevention, how to support others, and what to expect from CSUF's response—including Title IX and civil rights investigations.
BAM: Becoming a Member - Civil Rights and Title IX for New FSL Members	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Annually	All spring semester new members of fraternities and sororities	This live, in-person spring presentation for new CSUF fraternity and sorority members reviews CSU Nondiscrimination Policy definitions (affirmative consent, incapacitation, sexual harassment/exploitation/misconduct, dating/domestic violence, and stalking). It emphasizes being a role model to build a safer, inclusive chapter through bystander intervention and retaliation prevention, and covers students' rights and options, reporting and services, and how Title IX/civil rights investigations are handled.
Civil Rights and Title IX for All New and Returning FSL Members: Your Rights and Options Within & Beyond Your Chapter	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Annually	All new and returning members of fraternities and sororities in the fall semester	This live, in-person presentation was tailored for new and returning/ongoing members of fraternities and sororities recognized at CSUF for the 2025-2026 academic year. The course provides an overview of the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy's definitions of Affirmative Consent, incapacitation, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking. The course discusses how to be a role model as a returning member to create a safer, more inclusive chapter that prevents retaliation and encourages bystander intervention. The course also outlines students' rights and options, how civil rights and Title IX investigations are handled, and how to access services and report alleged misconduct.
Introduction to Civil Rights and Title IX for Sports Clubs	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Annually	All new and returning members of Sports Clubs (identified as at-risk organizations)	This live, in-person presentation and Zoom session is tailored for members of recognized CSUF Sports Clubs. The facilitated presentation introduces the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy's definitions of Affirmative Consent, incapacitation, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking. The session discusses how to help shape a student organization into a safer, more inclusive space that prevents retaliation, prioritizes physical safety during team travel, and encourages bystander intervention. It also outlines students' rights and options, how civil rights and Title IX investigations are handled, and how to access services and report alleged misconduct.
Introduction to Civil Rights and Title IX at CSUF	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Twice a year	ROTC (identified at-risk group)	This in-person presentation is customized specifically for ROTC cadets, including CSUF students and other local college students participating in the ROTC program based out of CSUF. The presentation introduces the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy's definitions of Affirmative Consent, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking. The session discusses how to help someone access support after experiencing harm and how to be an active bystander. It also outlines students' rights and options, how civil rights and Title IX investigations are handled (within and beyond CSUF), and how to access services and make reports of alleged misconduct.
Safe Spring Break tabling event	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	One time	Open to all students	This in-person facilitated outdoor event focused on safety during spring break by exploring the concept of incapacitation and healthy boundaries to prevent Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, and Sexual Exploitation during travel, at concerts, and at the beach during spring break.
Consent Cookout	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	One time	Open to all students	This large-scale, in-person outdoor tabling event educated students on affirmative consent (including incapacitation, coercion, relationship dynamics, and boundaries) and how to access support for alleged sexual misconduct. Multiple campus departments shared safety and well-being resources and encouraged students to connect others with appropriate services.
Be Aware, Take Care: Titans Look Out for Each Other	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	One time	Open to all students	This event empowered students to be active, prosocial bystanders who prevent and address identity-based and interpersonal harm, as well as unhealthy relationship dynamics. It fostered a public conversation about a culture of care and shared accountability, while highlighting relevant campus departments and off-campus services to help build a safer community for everyone.

Know Your Rights: A Panel with CSUF's Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	One time	Open to all students and employees	In this panel, leaders from CSUF's Office for Civil Rights and Equity reviewed services, support resources, and resolution options for students and employees to prevent and address harassment, discrimination, and other misconduct. The panel also outlined key campus security procedures and how to connect with these services.
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Security awareness programs offered for all EMPLOYEES in 2025:				
Name of Program	Department	Frequency	Audience	Description of Program
Safety Assessment	CSUF Police Department	By Request	DIRC, Staff, Arboretum, International Education and Engagement	Walk through office space, advise on safety issues, provide active shooter education, and review panic buttons.
New Hire Orientation	CSUF Police Department	Monthly and by request	Talent Acquisition and Recruitment, Incoming students	The CSUF Police Department presents safety information and procedures to new staff at each monthly new hire orientation. The presentation is also offered by request.
Mobile Crisis Team Presentation	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Students, Staff, and Faculty, Community Police Academy	The Mobile Crisis team introduced and presented the MCT program and tiered safety response. Presentations have been conducted for TAPP, facilities, and housing.
Meet & Greet	CSUF Police Department	By Request	ASI Marketing, Public Health - Asian American Studies, Students, Staff, and Faculty, Titan Shops	Titan Shops requested tabling and CSO presence to deter theft during Grad Fest. Additionally, our Mobile Crisis Team conducted a meet-and-greet with university officials.
Safety Escorts	CSUF Police Department	24/7 by request	Anyone on campus	Safety escorts are available to anyone on campus at any time of day if they feel unsafe and need transportation from one place to another.
Community Police Academy	CSUF Police Department	Once per semester	Students, staff, and faculty	Students, staff, and faculty tour the department and learn about the operations. Attendees participate in activities and watch presentations to learn about safety and what it is like to be a member of the CSUF Police Department.
Safety Event Tabling	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Outreach, Recruitment & Orientation, Resident Student Association, Titan Shops, FDC	Officers and other CSUF PD personnel distribute informational safety postcards to educate attendees.
Ride-Along	CSUF Police Department	By Request	All Community Members	The CSUF Police Department Ride-Along program is open to all community members, including prospective and incoming employees. Run by the Patrol Bureau, it lets participants ride with an officer during normal duties, ask questions, get safety tips, meet officers, tour the station, and learn more about campus from a police perspective.
Holistic Tiered Safety/Mobile Crisis Response	CSUF Police Department	Requested	CAPS Student workers	This program provides an overview of a tiered approach to campus safety that integrates traditional law enforcement with mobile crisis response services. It highlights strategies for assessing and responding to incidents at appropriate levels, emphasizing de-escalation, mental health support, and

				collaboration between police and specialized response teams to ensure safe and effective outcomes.
Gender Equity and Title IX	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Annually	All employees	This course trains employees to recognize, respond to, report, and prevent campus sexual violence (sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking) and to support victims and survivors. Using interactive case studies and videos based on real scenarios, it covers state-specific legal definitions, victim protections, bystander intervention, and school disciplinary processes, and helps institutions meet Title IX and Campus SaVE Act training requirements.
Campus Partners Resources Fairs	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Three times a year	Open to all employees	The Office for Civil Rights and Equity tabled at three employee-only resource fairs in 2025 to outline campus security procedures and practices for matters such as domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual misconduct, harassment, discrimination, and more. The purpose of the tabling was to make such security procedures and practices more accessible to employees.
All About Responsible Employee Reporting	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Annually and by request	Open to all employees	This interactive workshop for all employees refreshes key CSU Nondiscrimination Policy topics, including prohibited conduct, reporting obligations, rights and options, university response processes, and available resources. It also explains the Responsible Employee role and when, why, and how to report potential policy violations.
New Employee Orientation	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	First month of employment	All new/incoming staff members and administrators	This required in-person presentation for new employees defines discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct (including sexual harassment/exploitation, dating/domestic violence, and stalking) and explains what to do if they know or suspect such misconduct. It covers Responsible Employee obligations, how to respond and report, available campus resources, and the CSU Notice of Non-Discrimination on the Basis of Gender or Sex with key contacts.
Various Student Employee Trainings	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Upon request (multiple departments and teams of student employees per semester)	Student employee teams, as requested by their manager	In-person trainings are provided (upon request or as required) for student employees across departments such as housing, diversity centers, the student newspaper, resource centers, and orientation. The sessions define discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct (including dating/domestic violence and stalking), explain Responsible Employee obligations, campus resources, and how to respond and report—prioritizing safety, the harmed person's autonomy, accurate information, and CSU grievance procedures.
Various Professional Staff/Management Personnel Trainings	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Upon request (multiple departments and teams of student employees per semester)	Professional employee teams, as requested by their manager	In-person trainings are provided (upon request or as required) for CSUF professional staff, faculty, and managers across departments (e.g., lecturers, GAs/TAs, Student Life & Leadership, Assistant Deans, and other student affairs offices). The sessions define discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct (including dating/domestic violence and stalking), explain Responsible Employee obligations, campus resources, and how to respond and report—prioritizing safety, the harmed person's autonomy, accurate information, and CSU grievance procedures.
Civil Rights and Title IX for Residential Engagement Staff Members and RAs	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Twice a year at the start of each semester	Professional staff and Resident Advisors working in Housing and Residential Engagement	Housing provides training in multiple formats (in-person, Zoom, and online) for professional staff and Resident Advisors. It covers definitions of discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct (including dating/domestic violence and stalking), what to do if misconduct is known or suspected, Responsible Employee reporting obligations, campus resources, and how to respond—prioritizing safety, the harmed person's autonomy, accurate information, and CSU grievance procedures.

Introduction to Civil Rights and Title IX for Coaches and Athletics Professional Staff	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Annually	Professional staff and coaches working in Division I Athletics	This required in-person Athletics training for coaches and professional staff covers the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy, key definitions (discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct, including dating/domestic violence and stalking), and student-athletes' rights, options, and resources. It also explains Responsible Employee reporting duties and how to respond to disclosures by prioritizing safety, the harmed person's autonomy, and accurate information.
Civil Rights and Equity Employee Ambassador Program	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	One time	Open to all employees	The 2025 Civil Rights and Equity Employee Ambassador program was a professional development opportunity for all CSUF employees to learn more about campus resources related to civil rights, Title IX, and other interpersonal issues on campus. Program participants build skills to intervene and support colleagues and students who may be impacted by issues including discrimination, harassment, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, sexual misconduct, dating/domestic violence, and stalking. The goal of the program is for Employee Ambassadors to feel prepared to understand campus security procedures and practices and then connect others to such resources by offering accurate information about everyone's rights and options at CSUF related to civil rights and Title IX. Successful completion of the program involves attending two sessions in their entirety.
Civil Rights and Equity Employee Ambassador Refresher	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	One time	Open to all existing Ambassador employees	The 2025 Civil Rights and Equity Employee Ambassador program offered CSUF employees professional development on campus resources related to civil rights, Title IX, and interpersonal harm. Participants built skills to intervene and support colleagues and students affected by discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct (including dating/domestic violence and stalking), and to share accurate information about rights, options, and campus security procedures while connecting others to resources. Successful completion required attending both sessions in full.
Know Your Rights: A Panel with CSUF's Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	One time	Open to all students and employees	In this panel, leaders from CSUF's Office for Civil Rights and Equity reviewed services, support resources, and resolution options for students and employees to prevent and address harassment, discrimination, and other misconduct. The panel also outlined key campus security procedures and how to connect with these services.
Starting the Conversation: Creating a Culture of Care for DVAM	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	One time	Open to all employees	This professional development session for CSUF employees focused on identifying and discussing unhealthy relationship dynamics and connecting people to campus safety and security resources using appropriate procedures. The interactive workshop emphasized bystander support, clarified Responsible Employee duties under CSU's Nondiscrimination Policy for dating/domestic violence, and explained when and how to involve the Office for Civil Rights and Equity.

Crime Prevention programs offered for all STUDENTS in 2025:				
Name of Program	Department	Frequency	Audience	Description of Program
Community Police Academy	CSUF Police Department	Once per Semester	Students, staff, and faculty	Students, staff, and faculty tour the department and learn about the operations. Attendees participate in activities and watch presentations to learn about safety and what it is like to be a member of the CSUF Police Department.
DUI Goggles Activity	CSUF Police Department	By Request	TitanHEALTH, Community Police Academy Students, Staff and Faculty, Office for Civil Rights and Equity, Department of Public Health	DUI Goggles provides an interactive demonstration of the effects of impaired driving using simulation goggles. Participants engage in simple tasks while wearing the goggles to better understand how alcohol or substance use can impact coordination, reaction time, and judgment, reinforcing the importance of responsible decision making and safety.

Alcohol Awareness Presentation	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Gamma Phi Beta, Community Police Academy	The presentation covered what necessary actions the students should take to remain safe on and off campus and to safely consume alcohol.
Campus Safety Presentation	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Talent Acquisition and Recruitment	The presentation covers general safety tips, campus crime, personal responsibility, and provides general information about the police department.
Campus Safety & General Police Department	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Talent Acquisition and Recruitment	The presentation covered general safety, crime statistics, personal safety, and police department information, programs, and services.
Safety Event Tabling	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Outreach, Recruitment & Orientation, Resident Student Association, Titan Shops	Officers and other CSUF PD personnel distribute informational safety postcards to educate attendees.
Resident Advisor Training: Behind Closed Doors	CSUF Police Department	Every semester	Resident Advisor Staff	Dating Violence and Sexual Assault Discussions
Life Skills Training	CSUF Police Department	One time	CSUF Men's Baseball	This program provides student-athletes with guidance on personal conduct, decision-making, and social responsibility, including appropriate behavior at social events and parties. It emphasizes safety, respect, and positive community engagement while supporting overall student development and well-being on and off campus.
RAD: Rape Aggression Defense	CSUF Police Department	Every Semester	Students, staff, and faculty	This program offers self-defense training designed to increase awareness, build confidence, and teach practical strategies for personal safety. Participants learn techniques to prevent, resist, and respond to potential physical threats, emphasizing empowerment, situational awareness, and proactive safety practices.
Active Shooter Presentation	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Visual Arts Department, Students, Staff and faculty, Athletics Academic Services, Undeclared & Academic Advising Center, Specialized Advising Programs, and University Learning Center, ASI, Business Advising Center in the College of Business and Economics, DIRC	The presentation covered safety protocols for an active shooter situation.
Housing Move In	CSUF Police Department	Every Semester	Students	This program supports the safe and organized arrival of students into campus housing. It includes coordinating with the police department to manage traffic flow, provide a visible safety presence, and assist with directions and general support, helping ensure a smooth, secure move-in experience for students and their families.
Distracted Driving	CSUF Police Department	By Request	COMM 201 Class	Raises awareness on the risks and consequences of distracted driving. It highlights common distractions, such as mobile device use and inattention, and emphasizes safe driving practices, personal responsibility, and strategies to prevent accidents.

Spring 2025 New Student Civil Rights Training	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	First semester of enrollment	All new/incoming students	This self-paced online Title IX training for new students explains affirmative consent, incapacitation, and prohibited conduct (sexual harassment, exploitation/misconduct, dating/domestic violence, and stalking). It covers CSUF's stance, campus resources, bystander intervention, how to support and refer a friend, students' rights and options under the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy, reporting and forensic exam access, and how the university responds to reports.
Fall 2025 New Student Civil Rights Training	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	First semester of enrollment	All new/incoming students	This self-paced online Title IX training for new students explains affirmative consent, incapacitation, and prohibited conduct (sexual harassment, exploitation/misconduct, dating/domestic violence, and stalking). It covers CSUF's stance, campus resources, bystander intervention, how to support and refer a friend, students' rights and options under the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy, reporting and forensic exam access, and how the university responds to reports.
Fall 2025 Returning Student Civil Rights Training	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Annually	All returning students	This self-paced online Title IX training for returning students explains affirmative consent, incapacitation, and prohibited conduct (sexual harassment, exploitation/misconduct, dating/domestic violence, and stalking). It covers CSUF's stance, campus resources, bystander intervention, how to support and refer a friend, students' rights and options under the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy, reporting and forensic exam access, and how the university responds to reports.
Identify, Prevent, Intervene, Respond: Title IX and Civil Rights for Student Athletes	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Annually	All Student Athletes	This course, tailored for CSUF Division I student-athletes, covers prohibited conduct (sexual harassment, exploitation/misconduct, dating/domestic violence, and stalking) and key concepts like affirmative consent, incapacitation, and prohibited consensual relationships. It explains CSU policy protections, reporting rights and services, bystander intervention, healthy team culture, retaliation prevention, how to support others, and what to expect from CSUF's response—including Title IX and civil rights investigations.
BAM: Becoming a Member - Civil Rights and Title IX for New FSL Members	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Annually	All spring semester new members of fraternities and sororities	This live, in-person spring presentation for new CSUF fraternity and sorority members reviews CSU Nondiscrimination Policy definitions (affirmative consent, incapacitation, sexual harassment/exploitation/misconduct, dating/domestic violence, and stalking). It emphasizes being a role model to build a safer, inclusive chapter through bystander intervention and retaliation prevention, and covers students' rights and options, reporting and services, and how Title IX/civil rights investigations are handled.
Civil Rights and Title IX for All New and Returning FSL Members: Your Rights and Options Within & Beyond Your Chapter	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Annually	All new and returning members of fraternities and sororities in the fall semester	This in-person presentation was tailored for new and returning/ongoing members of fraternities and sororities recognized at CSUF for the 2025-2026 academic year. The course provides an overview of the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy's definitions of Affirmative Consent, incapacitation, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking. The course discusses how to be a role model as a returning member to create a safer, more inclusive chapter that prevents retaliation and encourages bystander intervention. The course also outlines students' rights and options, how civil rights and Title IX investigations are handled, and how to access services and make reports of alleged misconduct.
Introduction to Civil Rights and Title IX for Sports Clubs	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Annually	All new and returning members of Sports Clubs	This in-person presentation and Zoom session is tailored for members of recognized CSUF Sports Clubs. It introduces the definitions contained in the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy. The course covers how to shape a student organization into a safer, more inclusive space that prevents retaliation, prioritizes physical safety during team travel, and encourages bystander intervention. It also outlines students' rights and options, how civil rights and Title IX investigations are handled, and how to access services and report alleged misconduct.
Introduction to Civil Rights and Title IX at CSUF	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Twice a year	ROTC (identified at-risk group)	This in-person presentation is customized specifically for ROTC cadets, including CSUF students and other local college students participating in the ROTC program based out of CSUF. The presentation introduces the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy's definitions of Affirmative Consent, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking. The session discusses how to help someone access support after experiencing harm and how to be an active bystander. It also outlines students' rights and options, how civil rights and Title IX

				investigations are handled (within and beyond CSUF), and how to access services and report alleged misconduct.
Resident Advisor Training: Title IX, Mandated Reporting, Harassment & Alcohol Abuse Prevention	Housing and Residential Engagement	Annually	Resident Student Advisor Staff	Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Discussions
LGBTQ Ally Training	LGBT Queer Resource Center - Diversity Initiatives and Resource Centers	Every Semester	Staff, Faculty, & Students	The mission of Cal State Fullerton's LGBTQ+ Ally Training program, hosted by the LGBT Queer Resource Center, is to educate university staff and faculty about sexual/romantic orientation and gender identity. The training program provides participants with the opportunity to learn more about social identities, current issues, LGBTQ affirming practices, and skills to create more equitable and inclusive spaces on our campus and in their everyday lives.
ImmigrantAlly	Titan Dreamers Resource Center - Diversity Initiatives and Resource Centers	Every Semester	Students	This Ally Training goes over important terminology, the history of immigration, laws and policies, financial aid, CSUF resources for immigrant students, and what it means to be an ally.
Becoming a New Member (B.A.M)	Student Life & Leadership	Bi-Annually	Fraternity & Sorority Life Students	SLL and FSL support the development of the FSL community by providing workshops that help students grow their leadership awareness, understand university policies, and be involved as individuals within the CSUF community. BAM was created to improve the understanding of the following areas and policies: Title IX, Alcohol and Other Drugs, and Hazing.
Student Organization Leadership In-Person Training	Student Life & Leadership	Annually	Student Organization Presidents & Treasurers	Mandatory in-person training for Student Organization Presidents and Treasurers that addresses drug and alcohol abuse, prevention, and awareness.

Crime Prevention programs offered for all EMPLOYEES in 2025:				
Name of Program	Department	Frequency	Audience	Description of Program
Safety Assessment	CSUF Police Department	By Request	DIRC, Staff, Arboretum, International Education and Engagement	Walk through office space, advise on safety issues, provide active shooter education, and review panic buttons.
DUI Goggles Activity	CSUF Police Department	By Request	TitanHEALTH, Community Police Academy Students, Staff and Faculty, Office for Civil Rights and Equity, Department of Public Health	DUI Goggles provides an interactive demonstration of the effects of impaired driving using simulation goggles. Participants engage in simple tasks while wearing the goggles to better understand how alcohol or substance use can impact coordination, reaction time, and judgment, reinforcing the importance of responsible decision-making and safety.
Community Police Academy	CSUF Police Department	Once per semester	Students, staff, and faculty	Students, staff, and faculty tour the department and learn about the operations. Attendees participate in activities and watch presentations to learn about safety and what it is like to be a member of the CSUF Police Department.

Active Shooter Presentation	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Visual Arts Department, Students, Staff and faculty, Athletics Academic Services, Undeclared & Academic Advising Center, Specialized Advising Programs, and University Learning Center, ASI, Business Advising Center in the College of Business and Economics, DIRC	The presentation covered safety protocols for an active shooter situation.
Tactical Communication	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Staff	Information on tactical communications and how to de-escalate a situation.
Customer Service and Review on Attempted Break-In	CSUF Police Department	One time	Student Business Services	This session provides a refresher on effective customer service practices, focusing on professional communication and appropriate response strategies during routine and challenging interactions. It also includes a review of a recent customer interaction and an attempted break-in, highlighting key takeaways, response protocols, and strategies for maintaining safety and professionalism.
RAD: Rape Aggression Defense	CSUF Police Department	Every Semester	Students, staff, and faculty	This program offers self-defense training designed to increase awareness, build confidence, and teach practical strategies for personal safety. Participants learn techniques to prevent, resist, and respond to potential physical threats, emphasizing empowerment, situational awareness, and proactive safety practices.
Safety Event Tabling	CSUF Police Department	By Request	Outreach, Recruitment & Orientation, Resident Student Association, Titan Shops	Officers and other CSUF PD personnel distribute informational safety postcards to educate attendees.
Gender Equity and Title IX	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Annually	All employees	This course trains employees to recognize, respond to, report, and prevent campus sexual violence (sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking) and to support victims and survivors. Using interactive case studies and videos based on real scenarios, it covers state-specific legal definitions, victim protections, bystander intervention, and school disciplinary processes, and helps institutions meet Title IX and Campus SaVE Act training requirements.
All About Responsible Employee Reporting	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	Annually and by request	Open to all employees	This interactive workshop for all employees refreshes key CSU Nondiscrimination Policy topics, including prohibited conduct, reporting obligations, rights and options, university response processes, and available resources. It also explains the Responsible Employee role and when, why, and how to report potential policy violations.
New Employee Orientation	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	First month of employment, non-faculty employees attend once upon hire	All new/incoming staff members and administrators	This required in-person presentation for new employees defines discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct (including sexual harassment/exploitation, dating/domestic violence, and stalking) and explains what to do if they know or suspect such misconduct. It covers Responsible Employee obligations, how to respond and report, available campus resources, and the CSU Notice of Non-Discrimination on the Basis of Gender or Sex with key contacts.

Unit 11 New Employee Orientation	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	4-5 times at the beginning of each semester	Unit 11 employees attend annually (Graduate Assistants, Teaching Assistants, and Instructional Support Assistants)	Applicable policies and definitions for prohibited conduct. Rights and options for those who experience sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, stalking, and sexual harassment. Procedures followed when a report is received. Rights within disciplinary proceedings.
CSU's Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation Prevention Program for Supervisors	Office for Civil Rights and Equity / Titan Training Hub / CSU Office of the Chancellor	Every 2 years	All employees who supervise other employees	Supervisors are responsible for identifying, discouraging, stopping, and remedying suspected or known illegal discrimination, harassment, or retaliation. This course explains the purpose and development of workplace anti-discrimination and harassment laws and helps supervisors recognize inappropriate conduct and apply the guidance in everyday situations.
CSU's Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation Prevention Program for Non-Supervisors	Office for Civil Rights and Equity / Titan Training Hub / CSU Office of the Chancellor	Every 2 years	All employees who do not supervise other employees	This course builds employee awareness of workplace harassment, discrimination, and anti-discrimination laws, and teaches how to recognize and address inappropriate conduct. It also meets federal training expectations by covering state-specific definitions of sexual violence, victim protections, bystander intervention, and disciplinary processes, helping institutions comply with Title IX and the Campus SaVE Act. Through interactive case studies and videos, employees learn how to respond to and report sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, and stalking, and how to support victims and survivors.
Civil Rights and Equity Employee Ambassador Program	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	One time	Open to all employees	The 2025 Civil Rights and Equity Employee Ambassador program offered CSUF employees professional development on campus resources related to civil rights, Title IX, and interpersonal harm. Participants built skills to intervene and support colleagues and students affected by discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct (including dating/domestic violence and stalking), and to share accurate information about rights, options, and campus security procedures while connecting others to resources. Successful completion required attending both sessions in full.
Civil Rights and Equity Employee Ambassador Refresher	Office for Civil Rights and Equity	One time	Open to all existing Ambassador employees	The 2025 Refresher program re-certified CSUF Civil Rights and Equity Employee Ambassadors and provided professional development on campus resources related to civil rights, Title IX, and interpersonal harm. Participants strengthened skills to intervene and support colleagues and students affected by discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct (including dating/domestic violence and stalking), and to share accurate information about rights, options, and campus security procedures while connecting others to resources.
Immigrant Ally	Titan Dreamers Resource Center	By request and scheduled offerings	Staff, Faculty, & Students	This Ally Training goes over important terminology, the history of immigration, laws and policies, financial aid, CSUF resources for immigrant students, and what it means to be an ally.
LGBTQ Ally Training	LGBTQ Queer Resource Center - Diversity Initiatives and Resource Centers	Every Semester	Staff, Faculty, & Students	Cal State Fullerton's LGBTQ+ Ally Training, hosted by the LGBTQ Queer Resource Center, educates staff and faculty on sexual/romantic orientation and gender identity, and builds skills in social identities, current issues, LGBTQ-affirming practices, and taking action to create more equitable, inclusive spaces on campus and beyond.
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion 101	Office of Engagement and Belonging	By request and scheduled offerings	Staff, Faculty, & Students	This course, offered by the Office of Engagement and Belonging, is inclusive education that can help prevent bias incidents, reduce the risk of hate crimes, and prevent behaviors that could lead to complaints to the Office of Civil Rights and Equity for discrimination, harassment, retaliation, and Title IX violations.

Gender Inclusion and Pronoun Use	Office of Engagement and Belonging	By request and scheduled offerings	Staff, Faculty, & Students	This course, offered by the Office of Engagement and Belonging, is an inclusive education that can serve to prevent bias incidents, risk of hate crimes, and prevent behaviors that could lead to complaints made to the Office of Civil Rights and Equity for discrimination, harassment, retaliation, and Title IX violations.
Unconscious Bias	Office of Engagement and Belonging	By request and scheduled offerings	Staff, Faculty, & Students	This course, offered by the Office of Engagement and Belonging, is an inclusive education that can help prevent bias incidents, reduce the risk of hate crimes, and prevent behaviors that could lead to complaints to the Office of Civil Rights and Equity for discrimination, harassment, retaliation, and Title IX violations.
Allyship 101	Office of Engagement and Belonging	By request and scheduled offerings	Staff, Faculty, & Students	This course, offered by the Office of Engagement and Belonging, is an inclusive education that can help prevent bias incidents, reduce the risk of hate crimes, and prevent behaviors that could lead to complaints to the Office of Civil Rights and Equity for discrimination, harassment, retaliation, and Title IX violations.
Emotional Intelligence	Office of Engagement and Belonging	By request and scheduled offerings	Staff, Faculty, & Students	This course, offered by the Office of Engagement and Belonging, is an inclusive education that can help prevent bias incidents, reduce the risk of hate crimes, and prevent behaviors that could lead to complaints to the Office of Civil Rights and Equity for discrimination, harassment, retaliation, and Title IX violations.
Restorative Justice Program	Office of Engagement and Belonging	By request and scheduled offerings	Staff, Faculty, & Students	This course, offered by the Office of Engagement and Belonging, is an inclusive education that can help prevent bias incidents, reduce the risk of hate crimes, and prevent behaviors that could lead to complaints to the Office of Civil Rights and Equity for discrimination, harassment, retaliation, and Title IX violations.
Student Organizations Advisor Training	Student Life & Leadership	Annually	Staff and Faculty	Mandatory online training for Student Organizations Advisors that addresses Student Conduct, Title IX, Report Requirements, and Resources.

Monitoring and Recording Crime Activity at Non-Campus Locations of Student Organizations

The University annually collects crime statistics from local law enforcement agencies for non-campus properties and facilities owned or utilized by the University, including, but not limited to, those used by recognized student groups, such as fraternities and sororities. Outside of annual data collection for Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act reporting, the University does not monitor and record incidents on an ongoing basis at these locations, as local law enforcement is the primary responder. Local law enforcement agencies and other entities provide crime statistics they have collected for crimes occurring on non-campus properties or public property immediately adjacent to Cal State Fullerton properties or facilities.

Possession, Use, Sale, and Enforcement of Federal and State Alcohol and Drug Laws

Cal State Fullerton is committed to promoting the health of its campus community members by preserving an environment free from drug and alcohol abuse. All campus community members should be aware that the unlawful possession, use, manufacture, dispensation, or distribution of alcohol or drugs on University property or as part of any University-related activity is prohibited by law and University policy. All federal and state alcohol and drug law offenses committed on Cal State Fullerton property are investigated by CSUF PD.

Per the [CSU Drug-Free Workplace Policy](#), the following outlines the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse in the workplace; drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation programs available to employees and students; and penalties that may be imposed for drug and alcohol abuse violations occurring on University property or as part of a University-related activity.

Dangers of Drug and Alcohol Abuse

Substance abuse can cause very serious health and behavioral problems, including short-and long-term effects upon both the body (physiological) and mind (psychological), as well as impairment of learning ability, memory, and performance. Chronic health problems may arise from long-term abuse, and acute traumatic reactions may arise even from one-time or moderate use. In addition to the toxicity of specific drugs, mixing drugs can compound toxic effects. Illegal, “counterfeit,” or “designer” drugs may be toxic, contaminated, or have impurities, causing poisoning and can be lethal. Acute health problems may include a heart attack, stroke, and sudden death (even first-time use of cocaine or GHB). Long-term effects include heart and/or lung damage, high blood pressure, blood vessel leaks in the brain, brain cell destruction, permanent memory loss, infertility, impotence, immune system impairment, kidney failure, and cirrhosis of the liver.

Substance abuse is correlated with high-risk behavior that could lead to accidents and injury, increased risk of contracting a sexually transmitted infection, or unwanted pregnancy. Drugs and alcohol might also be used to incapacitate individuals, resulting in sexual assault and other crimes. Using alcohol or other drugs while pregnant can cause fetal damage, birth defects, miscarriage, and infant death.

For additional information concerning the health risks of substance abuse, please review the following:

- [Alcohol Use and Your Health](#)
- [Health Consequences of Drug Misuse](#)
- [Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders \(FASDs\)](#)

Substance Abuse Education, Prevention Programs, and Assistance Services

Resources for Students

- Students are eligible to use the counseling services at Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS). All on-campus services are outlined on the website at <http://www.fullerton.edu/caps/>.
- One-on-one consultations provide an opportunity for students to connect with a Health Educator to develop an individualized cessation plan for alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis, utilizing motivational interviewing and goal setting. The Health Educator may also provide resources to on-campus and off-campus organizations to support students' health goals. Contact Nina Tran through Student Wellness at (657) 278-2800 to schedule a consultation.

Resources for Employees

- Employees can access resources via the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) through MyLifeMatters by Empathia.
 - EAP - [MyLifeMatters by Empathia](#), (24 hours a day, 7 days a week)
 - Counseling up to 6 sessions for each area of concern to assist in resolving issues, including chemical dependency.
 - Empathia's calls and referrals are strictly confidential.
- For additional information about EAP, please contact Human Resources and Inclusive Excellence to discuss services or continuation of care at (657) 278-2824 or [Total Wellness](#)

For information concerning drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry programs, employees should contact their healthcare provider.

Community Resources

Orange County Health Care Agency <https://www.ochealthinfo.com/services-programs/mental-health-crisis-recovery/alcohol-substance-use-services> provides a range of outpatient and residential treatment programs designed to reduce or eliminate the abuse of alcohol and other drugs within the community.

Services include crisis intervention, assessment, and evaluation; individual, group, and family counseling; HIV education, pre-and post-test counseling, and voluntary testing; counseling and testing; referrals to other programs when indicated; and outreach to schools and the general community.

Penalties and Sanctions

Federal Penalties and Sanctions

Under Federal law, it is a felony offense to sell or intend to sell, manufacture, or distribute DEA scheduled drugs or mixtures containing them (e.g., cocaine, methamphetamines, heroin, Ecstasy, GHB, Ketamine, LSD, PCP, and so-called “designer drugs,” as well as “counterfeits” purported to be such drugs), or to traffic in marijuana or hashish. Depending upon the quantity of drugs involved, penalties for first offenses range from 5 years to life (20 years to life if death or serious injury is involved) and fines up to \$10 million or more, and for second offenses, from 10 years to life (life if death or serious injury involved) and fines up to \$20 million.

Federal law also prohibits the illegal possession of a controlled substance. Penalties for first offenses range up to prison sentences up to one year and a minimum fine of \$1,000; penalties for second offenses range up to prison sentences up to two years and a minimum fine of \$2,500; and penalties for third offenses range up to prison sentences up to three years and a minimum fine of \$5,000. Special sentencing provisions apply for possession of flunitrazepam, including imprisonment for three years and the fine schedule referenced above.

It is important to note that illegal trafficking in over-the-counter or prescription drugs (including anabolic steroids), which are listed as DEA Schedules II–V, are included in the above penalties and fines. Those convicted of possession or distribution of controlled substances can be barred from receiving benefits of federal programs, including student grants and loans, contracts, ability to conduct teaching and research using controlled substances, and professional and commercial licenses; may be subject to forfeiture of property used in or traceable to illegal controlled substance transactions; and, if non-citizens, subject to deportation.

State Penalties and Sanctions

California law prohibits furnishing and selling alcoholic beverages to underage (younger than 21) or obviously intoxicated individuals. Underage persons may not buy alcoholic beverages or possess them on campus, in public, or in places open to public view; the penalties for violating these laws may include substantial fines and jail. Alcohol may not be sold without a license or permit. State law also prohibits driving a motor vehicle under the influence (a blood alcohol level of .08 percent or higher creates a presumption of intoxication, but one can be charged with lower blood alcohol levels); drinking or possessing an open container of alcohol while driving; and operating a bicycle while intoxicated. Drunk driving penalties include jail or prison, fines of \$1,000 or more, driver’s license suspension or revocation, and required drug/alcohol treatment programs. Refusing to submit to a test for blood alcohol can result in suspension of a driver’s license for up to 3 years.

Sale or possession for sale of controlled substances such as cocaine, methamphetamines, heroin, Ecstasy, GHB, Ketamine, LSD, PCP, marijuana, and “designer drugs” is a felony with terms of 3 years or more; manufacture results in terms of 3 years or more; possession alone is punishable by up to 4 years in prison. Sentences are enhanced for previously convicted felons, for distribution within 1,000 feet of a school or

University or within 100 feet of a recreational facility, and for distribution to a pregnant woman or someone under 18 by one over 18. Property used in drug transactions can be seized.

University Discipline

The University strives to maintain communities and workplaces free from the illegal use, possession, or distribution of alcohol and controlled substances. The use, possession, manufacture, or distribution of illegal drugs or drug-related paraphernalia (except as expressly permitted by law and University regulations) or the misuse of legal pharmaceutical drugs is prohibited. Similarly, the use, possession, manufacture, or distribution of alcoholic beverages (except as expressly permitted by law and University regulations) or public intoxication while on University property or at a University-related activity is prohibited.

Students found to violate federal or state laws or CSU or University policies may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including loss of financial aid, restitution, denial of access to campus, probation, suspension, and/or expulsion, in addition to any criminal or civil penalties resulting from violating local, state and/or federal law. Students may also be referred for criminal prosecution and/or be required to participate in appropriate treatment programs.

Employees who violate federal or state laws or CSU or University policies may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal, under applicable University policies and/or collective bargaining agreements. Employees may also be required to participate in an appropriate treatment program in addition to any potential criminal or civil penalties resulting from violating a local, state, or federal law.

CSU System and University Policies

Systemwide

In addition to the [CSU Drug-Free Workplace Policy](#), the [CSU Policy on Systemwide Smoke and Tobacco Free Environment](#) establishes a smoke and tobacco-free environment on every CSU campus, including Cal State Fullerton.

University

The University has three policies related to alcohol and drug use. The full text of these policies can be located by clicking on each link:

[President's Directive No. 1: Use of Alcohol and Controlled Substances on University Property](#). Visit: <https://president.fullerton.edu/directives/directive1.html>

[University Policy Statement 330.231: Policy Regarding Use of Drugs by Students](#). Visit: <https://senate.fullerton.edu/publications-policies-resolutions/ups/UPS%20300/UPS%20330.231.pdf>

[University Policy Statement 330.232: Policy on the Use of Alcoholic Beverages by Students and by Student Organizations](#). Visit: <https://senate.fullerton.edu/publications-policies-resolutions/ups/UPS%20300/UPS%20330.232.pdf>

Questions concerning this notification, alcohol and drug assistance programs, interventions, and/or CSU or University policies may be directed to deanofstudents@fullerton.edu.

The following are drug and alcohol abuse prevention, education, and awareness programs offered to the campus community required by the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA). Included are the name of the program, sponsoring department, frequency, audience, and program description. Sponsors include CSUF PD, Housing & Residential Engagement, Student Life & Leadership, Athletics, and TitanWELL.

Drug/Alcohol Programs 2025:				
Name of Program	Department	Frequency	Audience	Description of Program
Alcohol Awareness Presentation	CSUF PD	By Request	Gamma Phi Beta, Community Police Academy	The presentation covered the actions student athletes need to take to remain safe and aware on campus, and how they should respond if/when they interact with law enforcement.
DUI Goggles Activity	CSUF PD	By Request	TitanHEALTH, Community Police Academy Students, Staff and Faculty, Office for Civil Rights and Equity, Department of Public Health	DUI Goggles provides an interactive demonstration of the effects of impaired driving using simulation goggles. Participants engage in simple tasks while wearing the goggles to better understand how alcohol or substance use can impact coordination, reaction time, and judgment, reinforcing the importance of responsible decision-making and safety.
Community Police Academy	CSUF PD	Once per semester	Students, staff, and faculty	Students, staff, and faculty tour the department and learn about the operations. Attendees participate in activities and watch presentations to learn about safety and what it is like to be a member of the CSUF PD.
Narcan and Opioid Education	TitanWELL	Monthly by Zoom and pop-ups in-person	Students	Training covers the signs of overdoses, the steps to respond to an overdose, and the opioid overdose reversal medicine called Naloxone. At the end of the training, participants can obtain a Naloxone kit through TitanWELL.
BASICS	TitanWELL	Offered Weekly	Students	Alcohol sanctioned evidence-based program. The definition of BASICS is Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students.
CASICS	TitanWELL	Offered Weekly	Students	Cannabis sanction, evidence-based, informed program. The definition of CASICS is Cannabis Screening and Intervention for College Students.
Alcohol and Other Drugs Training for Athletes	TitanWELL	Fall Semester	Incoming Student Athletes	Evidence-based alcohol intervention presentation.
What About Marijuana	TitanWELL	Semimonthly (twice a month)	Students	Evidence-based, cannabis intervention program for sanctioned students.
The Blunt Truth	TitanWELL	Spring and Fall Semester	Students	Evidence-informed cannabis prevention presentation.
Titan Up the Party	TitanWELL	Spring and Fall Semester	Sports Club New Members, FSL Members, and Students	Evidence-informed alcohol intervention presentation.
eCHECKup to go	TitanWELL	Fall and Spring Semesters	All students	Evidence-based online personal alcohol assessment.

Alcohol 101+	TitanWELL	Fall and Spring Semesters	All students	A free, online alcohol education course used by campus partners for general alcohol education to students.
Title IX/Drug and Alcohol	Athletics	Annually	Student-Athletes	Prohibited Conduct, Policy, Reporting Options, and Resources
Becoming a New Member (B.A.M)	Student Life & Leadership	Bi-Annually	Fraternity & Sorority Life Students	SLL and FSL support the development of the FSL community by providing workshops that help students grow their leadership awareness, understand university policies, and be involved as individuals within the CSUF community. BAM was created to improve the understanding of the following areas and policies: Title IX, Alcohol and Other Drugs, and Hazing.

Sexual Violence Prevention

The California State University (CSU) is committed to maintaining a safe living, learning, and working environment through systemwide policies and a variety of campus educational programs provided to Students and Employees. The CSU prohibits all forms of Sex-based Harassment, including Sexual Harassment, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Assault, Sexual Exploitation, Stalking, and Retaliation. The CSU provides programs to prevent, educate, and promote awareness of these topics, in accordance with the Nondiscrimination Policy.

Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Sexual Exploitation, and Stalking are also crimes as defined by 34 C.F.R. § 668.46, and California law.

The CSU provides comprehensive programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to raise awareness and prevent discrimination, harassment, and violence before they occur using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the CSU community. The CSU's prevention programs are ongoing, comprehensive, and include:

- A diverse range of programs, strategies, and delivery modalities.
- Community-wide and audience-specific programs and strategies.
- The promotion of behaviors that foster healthy relationships, encourage safe bystander intervention, and establish social norms that support health and safety.
- Increasing knowledge, awareness, and understanding of topics of Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Sexual Exploitation.
- Information and resources to prevent violence, reduce prevalence, and promote safety and a culture of respect.
- Skills-based development.
- Community education and engagement.
- Collaboration with key stakeholders to strengthen programs designed to support individuals and communities and to improve reporting and institutional response systems.

Each university must include primary prevention and awareness training for Students as follows: 1. Within 30-days of the start of the semester for all new Students⁴.

⁴ This includes incoming transfer, graduate, online, and extended education Students. The programs should occur no later than the first few weeks of the semester.

2. Refresher programs at least annually for all Students.
3. An additional training, twice a year, for all Students who serve as advisors in residence halls. This training shall generally occur once during the Fall semester and once during the Spring semester. The training should be specific to the role of a resident hall advisor.
4. An additional training annually for all Student members of fraternities and sororities. This training should be customized for fraternity and sorority members.
5. An additional training annually for all Student athletes.

Each university must assess which recognized Student organizations participate in activities that may place Students at risk and ensure that they receive at least one additional supplemental training per year, focused on the unique factors associated with the group's programs or activities. Examples of activities that may place Students at risk may include:

- Traveling on overnight trips
- Hosting events where alcohol is served
- Activities where physical touch is involved (sports clubs, dance clubs, theater organizations, etc.)

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for all Students will also be conducted. All prevention education, training, and awareness programs must be consistent with the applicable CSU policy and state and federal regulations.

To ensure that all Students receive the necessary information and training enumerated above on Discrimination, Harassment, and Violence, universities must track and monitor Student completion rates for this training. Universities should consider appropriate incentives for Students who timely complete the training and impose consequences, such as registration holds, on Students who fail to participate in and complete such mandatory training. Likewise, consequences should be imposed on Student groups selected for customized training whose members do not complete it. Student training completion rates will be assessed by the Chancellor's Office during its regular Civil Rights Compliance Program Review process.

Training for Employees

Each university must include primary prevention and awareness training for Employees, as follows:

1. Within three months of their initial hiring for all new Employees.
2. Annually, for all employees, consistent with their role in reporting and responding to incidents.
3. An additional training session annually for all athletic coaches and staff.
4. An additional training, twice a year, for all Employees who supervise advisors in residence halls or who otherwise have responsibilities for responding to incidents that occur in on-campus housing. This training shall generally occur once during the Fall semester and once during the Spring semester.

Each university must assess data on Employees, programs, and departments to identify any systemic or other patterns of behavior involving Discrimination, Harassment, and Violence. Where such patterns exist, the university must ensure that Employees receive any additional training, education, and/or corrective measures as deemed appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator. This should include periodic live trainings (in-person or synchronous) for Employee organizations, groups, and other audiences who have been determined to benefit from such training.

1. What constitutes Discrimination, Harassment, Retaliation, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Exploitation, and Stalking under the Nondiscrimination Policy and applicable state and federal laws.
2. The rights and responsibilities of each Employee relating to Discrimination, Harassment, Retaliation, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Exploitation, and Stalking, including the duty to report and exceptions.
3. The prohibition against Retaliation against individuals who report Discrimination, Harassment, Retaliation, Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Stalking.
4. The procedures provided under the Nondiscrimination Policy for filing, investigating, and resolving a complaint.
5. The option and method for filing complaints with external government agencies such as the Office of Civil Rights (OCR), the California Civil Rights Department (CRD) and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).

Under Cal. Govt. Code § 12950.1, each campus shall provide supervisory Employees at least two hours of interactive sexual harassment training within six months of the Employee's assignment to a supervisory position and every two years thereafter. Each campus shall maintain documentation of the delivery and completion of these trainings. For detailed guidance regarding the definition of "supervisor" and the implementation of this training, campuses shall consult Coded Memoranda HR 2005-35 and other applicable policies.

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for all Employees will also be conducted. All prevention education, training, and awareness programs must be consistent with the applicable CSU policy and state and federal regulations.

To ensure that all Employees receive the necessary information and training enumerated above on Discrimination, Harassment, and Violence, universities must track and monitor Employee training completion rates. Universities should follow the procedures in the applicable collective bargaining agreements for Employees who fail to participate in and complete such mandatory training. Employee training completion rates will be assessed by the Chancellor's Office during its regular Civil Rights Compliance Program Review process.

Prevention and Awareness Programming

The CSU provides primary prevention programs to all incoming students and new employees. The CSU also provides ongoing prevention programs to all students and employees during their time at the institution. To comply with CSU Policy and 34 C.F.R. §668.46, university-specific programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and stalking will include:

1. A statement that the CSU prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and stalking as defined under CSU policy and 34 C.F.R. §668.46.
2. The definitions of "dating violence," "domestic violence," "sexual assault," and "stalking" in the applicable jurisdiction, California (California Penal Code) and the definitions under CSU policy (to also include the CSU policy definition of "sexual exploitation").
3. The definition of "consent," in reference to sexual activity, in the applicable jurisdiction, California (California Penal Code), and the definition of "affirmative consent" under CSU policy.
4. Common facts and myths about the causes of sexual misconduct/sexual assault.
5. A description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention, as exemplified below.
6. Information on risk reduction, exemplified below.

7. Information regarding campus, criminal, and civil consequences of engaging in acts of sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating and domestic violence, and stalking.
8. Information about reporting, adjudication, and disciplinary procedures as required by 34 C.F.R. §668.46 and as described in the procedures under the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy.

Information About Campus Reporting, Adjudication, and Discipline Procedures

University training programs will reference the procedures outlined in the Nondiscrimination Policy that govern if an incident of Discrimination, Harassment, or Violence occurred. Training programs will also reference information about preserving evidence, reporting to the appropriate authorities, confidentiality options, available protective and supportive measures.

Each University must apply the applicable CSU policy and procedures when responding to all reports of Discrimination, Harassment or Violence and provide clear, consistent and equitable procedures, prompt and equitable resolution of complaints, and prohibit retaliation.. Each University shall establish processes to provide a print and/or digital copy of the "Rights and Options for Victims" as outlined in the Nondiscrimination Policy to any community member who reports experiencing such harm, regardless of whether the incident occurred on or off campus.

University training programs regarding the procedures for reporting and addressing reports of Discrimination, Harassment, or Violence will include the following:

- A statement explaining that the campus' primary concern is the safety of members of the campus community.
- That the use of alcohol or drugs never makes the victim/survivor at fault for Discrimination, Harassment, or Violence
- Students who experience or witness Discrimination, Harassment, or Violence should not be deterred from reporting incidents out of a concern that they might be disciplined for related violations of drug, alcohol, or other CSU policies
- Students who experience or witness Discrimination, Harassment, or Violence shall not be subject to discipline for related violations of conduct policies at or near the time of the misconduct unless the violation is egregious (including actions that place the health or safety of any other person at risk or involves plagiarism, cheating, or academic dishonesty.)
- A statement that the Nondiscrimination policy prohibits retaliation⁵
- What someone should do if they have experienced or witnessed Discrimination, Harassment or Violence.
- Individuals to whom incidents may be reported along with information regarding what degree of confidentiality may be maintained by those individuals.
- The availability of, and contact information for, campus and community resources for victims/survivors.
- A description of campus and systemwide policies and disciplinary procedures available for addressing alleged violations and the consequences of violating these policies, including the fact that such proceedings shall:
 - Provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution; and,
 - Be conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating or domestic violence, or stalking, and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims/survivors and promotes accountability.

⁵ Retaliation is defined in Article V of the Nondiscrimination Policy

- The fact that the Complainant and the Respondent will be afforded the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the Advisor of their choice.
- The fact that both the Complainant and the Respondent shall be simultaneously informed in writing of:
 - The outcome of any disciplinary proceedings that arises from an allegation of a sex discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating or domestic violence, or stalking.
 - The CSU's procedures for the Complainant or Respondent to appeal the results of the disciplinary proceeding.
 - Any change to the disciplinary results that occurs prior to the time such results become final.
 - When disciplinary results become final.
- Possible sanctions or remedies the campus may impose following the final determination of a campus disciplinary procedure regarding Sex-based Harassment, including sexual Harassment, Sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking.
- How the campus will protect the confidentiality of Complainants, including how publicly available records (e.g., campus Clery reports) are maintained without the inclusion of identifying information about the Complainant to the extent permissible by law.
- That all students and employees must receive written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims/survivors, both on campus and in the community.⁶
- That all students and employees who report being a victim/survivor of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking must receive written notification of available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations, if requested and if such accommodations are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim/survivor chooses to report the incident to campus police or local law enforcement.
- Procedures victims/survivors are recommended to follow if sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking has occurred, as well as the fact that the following written information must be provided to victims:
 - The importance of preserving evidence following an incident of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, which may also be used to obtain a temporary restraining or other protective order.
 - The name and contact information of the campus Employee(s) to whom the alleged incident should be reported.
 - Reporting to law enforcement and campus authorities, including the option to: (a) notify law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police; (b) be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim so chooses; and (c) decline to notify such authorities.
 - Where applicable, the rights of victims/survivors and the campus's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no contact directives, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Risk Reduction

The CSU provides community members with information and strategies for risk reduction designed to decrease the perpetration of Discrimination, Harassment, and Violence, promote bystander intervention and

⁶ California State University, Fullerton complies with this requirement by providing this information to the campus community in writing each year through CSULearn assignment.

healthy relationships, empower marginalized voices, and support victims/survivors. Information and strategies for risk reduction help promote safety and help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

The CSU is committed to maintaining a safe campus for all members of the CSU community. Risk reduction strategies focus on creating a culture of respect and reducing the risk of perpetration and victimization. It is important to emphasize that only those who engage in sexual misconduct/sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, and stalking are responsible for those actions. With this in mind, an understanding of the following principles promotes a caring community and mitigates personal risk.

Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault

- Communication is key to healthy relationships and healthy sexual interactions. Obtain Affirmative Consent from your partner for all sexual activity.
 - Affirmative Consent means an informed, affirmative, conscious, voluntary, and mutual agreement to engage in sexual activity.
 - 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.
 - Affirmative Consent, once given, can be withdrawn or revoked at any time.
 - Affirmative Consent to sexual activity in the past does not mean consent in future – there must be voluntary consent for all sexual activity.
 - Lack of protest, resistance, or mere silence does not equal Affirmative Consent.
 - Sexual activity between a minor (a person younger than 18 years old) and a person who is at least 18 and two years older than the minor always constitutes Sexual Misconduct, even if the minor consents to the sexual activity.
- Do not engage in sexual activity with someone who is incapacitated.
 - A person who is incapacitated by alcohol or drugs cannot give Affirmative Consent.
 - A person who is unconscious or asleep cannot give Affirmative Consent.
 - A person's own intoxication or incapacitation does not diminish their responsibility to obtain Affirmative Consent from any person with whom they engage in sexual activity.
- Signs that someone does not respect the importance of consent:
 - They pressure or guilt you into doing things you may not want to do.
 - They suggest you "owe" them something (including sexual acts) because you're dating or because they have done or claim to have done something for you.
 - They react negatively with sadness, anger, or resentment if you don't consent to something or don't do so immediately

[Source: [Love Is Respect](#)]

Dating and Domestic Violence

Common signs of abusive behavior in a relationship:

According to the National Domestic Violence Hotline, one feature shared by most abusive relationships is that an abusive partner tries to establish or gain power and control through many different methods, at different moments. Even one or two of the following behaviors is a red flag that a partner may be abusive.

- Showing extreme jealousy of friends or time spent away from a partner.
- Preventing or discouraging one's partner from spending time with friends, family members, or peers.
- Insulting, demeaning, or shaming a partner, especially in front of other people.

- Preventing one's partner from making their own decisions about working or attending school.
- Controlling finances in the household without discussion, including taking a partner's money or refusing to provide money for necessary expenses.
- Pressuring one's partner to have sex or perform sexual acts they are not comfortable with.
- Pressuring a partner to use drugs or alcohol.
- Threatening to harm or take away a partner's children or pets.
- Intimidating one's partner with weapons
- Destroying a partner's belongings or home

If you notice warning signs in your relationship or that of someone you care about, remember there are support resources available on your campus, including individuals with whom you can speak confidentially and who can assist you with making a safety plan. A good starting place for a list of resources is your campus Title IX webpage. You can also contact the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1.800.799.SAFE (7233), which is free and confidential.

[Source: [National Domestic Violence Hotline](#)]

- Abusive behaviors can be difficult to recognize in a relationship, even if you are the one engaging in them. In addition to some of the common signs of abusive behavior outlined above, ask yourself if your partner:
 - o Seems nervous around you,
 - o Seems afraid of you,
 - o Flinches, cringes, or retreats when you are emotional,
 - o Seems scared, or unable to contradict you or speak up around you, and/or
 - o Restricts their own interactions with friends, family, coworkers, or others in order to avoid upsetting you

If you recognize the behaviors above in yourself, or in how your partner reacts, these could be signs that you are hurting them. This can be a difficult realization to come to but it's vital that you do so if you want to change and stop harming your partner. By acknowledging that your actions are harmful and taking responsibility for them, you can continue to progress on the path toward correcting them.

Victims of dating/domestic violence, as well as abusive partners, may consider contacting the counseling center on your campus (for students) or the CSU's Employee Assistance Program (for employees) to speak with a counselor confidentially, or you could contact the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1.800.799.SAFE (7233), which is free and confidential.

[Source: [National Domestic Violence Hotline](#)]

Stalking

Respecting boundaries

If someone tells you they do not want you to contact them, visit their home, or send them gifts, or if they have stopped interacting with you, respect their choice. Everyone has the right to set boundaries.

Recognizing stalking behaviors

A person who engages in stalking may:

- Repeatedly call or send other unwanted communication such as text messages, emails, social media messages, letters, etc.

- Follow the person and seem to “show up” wherever they are.
- Send unwanted gifts.
- Damage home, car, or other property.
- Monitor phone calls or computer use.
- Drive or linger near the home, school, or work of the person they are stalking.
- Use other people to try to communicate with the person they are stalking, like children, family, or friends.

Below are some tips from the [Stalking Prevention Awareness and Resource Center \(SPARC\)](#) regarding steps one can take if they are experiencing stalking

- Trust your instincts – if you/someone feels they are in immediate danger or fear a threat of harm, call 911
- Keep a record or log of each contact with the stalker
- Save evidence when possible, such as emails, text messages, postings on social media, etc.

There are support resources available on each CSU campus, including individuals with whom individuals can speak confidentially and who can assist in making a safety plan and/or seeking a protective order. A good starting place for a list of resources is your campus Title IX/DHR webpage.

Bystander Intervention

The CSU provides training on safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene. Information about bystander intervention is included in a variety of prevention, outreach, and awareness programs across the CSU.

Bystander Education encourages employees and students to:

- Notice the Event
- Interpret the Event as a Problem
- Assume Personal Responsibility
- Learn How to Help
- And Step Up by utilizing the “4 Ds” – Direct, Distract, Delegate, and Delay
 - Direct – Directly addressing the situation.
 - Distract – Making a simple (or elaborate) distraction to diffuse the situation.
 - Delegate – Finding someone else to address the concern.
 - Delay – Checking in with the person after to see if you can do anything to support them.

CSU Policy Definitions

Definitions of conduct that is prohibited under CSU policy are found in [Article V of the Nondiscrimination Policy](#). These definitions are applicable in relation to the University’s administrative process. The Policy definitions for prohibited conduct that may also constitute a crime may differ from the criminal law definitions (California) found in Appendix A.

Written Notification

The Title IX Coordinator will provide Complainants alleging Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking, with the information in Attachment D to the CSU Policy Prohibiting

Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation - Rights and Options for Victims of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Sexual Exploitation, Dating and Domestic Violence, And Stalking regardless of where the offense occurred. This same information is provided in writing to all students and employees within the CSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation, and as part of annually assigned training.

This written notice (annually to all students and employees, and specifically to complaints as outlined above) includes the information below, including:

- Supportive measures
- Rights and options available throughout the reporting process and/or the duration of any formal or informal complaint resolution process, including campus and criminal reporting options, available advocates, preserving evidence, medical Care and treatment, and protective orders.
- Existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available

You have the right to be offered and receive reasonably available support services and supportive measures, available both on and off campus regardless of where the offense occurred. You do not have to file a formal complaint or a criminal complaint in order to receive support services and/or supportive measures.

Supportive services and supportive measures include, but are not limited to, counseling, victim/survivor advocates, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, 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, University Police Department, and victim/survivor advocate on your campus can provide some of these services directly and/or provide you with information about and a referral to these and additional resources on and off campus for support.

Supportive Measures

Supportive Measures are individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the Complainant or Respondent regardless of whether a Formal Complaint is filed. Supportive Measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to CSU education programs or activities, or the workplace without unreasonably burdening the other Party, including to protect the safety of all Parties or the educational or work environment. Supportive Measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course or work-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/DHR 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 following is a list of on-campus and off-campus resources offering a variety of services in victim advocacy, counseling, health, mental health, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other areas. Campus advocates can provide information about and refer to any of these resources upon request. These resources are available to victims/survivors, whether or not they choose to make a criminal or administrative report.

Confidential Resources On-Campus		
Confidential Resource Name	Types of Services	Contact Information
TitanThrive - Campus Confidential Advocate	A Campus Confidential Advocate is a confidential resource for victims/survivors of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, and/or stalking. They can assist students and employees with crisis support and safety planning; accompaniment to medical exams, law enforcement interviews, and court or campus hearings; and referrals to campus and community resources for support or aftercare.	657-278-3220 titanthrive@fullerton.edu https://www.fullerton.edu/titanthrive/
Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)	CAPS offers a variety of counseling services to help students adjust to college life, cope with personal challenges, gain self-awareness, and address psychological concerns. Students may meet with a counselor for an initial screening and evaluation to determine how the student's mental health needs can best be met. CAPS also offers psychiatric services (if a counselor determines that a psychiatric evaluation is warranted) and crisis counseling to assist with emergencies or serious crises related to psychological concerns.	657-278-3040* https://www.fullerton.edu/caps *Students may call 657-278-3040 after hours, on weekends, and days when the campus is closed to speak to a crisis counselor over the phone.
TitanMED	TitanMED is the department responsible for the health care of students on campus, including providing sexual and reproductive health services. Students are encouraged to be a partner in their health and health care and to engage in conversations with their health care providers about treatment options and alternatives, effective prevention techniques and strategies, and appropriate testing, results and medications.	657-278-2800 https://www.fullerton.edu/titanmed/index.html
Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	The EAP provides confidential, professional assistance to help employees and their family members resolve issues that affect their personal lives and/or the employee's job performance.	800-367-7474 TTY/TDD: 877-307-2812 https://hr.fullerton.edu/total-wellness/ Access online: https://www.MyLifeMatters.com CSUF employee passcode is "Titans"

Non-Confidential Resources On Campus		
Non-Confidential Resource Name	Types of Services	Contact Information
Office for Civil Rights and Equity	The Office for Civil Rights and Equity is available to assist any member of the campus community that has been impacted by Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation. Members of the campus community seeking an administrative process (formal complaint, informal resolution, investigation, hearing), supportive measures, training, and other resources should contact the Office for Civil Rights and Equity.	657-278-2121 civilrights@fullerton.edu https://www.fullerton.edu/civilrights Submit a Report to the Office for Civil Rights and Equity
Student Conduct	Student Conduct is responsible for investigating alleged violations of the Student Conduct Code and for adjudicating complaints in a fair and consistent manner. This includes receiving reports of alleged misconduct, ensuring that students receive due process and fair treatment throughout the hearing process, and maintaining students' disciplinary records. Additionally, Student Conduct staff is committed to informing students of their rights as members of the university community and educating them regarding the responsibilities they have to themselves and the other members of the university community.	657-278-4436 studentconduct@fullerton.edu https://www.fullerton.edu/student-conduct/ Submit a Student Conduct Referral
Financial Aid	The Financial Aid Office is responsible for preparing and communicating information on financial aid. They help students apply for and receive student loans, grants, scholarships, and other types of financial aid.	657-278-3125 https://www.fullerton.edu/financialaid/
Global Titans Center	The Global Titans Center (GTC) serves as the hub of global education at Cal State Fullerton, encompassing the Offices of International Students and Scholars (ISS), Study Abroad and Global Engagement (SAGE) and the University Semester Abroad (USA) program. ISS provides advising and services to international students. The ISS advising team serves as the primary resource for immigration-related issues such as maintaining your non-immigrant status, travel, health insurance requirements, employment authorizations, as well as cultural adjustment issues. ISS advises international students on F or J status on immigration, personal, social and cultural matters. SAGE strives to connect its diverse community of students, faculty and staff with global opportunities that enrich their academic and professional lives and drive personal development and transformation.	Global Titans Center https://extension.fullerton.edu/gtc/ International Students and Scholars https://international.fullerton.edu/students/ Study Abroad and Global Engagement http://international.fullerton.edu/studyabroad/ University Semester Abroad https://international.fullerton.edu/usa/

Titan Dreamers Resource Center (TDRC)	The Titan Dreamers Resource Center provides undocumented students and those from mixed-status families with academic and emotional support, referrals to financial assistance and immigration services, information on programs and services that improve retention and graduation rates, and a comforting environment where students can connect with one another. Students may book a one-on-one legal services appointment through the TDRC in collaboration with CARECEN.	Pollak Library South 180, Room 185 657-278-3234 tdrc@fullerton.edu https://www.fullerton.edu/tdrc/
Diversity Initiatives and Resource Centers (DIRC)	The Diversity Initiatives and Resource Centers (DIRC) at Cal State Fullerton provides inclusive spaces that foster a sense of belonging for students of diverse identities and champion student success across campus. DIRC is home to eight identity-based resource centers. Each center offers students an inclusive space to be their authentic selves, co-curricular engagement opportunities for students to develop deeper understanding of their identities and those of others, as well as resources to support their academic and personal success. Students of all identities are welcome in all DIRC spaces.	African American Resource Center Asian Pacific American Resource Center Latinx Community Resource Center Losquadro Keller Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Queer Resource Center (L.K. QRC) Titan Dreamers Resource Center Women's Resource Center Southwest Asian and North African (SWANA) Resource Center Native American & Indigenous Resource Center

Law Enforcement Resources		
Law Enforcement Resource Name	Types of Services	Contact Information
California State University, Fullerton Police Department (CSUF PD)	CSUF PD is dedicated to ensuring the university community's right to a crime-free environment through exemplary and professional service. CSUF PD receives reports of crimes and suspicious activity, as well as provides a Safety Escort Program. For a list of all services offered, please visit: https://police.fullerton.edu/forms-programs-services/index.html	911 (on campus) 657-278-2515 https://police.fullerton.edu/
City of Fullerton Police Department (FPD)	Fullerton Police Department is the law enforcement agency for the City of Fullerton. For a list of all services offered, please visit: https://www.cityoffullerton.com/government/departments/police/police-services	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 714-738-6700 www.fullertonpd.org

Community, National, Global Resources		
Resource Name	Types of Services	Contact Information
Waymakers	Waymakers is a nonprofit organization in Orange County (CA) providing victim services to alleviate the trauma and devastating effects on the lives of those touched by crime.	https://waymakersoc.org/supporting-victims/ Rape Crisis Hotline: 949-831-9110 or 714-957-2737 Human Trafficking Hotline: 888-373-7888 Domestic Violence Assistance (Protective Orders): 714-935-7956
Domestic Violence Agencies in Orange County	These organizations provide domestic-related services in Orange County: Human Options Laura's House Radiant Futures	Human Options 24-hour hotline: 877-854-3594 Laura's House 24-hour hotline: 866-498-1511 Laura's House chat: text "HEART" to 949-484-8440 Radiant Futures 24-hour helpline: 877-531-5522
National Sexual Assault Hotline	Confidential crisis support services for sexual assault and harassment, including online chat. https://rainn.org/resources	800-656-HOPE (4673)
National Domestic Violence Hotline	24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year, the National Domestic Violence Hotline provides essential tools and support to help survivors of domestic violence so they can live their lives free of abuse. Contacts to The Hotline can expect highly trained, expert advocates to offer free, confidential, and compassionate support, crisis intervention information, education, and referral services in over 200 languages.	800-799-SAFE (7233) TTY 1-800-787-3224 https://www.thehotline.org/get-help/ Text "START" to 88788
VictimConnect Resource Center (VCRC)	The VictimConnect Resource Center is a weekday phone, chat, and text-based referral helpline operated by the National Center for Victims of Crime. Services are available for all victims of crime in the United States and its territories. Victim assistance specialists receive extensive training and mentoring to provide emotional support, information, and referrals that empower victims as they navigate the physical, emotional, legal, and financial consequences of crime.	Call or text 1-855-484-2846 (Monday – Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. EST) https://victimconnect.org/
U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	OCR vigilantly enforces federal civil rights laws in schools and other recipients of Department of Education funding throughout the nation, managing and sustaining an expert staff across 5 regional offices.	Seattle Office for Civil Rights U.S. Department of Education 915 Second Avenue Room 3310 Seattle, WA 98174-1099 Telephone: 206-607-1600 FAX: 206-607-1601; TDD: 800-877-8339 Email: OCR.Seattle@ed.gov
U.S. Department of State – Office of Overseas Citizens Services	Assist victims/survivors who are overseas with local and/or US-based resources for victims of crime, including local legal representation.	From the US or Canada: 1-888-407-4747 From overseas: +1-202-501-4444 https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/emergencies.html

The State Bar of California	Everyone should have access to an attorney to help them navigate legal issues. The State Bar funds legal aid organizations throughout the state that provide legal services to Californians who have low and moderate incomes. These organizations focus on your issues, from custody and family law to disability rights and veterans' benefits. https://www.calbar.ca.gov/Public/NeedLegal-Help/Free-Legal-Help	See legal aid groups currently funded by the State Bar Find immigration legal service providers Research low-cost legal aid: https://www.lawhelpca.org/
National Human Trafficking Hotline (NHTH)	The NHTH is a 24/7 toll-free and confidential hotline for victims looking for assistance. It is not an emergency response system. https://humantraffickinghotline.org/	1-888-373-7888

Regardless of whether a victim/survivor decides to maintain confidentiality, these individuals will still assist victims/survivors in obtaining other necessary protection and support, such as victim advocacy, medical, mental health, and/or legal services. However, these individuals may have limited ability to assist a victim/survivor with university academic support or accommodations, or changes to university-based living or working schedules, as such accommodations likely require the involvement of other University officials. The contact information for the Cal State Fullerton Title IX Coordinator is as follows:

Sarah Bauer
Title IX Coordinator
2600 Nutwood Ave Ste. 205 (College Park)
Fullerton, CA 92831
sarahbauer@fullerton.edu

(657) 278-2929
<https://www.fullerton.edu/civilrights/>

Individuals should contact the campus Title IX Coordinator to request an accommodation.

Reporting Options

Reporting to University Administration

Complaints of discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct and sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, sexual exploitation, and stalking may be addressed through the University administrative process⁷. A complainant or reporting party can report an incident to the University by contacting the Title IX Coordinator on their campus. A complainant has the right to have a support person present during a complaint.

The University will protect the privacy of everyone involved in a report to the greatest degree possible under applicable law and University policy. Personally identifiable information about the involved parties will be shared only on a need-to-know basis, e.g., to those investigating or adjudicating the report, or to those providing support services. By only sharing personally identifiable information with individuals on a need-to-know basis, the University will maintain as confidential any supportive measures and remedies

⁷ See page 61

provided to the parties, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the University to provide supportive measures and remedies.

The CSU does not publish the names of victims/survivors or other identifiable information regarding victims/survivors any publicly available records to the extent permissible by law.. Furthermore, if a Timely Warning is issued on the basis of a report of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, or stalking, the name of and other personally identifiable information about the victim/survivor will be withheld.

The importance of preserving evidence

Victims/survivors are encouraged to preserve all physical evidence, including but not limited to: clothing worn during the assault, bed sheets, and/or photos of any injuries. This evidence may be helpful in proving that a crime occurred, in the event the victim/survivor chooses to report now or in the future. It may also be helpful in obtaining a court-ordered protective or restraining order. If a victim/survivor does not have any evidence preserved, they still have an option to report the crime and request a medical evidentiary examination.

Victims/survivors of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, dating violence, and domestic violence are also encouraged to preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, pictures, logs or other copies of documents that may be useful to University investigators or police should the victim/survivor decide to report now or in the future.

Reporting to law enforcement and making a criminal report

If your physical safety is at imminent risk, we encourage you to seek immediate assistance from the police.

Some forms of misconduct prohibited under the Nondiscrimination Policy may also be prohibited by law. You have a right to be informed of law enforcement options and information regarding the availability of a criminal or civil prosecution for victims of crime.

It is a victim's/survivor's choice to report a crime. You have the right to report or decline to report an incident to law enforcement. You have the right to not be forced, coerced, or pressured into reporting to law enforcement.

A victim/survivor may report an incident to law enforcement at any time. In the event of an emergency where immediate assistance is required, a victim/survivor should dial 9-1-1 to be connected with the nearest police department. If there is no emergency, victims/survivors can file a police report at any time in the jurisdiction where the assault occurred. A confidential victim advocate can assist the victim/survivor in filing the report if requested.

Victims/survivors of crimes such as sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, abuse, threats of abuse and/or serious harassment all have a right to petition the court in the appropriate jurisdiction for a protective order (also referred to as a restraining order).

Your Campus Advocate, CSUF PD and Title IX Coordinator are all able to provide you with more information about pursuing criminal prosecution, civil prosecution and/or protective orders.

A victim/survivor of specific offenses [enumerated in California Government Code section 7923.615(b)(1)] has the right to request to be listed as a confidential victim in a law enforcement agency's report. Being listed as a confidential victim in a law enforcement agency's report prevents the law enforcement agency from disclosing the confidential victim's name and address as a matter of public record. However, the confidential victim's information can be released to the prosecutor, parole officers of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, hearing officers of the parole authority, probation officers of county probation departments, or

other persons or public agencies where authorized or required by law. Please see California Penal Code section 293 for more information.

Employees of the CSUF PD have a duty to report to the Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator any time they know or have reason to know of incidents that may violate this Nondiscrimination Policy, so that the Title IX Coordinator or DHR Administrator can carry out their duties under the law and under this Nondiscrimination Policy. At a minimum, the information to be reported includes all the information authorized to be disclosed under the law in response to records requests, but without requiring a formal request⁸. Such information includes but is not limited to the time, substance, and location of all complaints or requests for assistance received by University Police and the time and nature of the response thereto, including, to the extent the information regarding crimes alleged or committed or any other incident investigated is recorded, the time, date, and location of occurrence, the time and date of the report, the name and age of the victim, the factual circumstances surrounding the crime or incident, the identity of the alleged perpetrator, and a general description of any injuries, property, or weapons involved⁹.

For certain sex offenses¹⁰ the victim has the right to affirmatively request from University Police, after being informed of their options, that the victim's identity remain confidential¹¹. However, even if the victim requests confidentiality of identity, the University Police should specifically ask the victim if the victim's name can be provided to the Title IX Office so that the Title IX Coordinator can contact the victim to discuss supportive measures that can be offered. And in all cases, even when the victim requests confidentiality, the identity of the alleged perpetrator (if known) must be reported to the Title IX Coordinator.

Protective Orders

Civil reporting options & protective orders

A victim/survivor may choose to file a civil lawsuit against the alleged offender, whether or not criminal charges have been filed. A civil lawsuit provides an opportunity to recover actual money damages, which may include compensation for medical expenses, lost wages, pain, suffering and emotional distress. An Advocate can assist a victim/survivor with identifying the necessary steps and processes for filing a lawsuit if requested.

Court-Ordered Restraining Orders

A victim/survivor may choose to obtain a 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 help protect a victim/survivor who has experienced or is reasonably in fear of physical violence, sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.

⁸ See Government Code 7923.615

⁹ See Government Code 7923.615

¹⁰ See Penal Code Sections 220, 261, 261.5, 262, 264, 264.1, 265, 266, 266a, 266b, 266c, 266e, 266f, 266j, 267, 269, 273a, 273d, 273.5, 285, 286, 288, 288a, 288.2, 288.3, 288.4, 288.5, 288.7, 289, 422.6, 422.7, 422.75, 646.9, or 647.6.

¹¹ Additionally, the confidential victim's information can be released to the prosecutor, parole officers of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, hearing officers of the parole authority, probation officers of county probation departments, or other persons or public agencies where authorized or required by law. Please see California Penal Code section 293 for more information.

Emergency Protective Order (EPO)

An Emergency Protective Order (EPO) is a type of restraining order that only law enforcement can ask for by calling a judge. Typically, this is done by an officer responding to the scene of a domestic violence incident. Judges are available to issue EPOs 24 hours a day. The EPO takes effect immediately and can last up to seven calendar days. The judge can order the alleged abuser to leave the domicile and stay away from the victim and their children for up to a week. This provides the victim with time to go to court to request a temporary restraining order.

Temporary Domestic Violence Restraining Order (TRO)

A TRO is a type of protective order. In order to obtain one, the victim/survivor must fill out paperwork explaining the facts and why a protective order is needed. If a judge agrees that protection is needed, the judge will issue a temporary restraining order. Temporary restraining orders usually last until the court hearing date, typically 20 to 25 days after the petition is filed.

Criminal Protective Order (CPO)

When there is a claim that a domestic violence incident occurred, a criminal charge (or charges) may be filed by a prosecutor (such as the City Attorney or District Attorney) against the person who allegedly committed the criminal act. The prosecutor commonly asks a judge to issue a Criminal Protective Order while the criminal case proceeds. A CPO typically requires the defendant (the person who allegedly committed the criminal act) to stay away from and not to hurt, threaten, or communicate with the victim/accuser. If the defendant is convicted of or pleads guilty to the criminal charge(s), the CPO may last for up to ten years after the case is over.

Civil Harassment Restraining Order

This type of court order is available to individuals who have been harassed by any of the following: a neighbor, roommate (as long as no dating/romantic relationship existed or exists), friend, family member more than two degrees removed (e.g., an aunt/uncle, niece/nephew, cousin, or more distant relative), stranger, or another person not closely related to the victim of the harassment.

An individual who has been civilly harassed by a current or former spouse/partner, or someone with whom a dating/romantic relationship existed, or a close relative (parent, child, brother, sister, grandmother, grandfather, in-law) may qualify for a domestic violence restraining order but would not qualify for a civil harassment restraining order.

The CSU, Restraining Orders and Protective Orders

The CSU complies with California law in recognizing restraining orders and protective orders. If you obtain a restraining order a copy should be provided to your campus Police Department. In order to comply with the restraining order, Title IX Coordinators, DHR Administrators, Advocates and/or the CSUF PD on your campus may assist with setting up escorts, establishing special parking arrangements, changing classroom or employment locations, or additional measures as needed. Victim/Survivor Advocates on your campus can help with obtaining a restraining order.

Disciplinary Procedures

Disciplinary procedures for sexual misconduct/sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating and domestic violence, and stalking will provide a prompt, fair, and impartial initial process and final resolution, outlined in the following excerpts from the [CSU Nondiscrimination Policy](#).¹² As required by law, the excerpts in this

¹² Track 1: The Federal Mandated Hearing Process ("Track 1") is applicable instead of the processes under the Interim CSU Nondiscrimination Policy – Student Respondent Procedures and the Interim CSU

Annual Security Report capture the steps, decisionmakers, and anticipated timelines for both formal and informal resolution processes, as applicable. For details beyond the steps, decisionmakers, and anticipated timelines, please see the policy. The campus Title IX Coordinator is the designated administrator to receive reports of Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation.

The contact information for the Cal State Fullerton Title IX Coordinator is as follows:

Sarah Bauer
2600 Nutwood Ave Ste. 205 (College Park)
Fullerton, CA 92831
sarahbauer@fullerton.edu
(657) 278-2929
<https://www.fullerton.edu/civilrights/>

The CSU Civil Rights and Title IX Reporting Form can be found at the following link:

<https://calstate.caseiq.app/portal/reportonline?theme=CSU%20Fullerton>

Complaints alleging violations of this Nondiscrimination Policy against a President, Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator, the Chancellor, or a member of the Board of Trustees will be made to the Office of Civil Rights Programming & Services at CO-Complaints@calstate.edu. Any person may report an alleged violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy.

Reports may be made at any time, and individuals are encouraged to report an alleged violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy regardless of how much time has passed. The University's ability to interview witnesses and otherwise investigate or act, however, may be limited by various factors, including the passage of time, fading witness memories, and/or preservation of evidence. In all cases, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator is available to discuss Supportive Measures with the Complainant at any time, regardless of how much time has passed since the incident described in the report.

The University's primary concern is the safety of the campus community. Any person who reports an alleged violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy should discuss any concerns about safety with the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator

The Nondiscrimination Policy prohibits Retaliation. If a Student or Employee is reluctant to report because they fear Retaliation, they should discuss their concerns with the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator as soon as possible.

Any Student who participates as a Complainant or witness in a Complaint process (including investigation or hearing) relating to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking will not be disciplined for related violations of the Standards for Student Conduct at or near the time of the incident, unless the University determines that the violation was egregious. The University may, however, take other appropriate action including having an educational discussion with the Student. Egregious conduct includes, but is not limited to, action that places the health or safety of any other person at risk or involves plagiarism, cheating, or academic dishonesty.

Nondiscrimination Policy – Employee and Third-Party Respondent Procedures for cases that are defined by the 2020 Title IX Federal 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. Track 1 procedures are attached in Appendix B.

Applicable Complaint Procedures

The CSU has adopted grievance procedures that provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of Complaints made by Students, Employees, designated officials, or other individuals who are participating or attempting to participate in its education programs, activities, or employment and allege any action that would be prohibited by this Nondiscrimination Policy. The following describes the appropriate procedures for investigating or resolving Complaints that fall under this Nondiscrimination Policy for Complaints that allege conduct that occurred on or after August 1, 2024.

- A. Track 1 (Federal Mandated Hearing Process) attached to this document (see Appendix B) sets out the procedures that will apply to Complaints against a Student, Employee, Third Parties, and/or Student-Employees where the alleged conduct:
 - i. Meets the definition of Sexual Harassment as defined in Article V.B of the Nondiscrimination Policy (also defined in Track 1, Article II.K); and
 - ii. Occurred in the United States; and
 - iii. Occurred in an education program or activity at the university, as defined in Track 1, Article II.E.
- B. Where Track 1 does not apply: For Complaints against a Student, the [CSU Nondiscrimination Policy – Student Respondent Procedures](#) apply.
- C. Where Track 1 does not apply: For Complaints against Employees, Third Parties, and/or Student-Employees (where the alleged conduct arose out of their status as an Employee and not their status as a Student), the [CSU Nondiscrimination Policy – Employee or Third-Party Respondent Procedures](#) apply.
- D. Complaints against a President, Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator, the Chancellor, or member of the Board of Trustees.
 - i. Where Track 1 does not apply: Complaints against a President, Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator, the Chancellor, or member of the Board of Trustees will be processed under the [CSU Nondiscrimination Policy – Employee or Third-Party Respondent Procedures](#).
 - ii. Complaints against the Chancellor or member of the Board of Trustees shall be made to the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator at the Chancellor’s Office.
 - a. If it is alleged that the Chancellor or a member of the Board of Trustees directly engaged in conduct that violates this Nondiscrimination Policy, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator at the Chancellor’s Office shall inform the chair or vice chair of the Board.
 - b. Any other Complaints against the Chancellor or a member of the Board of Trustees (for example, that the Chancellor or member of the Board of Trustees had no substantial involvement in other than to rely on or approve a recommendation made by another administrator) will be made to and addressed by the Office of Civil Rights Programming & Services at CO-Complaints@calstate.edu.
 - iii. Complaints alleging violations of this Nondiscrimination Policy against a President or Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator shall be made to the Office of Civil Rights Programming & Services at CO-Complaints@calstate.edu.
 - a. If the President or Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator’s role in the alleged incident was limited to a decision on a recommendation made by another administrator, and

the President or Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator had no other substantial involvement in the matter, the Complaint shall be processed by the Campus.

- iv. When circumstances warrant, the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor for Human Resources, or Associate Vice Chancellor for Civil Rights Programming & Services may determine in other cases that a Complaint will be addressed by the Office of Civil Rights Programming & Services at the Chancellor's Office rather than the Campus.

Simultaneous Written Notification

Communication with the Parties regarding a Complaint, an investigation, or hearing will be sent to their designated CSU campus email address, unless the Party has specifically requested in writing to the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator, Investigator, or Hearing Coordinator that communication be sent to a different email address. Communication with Parties who are neither Students nor Employees will be sent to an email address that they provide. Any communications relating to the outcome of an investigation or hearing, including any changes to the outcome or when the outcome becomes final, will be provided in writing to the Complainant and the Respondent at the same time.

Outreach to Complainant

After receiving a report, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will assess the report and provide outreach to the possible Complainant named in the report. This outreach will include the following:

- a. A statement that the University has received a report of conduct that may be prohibited by the Nondiscrimination Policy (e.g. Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, Prohibited Consensual Relationship, or Retaliation.)
- b. A description of the role of the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator.
- c. A request for the Complainant to meet with the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator, or other designated employee, to discuss the Complainant's options and next steps.
- d. A statement that the Complainant can be accompanied by an Advisor of their choice during any meeting relating to the report and any subsequent Complaint process.
- e. Information regarding counseling, resources, and potential Supportive Measures.
- f. An explanation of how the University responds to reports of Nondiscrimination Policy violations and a description of potential disciplinary consequences.
- g. A summary of the investigation procedures.
- h. A statement regarding the importance of preserving evidence.
- i. A statement that the Complainant may, but is not required to, report to law enforcement any allegations that could constitute criminal behavior.
- j. A statement that retaliation for making a Complaint or participating in a Complaint process is prohibited by the Nondiscrimination Policy.

In addition to the information provided in the outreach communication, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will provide Complainants alleging Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking, with the information in Attachment D - Rights and Options for Victims of Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Assault, Sexual Exploitation, Dating And Domestic Violence, And Stalking.

Initial Assessment & Intake Meeting

The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will offer to conduct an intake meeting with any Complainant who responds to outreach communication, or otherwise makes a report of a potential Nondiscrimination Policy violation to discuss the Complainant's options, explain the available processes (including informal resolution and the formal complaint resolution process), and provide information about Supportive Measures. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will consider the need for a follow-up meeting with the Complainant, as appropriate. Any subsequent investigation will include an interview with the Complainant conducted by the assigned investigator. The investigatory interview will be intended to build upon and clarify the information provided during intake.

All persons involved in implementing these procedures (e.g., the campus Title IX Coordinator and any Deputy Title IX Coordinator(s), Investigators, Human Resource Directors and Hearing Officers presiding over hearings) shall have relevant annual training on issues related to Sex Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking. Such annual training shall include the CSU complaint processes, as well as the handling, investigation, and analysis of complaints of Sex Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking. The annual training shall also address applicable confidentiality issues, especially with respect to the Title IX Coordinator's duty to weigh any victim's request for confidentiality against the duty to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all members of the campus community. For matters involving Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking, the training shall also include how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the person(s) involved and promotes accountability.

The Complainant and Respondent may choose to be accompanied by one Advisor of their choice, who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney or a union representative during meetings or any stage of the Complaint process.

The University will not limit the choice or presence of the Advisor for the Complainant or Respondent in any meeting or proceeding. However, the unavailability of a specific Advisor will not unduly interfere with prompt scheduling.

A Party's Advisor may not answer questions regarding the subject matter of the investigation for the Complainant or the Respondent. However, the Advisor may observe and consult with the Complainant or Respondent.

The Parties also have the right to consult with an attorney, at their own expense, or a union representative at any stage of the process if they wish to do so.

Confidentiality Requests and Requests Not to Investigate

Confidentiality Requests

The University will maintain confidentiality of reports, Complaints, and associated processes whenever possible. When necessary, to protect the campus community and to facilitate investigations and/or Supportive Measures, certain information may be shared on a "need-to-know" basis. Therefore, the University cannot guarantee confidentiality.

Requests not to Investigate

When a Complainant requests that no investigation occur, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will balance the request against the University's duty to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment for all members of the campus community. In cases where the Complainant does not want to pursue an

investigation, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator should inform the Complainant that the ability to take corrective action may be limited.

The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will consider, at a minimum:

- a. The Complainant's request not to proceed with initiation of a Complaint;
- b. The Complainant's reasonable safety concerns regarding initiation of a Complaint;
- c. The risk that additional acts of prohibited conduct would occur if a Complaint is not initiated;
- d. The severity of the alleged prohibited conduct including whether the conduct, if established, would require the removal of a Respondent from campus or imposition of another Disciplinary Sanction to end the alleged prohibited conduct and prevent its recurrence;
- e. Whether the Respondent poses an imminent threat to the campus community, which may include violence, threats of violence, use of a weapon, physical restraints, or unwanted physical contact.
- f. The age and relationship of the Parties, including power imbalance
- g. The scope of the alleged conduct, including information suggesting a pattern (such as multiple or prior reports of misconduct against the Respondent), ongoing conduct, or conduct alleged to have impacted multiple individuals;
- h. Whether the University is able to conduct a thorough investigation and obtain relevant evidence without the Complainant's cooperation;
- i. The availability of evidence to assist a decisionmaker (Investigator or Hearing Officer) in determining whether the alleged prohibited conduct occurred;
- j. Whether the University could end the alleged prohibited conduct and prevent its recurrence without initiating the formal complaint resolution process; and
- k. For Employee Complainants, the University will also consider its obligation to maintain a safe work environment in determining whether an investigation is necessary.
 - a. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will document the basis for the decision to initiate or to not initiate the investigation based on this assessment criteria.

Decision to Proceed with Complaint

Based on the assessment criteria above, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator has discretion to initiate an investigation without the Complainant's participation.

When the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator decides to proceed with an investigation without a Complainant's participation, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will make the Complaint on behalf of the University. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will remain neutral in applying the Nondiscrimination Policy and these Procedures. In these cases, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will provide the impacted party with the same notices, updates, and opportunities to participate as the Respondent throughout the investigation and, where applicable, hearing process, unless the impacted party confirms in writing that they do not want to receive these communications and do not wish to participate in the process. The impacted party may rescind this notice at any time in writing to the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator.

When the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator initiates an investigation without the Complainant's participation, the Complainant will be informed in advance of the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator disclosing the Complainant's identity and details of the Complaint or report to the Respondent, or initiating an investigation. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will work with campus partners to take steps to arrange reasonable safety measures for the Complainant if appropriate. At the Complainant's request, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will inform the Respondent that the Complainant asked the University not to investigate or seek discipline.

A Student Complainant will not be required to participate in an investigation if they do not wish to do so.

Decision not to proceed with investigation:

If a request for confidentiality or no investigation is granted, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will nevertheless take reasonable steps to limit the effects of the alleged prohibited conduct and prevent its recurrence without initiating formal action against the Respondent or revealing the identity of the Complainant. Examples include increased temporary monitoring, supervision, or security at locations or activities where the alleged misconduct occurred; providing additional training and education materials for students and employees; or conducting climate surveys. Reasonable steps will be taken to provide for the safety of a Complainant while keeping the Complainant's identity confidential as appropriate and if possible. These steps may include changing living arrangements or course schedules, assignments, or tests. The Complainant will be notified that the steps the campus will take may be limited by the request for confidentiality.

Supportive Measures

The University will offer and coordinate Supportive Measures as appropriate for the Complainant and/or Respondent to restore or preserve that person's access to the University's education programs, activities, employment, or to provide support during the University's formal complaint resolution process or during the informal resolution process. Supportive Measures may include, but are not limited to: counseling; extensions of deadlines and other course-related adjustments; changes to employee reporting line; campus escort services; increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus; restrictions on contact applied to one or more Parties; leaves of absence; changes in class, work, housing, or extracurricular or any other activity, regardless of whether there is or is not a comparable alternative; and training and education programs related to prohibited conduct.

The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will describe and offer Supportive Measures to Complainants during the initial assessment (even if no Complaint is made or the Complaint is ultimately not investigated), and to Respondents during an initial meeting.

The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of Supportive Measures if requested and reasonably available.

Review of Supportive Measures (Applies only to Reports or Complaints of Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking)

A Complainant or Respondent may request modification or reversal of a decision to provide, deny, modify, or terminate Supportive Measures applicable to them.

This request will be reviewed by an appropriate and impartial Employee:

- a) If the original decision about Supportive Measures was made by a person with authority delegated by the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator, the review will be conducted by the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator.
- b) If the original decision about Supportive Measures was made by the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator, the review will be conducted by a Systemwide Director for Civil Rights.

If the reviewer determines that the decision to provide, deny, modify, or terminate the Supportive Measure was inconsistent with the Nondiscrimination Policy's requirements, expectations, or standards for Supportive Measures, they may modify or reverse the decision. In making this determination, the reviewer should consider:

- a) Do the Supportive Measures unreasonably burden a Complainant or Respondent?
- b) Are the Supportive Measures punitive?

- c) Are the Supportive Measures reasonably available and restore access to the CSU's programs, activities, or employment?
- d) Are the Supportive Measures being offered or provided during the informal resolution process or formal complaint resolution process?

A Complainant or Respondent may also seek additional modification or termination of a Supportive Measure applicable to them if circumstances change materially by contacting the Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator.

The University will not share information about any Supportive Measures with anyone other than the person to whom they apply, including informing one Party of Supportive Measures provided to another Party, unless necessary to provide the Supportive Measure or restore or preserve a Party's access to the CSU's education programs, activities, or employment, or when otherwise required by state or federal law.

No-Contact Directives

No-contact directives may be issued as a Supportive Measure, Remedy, or in connection with an Informal Resolution Agreement, with or without an investigation. When reasonably requested by a Complainant or otherwise needed to protect health and safety or to preserve the integrity of the investigation, the University will issue an interim no-contact directive, which may be unilateral (prohibiting the Respondent from contacting the Complainant) or mutual (prohibiting the Parties from contacting each other) while the investigation is pending.

No-contact directives that are not part of an Informal Resolution Agreement must meet the following requirements:

1. No-contact directives that limit an individual's movement on a University campus may only be issued where the conduct alleged is egregious or where an objective threat of physical harm exists.
2. A mutual no-contact directive (applicable to both Parties) may only be issued prior to an investigation outcome. Mutual no-contact directives will not be issued automatically. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator must consider, based on the circumstances of each case, whether a mutual no-contact directive is necessary or justifiable to protect the Respondent's safety or well-being, or to address concerns about interference with an investigation.
3. If there is a finding that the Nondiscrimination Policy has been violated and a mutual no-contact directive is already in effect, unless there are extenuating circumstances, the no-contact directive will promptly be converted to a unilateral no-contact directive (applicable only to the Respondent).
4. Any no-contact directive (whether mutual or unilateral) will be delivered to both Parties in writing and will be accompanied by a written explanation of the terms of the directive and the consequences for violating the no-contact directive. A no-contact directive is intended to be temporary and should be periodically assessed to confirm the continued need for, and appropriateness of, its specific terms (conditions), including whether it should be mutual (applicable to both Parties), or unilateral (only applicable to the Respondent).
5. Violations of no-contact directives will be addressed by the campus Student Conduct Administrator in the same manner as any violation of the Student Conduct Code. If the alleged violation of the no-contact directive is itself a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy, the matter will be referred to the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator.

In considering the reasonableness and terms of a requested no-contact directive, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator may consider various factors, including the need expressed by the Complainant or Respondent; the ages of the Parties involved; the nature of the allegations and their continued effects on the Complainant or Respondent; whether the Parties continue to interact directly in the University's education program or

activity, including through student employment, shared residence or dining facilities, class, or campus transportation; and whether steps have already been taken to mitigate the harm from the Parties' interactions, such as implementation of a civil protective order.

Criminal Complaints and Concurrent Investigations

Complainants will be informed during the intake meeting of their right to make a criminal complaint with University police or other appropriate law enforcement agencies. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will offer to assist the Complainant and will assure them that filing a criminal complaint will not unreasonably delay the University's investigation. The University will typically not wait until the conclusion of a criminal investigation to begin its own investigation. Although it may be necessary to temporarily delay the investigation while law enforcement is gathering evidence, once notified that law enforcement has completed the fact gathering portion of their investigation, the University will promptly resume and complete its own investigation. Individuals who first report to University police will be encouraged to also make a Complaint with the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator.

Interim Suspension

An interim suspension may be considered for a Student Respondent, where there is reasonable cause to believe that interim suspension of that Student is necessary to protect the personal safety of persons within the Campus community or Campus property, and to ensure the maintenance of order during an investigation. Such interim suspensions will be implemented in accordance with the procedures under the Student Conduct Process and will only remain in effect during the Complaint process until determined to be no longer necessary. In determining whether an interim suspension is necessary, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will coordinate with the Student Conduct Administrator to ensure appropriate on-going assessment and implementation occurs.

Transcript Notations

If a Respondent withdraws, transfers, or disenrolls from the University pending an investigation or disciplinary proceeding concerning a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy, transcript notations may be appropriate and will be addressed under the Student Conduct Process. As appropriate to the situation, the University may place an administrative hold on registration transactions, release of records, and transcripts of a Student who has been sent written notice of a pending investigation or disciplinary matter concerning that Student, and may withhold awarding a degree otherwise earned until the completion of the investigation or disciplinary process, including the completion of all sanctions imposed.

Complaints

When the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator receives a Complaint, they will determine whether to open an investigation after making a preliminary inquiry into the allegations. An investigation may not be warranted where the reported information does not allege facts with enough specificity or include conduct that would, even if true, constitute a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy. These determinations will be documented in writing by the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator and maintained in accordance with systemwide records retention policies.

When more than one Complainant or more than one Respondent is involved, references in these Procedures to a Party, Complainant, or Respondent include the plural, as applicable.

Complaints Accepted for Investigation

Within 10 Working Days of the date of an intake meeting or receipt of a request for investigation from the Complainant (whichever is later), or making a determination that an investigation is necessary without a

request from or participation by the Complainant, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will send a Notice of Investigation to the Complainant and Respondent.

Complaint Not Accepted for Investigation

If the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator determines that the Complaint does not allege a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will, within 10 Working Days of the date of the intake or receipt of a written request for investigation (whichever is later), notify the Complainant in writing that the Complaint will not be investigated without further information. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator may refer the Complaint to another campus office if appropriate and will notify the Complainant of any referral. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will retain a record of the Complaint, the written determination and any referrals made to another campus office.

Discretionary Dismissal

At any time after a Complaint has been accepted for investigation, it is within the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator to dismiss a Complaint, or any part of a Complaint, if:

1. The Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator in writing that they would like to withdraw the Complaint or any part of it, or
2. If the specific circumstances prevent the University from reasonably gathering evidence necessary to reach a determination as to the Complaint or part of the Complaint.
3. The University will notify the Parties in writing of the dismissal, that a dismissal may be appealed, and will provide the Parties with an opportunity to appeal the dismissal of a Complaint.

The appeal must be submitted within 10 working days from the date of the notice of dismissal. Dismissals may be appealed on the following bases:

- a. Procedural irregularity occurred that would have likely changed the outcome of the decision to dismiss;
- b. New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the dismissal and would have likely changed the outcome of the decision to dismiss; or
- c. The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker had a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that would change the outcome.

Appeals will be submitted to the Civil Rights Appeals Unit at the Chancellor's Office and will be addressed to:

Civil Rights Appeals Unit
Office of the Chancellor
401 Golden Shore
Long Beach, California 90802
CO-Appeals@calstate.edu

1. If a Party is unable to submit an appeal or a response to an appeal electronically, they should contact the campus Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator for assistance.
2. When an appeal is submitted, the Civil Rights Appeals Unit will notify the other Party and the campus Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator in writing. The non-appealing Party may submit a written statement in support of or challenging the dismissal no later than 5 Working Days after the notice of appeal. Within 10 Working Days of the Civil Rights Appeals Unit's receipt of the appeal, the Civil Rights Appeals Unit will notify the Parties (via email and at the same time) of its decision.

3. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will not consider evidence that was not introduced to the campus during the Complaint review process unless the new evidence was not reasonably available at the time of the Complaint review.
4. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit has discretion to extend the timelines for the dismissal appeal process for good cause or for any reasons deemed to be legitimate by the Civil Rights Appeals Unit. This includes the time for filing an appeal and the time for the Civil Rights Appeals Unit to respond to the appeal. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will notify the Parties and the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator of any extensions of time granted pertaining to any portion of the appeal process.
5. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit appeal response is final and concludes the discretionary dismissal process under these Procedures.

Consolidation

The University may consolidate Complaints against more than one Respondent, or by more than one Complainant against one or more Respondents, or by one Party against another Party, when the allegations arise out of the same or substantially similar facts or circumstances. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will determine whether a Complaint should be consolidated (subject to FERPA and other applicable privacy laws). In addition, during the course of the investigation, the investigation may reveal the existence of additional or different violations of the Nondiscrimination Policy, which may also be consolidated following notification to the Parties. Depending on the timing and circumstances, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator retains discretion to resolve Complaints using the same investigator or following the resolution of the initial Complaint, such as through appropriate Disciplinary Sanctions.

Student Grade Appeals

Grade appeals that allege a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy proceed under the campus procedures per *CSU Grading, Repetition of Courses, Academic Renewal, and Appeals Policy* (or any superseding policy) and under these Procedures as follows:

1. The Student will promptly request a grade appeal and note that the grade appeal procedure should be paused until such time as the campus investigation and any appeal process under these Procedures have concluded.
2. The determination whether a violation occurred under the Nondiscrimination Policy will be provided to the campus grade appeal committee, and the committee will be bound by the determination when the grade appeal process resumes.

Alternative Resolution Process

Informal Resolution

The Parties may voluntarily choose to participate in an informal resolution process to resolve an alleged violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy. The filing of a formal Complaint is not required to initiate the informal resolution process.

General Principles

The Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator has discretion to determine whether it is appropriate to offer an informal resolution process and may decline to allow informal resolution despite the request of one or more of the Parties. Circumstances when the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator may decline to allow informal resolution include but are not limited to a determination that the alleged conduct would present a future risk of harm to others.

The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will conduct or oversee the informal resolution process and conduct an initial and on-going assessment as to whether the process should continue.

Prior to approving an informal resolution, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will consult with the appropriate administrator responsible for discipline.

The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will make the final determination on all informal resolution processes regarding whether the terms agreed to by the Parties are appropriate considering all of the circumstances of the Complaint.

When the informal resolution process is offered, and to the extent necessary, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will also take other appropriate prompt and effective steps to ensure that the alleged violations of the Nondiscrimination Policy do not continue or recur within the University's education programs, activities, or employment.

Neither Party will be required or pressured to participate in an informal resolution process. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator must obtain the Parties' voluntary written consent to participate in the informal resolution process and must not require waiver of the right to an investigation and determination of a Complaint as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, employment or continuing employment, or exercise of any other right.

The person facilitating the informal resolution process must not be the same person as the Investigator or the Hearing Officer in the formal complaint resolution process. A Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator may facilitate the informal resolution process. When the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator facilitates the informal resolution process, they cannot serve as the Investigator. In addition, any informal resolution agreements facilitated by the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator must be signed by the assigned Systemwide Director for Civil Rights.

Any person facilitating an informal resolution process will receive appropriate training and must be free from a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent.

Notice of Informal Resolution Process

Before beginning the informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will explain in writing to the Parties:

- a. The allegations;
- b. The requirements of the informal resolution process;
- c. That any Party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and begin or continue with the formal complaint resolution process at any time before agreeing to a resolution;
- d. The Parties' right to consult with an Advisor;
- e. Any resolution must be in writing and signed by both Parties and the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator;
- f. That if the Parties agree to a resolution at the end of the informal resolution process, they cannot begin or continue with the formal complaint process in relation to the same allegations;
- g. The potential terms that may be requested or offered in an informal resolution agreement, including notice that an informal resolution agreement is binding only on the Parties; and

- h. What information the University will maintain and whether and how the University could disclose such information for use in the formal complaint resolution process if such procedures begin or resume.

Potential Terms

Potential terms that may be included in an informal resolution agreement include, but are not limited to:

- a. Apology, written or verbal;
- b. Relocation or removal from University provided housing, subject to availability;
- c. Changes in academic arrangements, such as changing class sections or locations;
- d. Changes in work schedules or locations;
- e. Limitations on or agreements related to participation in and/or presence in/at events, extracurricular activities, student organizations, recreational facilities, athletics, etc.
- f. Participation in and/or successful completion of alcohol or drug education or counseling;
- g. Participation in counseling services for mental or behavioral health;
- h. Participation in specific educational opportunity or training;
- i. Voluntary educational, mentoring, coaching, or counseling sessions, which may or may not include stipulations, such as proof of successful completion or statement of active participation from the mentor / coach / counselor;
- j. Verbal counseling or warnings;
- k. Collaborative agreements on behavioral or institutional changes;
- l. No-contact directives, or other restrictions on contact, communication, and/or interactions between the Parties;
- m. Restrictions on Respondent's movement or access to specific locations at the University;
- n. Alternative seating arrangements for graduation;
- o. Complainant sharing of an impact statement with the Respondent;
- p. Admission or acceptance of responsibility for causing harm and/or the alleged conduct;
- q. Community service;
- r. Voluntary participation in formal disciplinary action for Respondent;
- s. Restrictions on the Respondent's participation in one or more University programs or activities or attendance at specific events, including restrictions the University could have imposed as Remedies or Disciplinary Sanctions had it determined at the conclusion of the formal complaint resolution process that a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy occurred; or
- t. Other mutually agreed upon outcomes or resolutions.
 - Any agreed-upon Remedies and Disciplinary Sanctions agreed to in an informal resolution have the same effect as Remedies given and Disciplinary Sanctions imposed following an investigation or hearing.

Timeframe

The informal resolution process may take place at any time before a determination of responsibility is made, but no later than 60 Working Days after both Parties provide voluntary, written consent to participate in the informal resolution process. The Parties and the Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator may agree to one or more extensions of the 60 Working Day deadline, which will be confirmed in writing. The timeline of the formal complaint resolution process will be paused during the pendency of any informal resolution process.

Written Agreement-Not Subject to Appeal

The terms of any informal resolution must be in writing and signed by the Parties and the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator. Use of electronic signatures is permitted. A signed agreement to an Informal Resolution is final and is not appealable by either Party.

Restrictions on Mediation Between the Parties

Mediation between the Parties cannot be used, even on a voluntary basis, to resolve Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking Complaints.

Acceptance of Responsibility

The Respondent may, at any time during the investigation or hearing process, prior to an Investigator or Hearing Officer issuing their determination, choose to accept responsibility for the alleged conduct prohibited under the Nondiscrimination Policy.

Before a Respondent accepts responsibility for the alleged misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator or designee will discuss with the Respondent that the matter will be referred to the University president or designee for a decision regarding an appropriate Disciplinary Sanction, and that the acceptance of responsibility could – but will not necessarily – be regarded as a mitigating factor that results in less severe sanctions.

Acceptance of responsibility will only be recognized if the Respondent accepts responsibility by signing a written document prepared by the Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator that describes the range of Disciplinary Sanctions that the president or designee will consider in reaching a decision about Disciplinary Sanctions.

If the Respondent has accepted responsibility in writing, the Title IX/DHR office will issue a brief written summary of the allegations and a statement that the Respondent has accepted responsibility. The written summary will be sent to both the Complainant and the Respondent.

Within 5 Working Days of receiving the written summary from the Title IX/DHR Office, each Party may submit to the Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator an impact statement or other statement regarding discipline that is no more than 2000 words in length. The document is an opportunity for each Party to suggest disciplinary outcomes and to provide information that they believe is important for the president or designee to consider when reaching a sanction decision. The Student Conduct Administrator and/or Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator will also submit a written statement regarding aggravating and mitigating factors (that is, factors that would warrant a more severe or less severe sanction), including whether the Respondent was previously found to have violated the Standards for Student Conduct or the Nondiscrimination Policy. These written statements will be provided to the president or designee who will decide an appropriate sanction.

The Parties may appeal the sanction only on the grounds that the sanction(s) imposed was objectively unreasonable, or arbitrary based on the conduct for which the Respondent accepted responsibility. The appeal process will otherwise be in accordance with the appeals procedures below.

Where there is an acceptance of responsibility regarding some but not all of the alleged conduct, the investigation and hearing process will continue to conclusion, unless otherwise resolved through Informal Resolution

Investigations-The Formal Complaint Resolution Process

Purpose of the Investigation and Resolution Process

The investigation and resolution of Complaints under these Procedures is not intended to be an adversarial process between the Complainant, the Respondent, and witnesses. Rather, it is a process and opportunity for the University to educate students, provide an environment free from prohibited conduct under the Nondiscrimination Policy, and comply with its obligations under law. The University will provide for adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation of Complaints. The University will treat Complainants and Respondents equitably.

Cooperation in the Investigation Process

All Employees, and Students who are not Parties to the Complaint, are required to cooperate with the investigation and other processes set forth in these Procedures, including but not limited to, attending meetings and interviews, and being forthright and honest during the process.

Written Notice

The University will provide a Party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all meetings or proceedings with sufficient time for the Party to prepare to participate.

Prohibition on Retaliation

The University strictly prohibits Parties or witnesses from engaging in Retaliation against anyone for reporting or filing a Complaint, assisting or participating in an investigation or hearing, interfering with a Party's or witness's rights or privileges under the Nondiscrimination Policy, or for assisting someone else in reporting or opposing conduct prohibited by the Nondiscrimination Policy. Any acts of Retaliation are subject to disciplinary action.

Privacy

The University will take reasonable steps to protect the privacy of the Parties and witnesses, including ensuring compliance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and other applicable privacy laws. During the formal complaint resolution process, beginning with the Notice of Investigation and concluding when the deadline for an appeal has passed or the Civil Rights Appeals Unit has issued its final response, the Parties and witnesses are prohibited from using or disclosing the information or records obtained through the formal complaint resolution process. This prohibition shall not restrict the ability of the Parties to obtain and present evidence, including by speaking to witnesses, consulting with family members, confidential resources, or Advisors, or otherwise preparing for or participating in the formal complaint resolution process. These restrictions also do not apply to information learned through other means, such as personal experience, or to disclosures made during another administrative proceeding or through litigation. For especially sensitive materials, including but not limited to recordings and medical records, the University will provide such records for viewing or inspection only -- and not for copying or possessing. The Parties and their Advisors may be asked to sign written acknowledgements agreeing to these restrictions on disclosure and re-disclosure. Whether or not such acknowledgements are signed, violations of these prohibitions, including disregarding any restrictions on the use of records (such as re-disclosing records to unauthorized

individuals or copying records that are provided for viewing only), may subject a Student or Employee to discipline.

Standard and Burden of Proof

The standard of proof for hearings and investigations under these Procedures is the Preponderance of the Evidence. Preponderance of the Evidence is a standard of proof that determines whether alleged conduct more likely than not occurred based on the evidence presented or facts available at the time of the decision. The responsibility is not on the Parties – but on the University — to conduct an investigation that gathers sufficient evidence to determine whether alleged prohibited conduct occurred. The Complainant does not have the burden to prove, nor does the Respondent have the burden to disprove, the underlying allegation or allegations of misconduct. The University presumes that the Respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination is made at the conclusion of the formal complaint resolution process.

Role of the Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator in the Investigation Process

The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will either investigate the Complaint or assign this task to an Investigator. If assigned to an Investigator, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will supervise and oversee the investigation, including reviewing all draft investigation reports before they are final to ensure that the investigation complies with these Procedures. If the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator investigates the Complaint, a Systemwide Director or other appropriately trained administrator will review all draft investigation reports in the place of the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator.

Neutrality of Process

The University requires that any Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator, investigator, or decisionmaker not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent. A decisionmaker may be the same person as the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator or investigator. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will take affirmative steps to ensure that anyone involved in conducting investigations, finding facts, and making disciplinary decisions in a matter will be impartial, neutral, and free from actual conflicts of interest. A conflict of interest exists if a person has a personal relationship with one of the Parties or witnesses, has a reporting employment relationship with a Party, or has demonstrated actual bias towards a Party or witness or towards Complainants or Respondents in general. Mere belief or opinion does not constitute evidence of bias or conflict of interest.

Investigation Where a Respondent Does Not Participate

The Respondent will not be found to have violated the Nondiscrimination Policy solely because the Respondent did not participate in the investigation or hearing process. Nor will the Respondent be found not to have violated the Nondiscrimination Policy solely because a Complainant or other witness did not participate in the investigation or hearing process.

Timeframe, Extensions, and Status Updates

The University has established the following timeframes for the major stages of the formal complaint resolution process:

Stage	Timeframe
Complaint accepted or not accepted for investigation	Within 10 Working Days of the date of the intake or receipt of a written request for investigation (whichever is later)
Investigation – Review of Evidence Response Submission	10 Working Days from date Preliminary Investigation Report sent to Parties

Investigation – Final Investigation Report	100 Working Days from the date the Notice of Investigation is sent to Parties
Notice of Hearing	At least 20 Working Days prior to date of hearing
Hearing Officer’s Decision Report	15 Working Days from end of hearing
Final Decision from President or Designee	10 Working Days from receipt of Hearing Officer’s sanction recommendation
Appeal Submission	10 Working Days from date Notice of Investigation Outcome (non-hearing) or Final Decision (hearing) is sent to the Parties
Appeal Determination	30 Working Days after receipt of the written appeal

The University has also established the following process that allows for the reasonable extension of timeframes in these Procedures on a case-by-case basis for good cause. A Party, Investigator, and/or Hearing Officer may request a reasonable extension of the timeframes in these Procedures at any time from the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator may also initiate a reasonable extension of the timeframes in these Procedures at any time. For an extension to be granted, the following process must be followed:

1. Good cause for the extension must exist. Good cause may include:
 - a) To ensure the integrity and thoroughness of the investigation;
 - b) The reasonable absence of a Party, Party's advisor, or witness;
 - c) To comply with a request by law enforcement, including a concurrent law enforcement investigation;²
 - d) Based on the need to provide language assistance, disability accommodations, or other modifications to allow the full participation of a Party or witness;
 - e) Academic breaks or exam periods;
 - f) A particularly complex investigation or hearing process, such as one involving multiple Complainants, multiple Respondents, a large number of witnesses, voluminous evidence, or length of the written record;
 - g) The severity and extent of the alleged misconduct; or
 - h) Other extenuating or unforeseen circumstances that are not within the control of the University, Party, witnesses, Investigator, or Hearing Officer.
2. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator is the final decision-maker with respect to all extensions
3. The Parties receive written notice from the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator or designee that an extension is necessary and an explanation for the delay. The notice will indicate if the extension alters the timeframes for the major stages of the Complaint process and provide a new estimated timeline.

Requests for Extensions

While requests for delays by the Parties and witnesses may be considered, the University cannot unduly or unreasonably delay the prompt resolution of a Complaint under the Nondiscrimination Policy.

- a. Students – As required by California law, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will not unreasonably deny a Student Party's request for an extension during periods of examinations or academic breaks.
- b. Employees – The fact that an Employee is off contract or between semesters, without more, does not excuse an Employee from their expected participation in the Complaint resolution process.

Status Updates

In addition to the communications at each major stage of the process, the University will provide a status update to the Complainant and Respondent every 30-days, beginning from the date that the Notice of Investigation is issued until the Notice of Investigation Outcome or Final Decision is issued to the Parties, unless a Party requests in writing not to receive these updates.

- a. For cases involving a hearing under Addendum A-Track 2 Hearing Process the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator shall notify the Complainant of any Disciplinary Sanctions imposed against a Respondent.
- b. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will provide status updates to the Parties and Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator as required by the timelines in these Procedures.
- c. In addition, either Party may, at any time, request from the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator a status update regarding investigation, hearing, and appeal timeframes.

Reasonable Accommodations

Any person with a Disability who seeks reasonable accommodations to participate in the Complaint submission or investigation process will be referred to the appropriate campus administrator (for Students, the services for students with disabilities administrator, and for Employees the appropriate human resources administrator) who may consult with the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator to determine the reasonableness of a requested accommodation.

Notices of Investigation

The University will prepare Notices of Investigation for the Parties upon initiation of the formal complaint resolution process. The Notices of Investigation must be issued to the Parties in writing, at the same time, and with sufficient time and information for the Parties to prepare a response before any initial interview. A Notice of Investigation must include the following information:

1. An overview summary of the Complaint allegations (e.g., "who," "what," "when," and "where"), including the identities of the Parties, the conduct alleged to constitute violation of the Nondiscrimination policy, and the date(s) and location(s) of the alleged incident(s);
2. A copy of, or internet link to, these Procedures and the Nondiscrimination Policy, as well as a summary of the alleged Nondiscrimination Policy violations;
3. A summary of the Nondiscrimination Policy formal complaint resolution process, including the right to appeal and the informal resolution process;
4. That Retaliation is prohibited;
5. The Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct until a determination is made at the conclusion of the formal complaint resolution process. Prior to such a determination, the Parties will have an opportunity to provide Relevant evidence to a trained, impartial decisionmaker (Investigator or Hearing Officer);

6. The estimated timeline for completion of the investigation;
7. Information regarding counseling and other Supportive Measures;
8. The Parties may have one Advisor of their choice who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney or union representative;
9. The Parties will have an equal opportunity to access the Relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence used in the investigation;
10. A statement that the Complainant and Respondent will have equal opportunities to identify Relevant witnesses and evidence in connection with the investigation and at any hearing, including the ability to:
 - a. Submit documentary information to the Investigator;
 - b. Submit a list of potential witnesses to the Investigator; or
 - c. Request that the Investigator attempt to collect additional relevant evidence;
11. A statement that any evidence available, but not disclosed during the investigation might not be considered in any findings made, including at any hearing, and likely will not be considered for purposes of appeal;
12. A statement that the Standards for Student Conduct prohibits furnishing false information to a University official, faculty member, or campus office;
13. A statement that the Complainant and Respondent will be provided with periodic status updates in accordance with the timelines established in these Procedures; and
14. A statement regarding the possible range of Disciplinary Sanctions. If new but related allegations are raised during the investigation that are materially different from those described in the Notice of Investigation, the Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator will issue a revised Notice of Investigation to the Parties, along with a corresponding revised timeline for completion, if appropriate.

Respondent Initial Meeting

In the Notice of Investigation, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will offer to have an initial meeting with the Respondent. This meeting is not intended to be investigatory in nature. At this meeting, the Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator will explain the allegations against the Respondent, as well as the investigation process and the Respondent's rights during the process. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will also explain that during the investigation process the Respondent and the Complainant will have the opportunity to present evidence, identify witnesses, and review evidence.

Gathering Evidence

During the investigation, the Investigator will take reasonable steps to gather all Relevant evidence from the Parties, witnesses, or other sources, including interviews with the Complainant, the Respondent, and Relevant witnesses. The University will provide an equal opportunity for the Parties to present fact witnesses and other inculpatory (meaning that it shows or tends to show a person's involvement in the alleged conduct) and exculpatory (meaning that it shows or tends to show that a person was not involved in the alleged conduct) evidence that is Relevant. The Investigator will interview the Parties and Relevant witnesses and review documents and physical evidence. As appropriate to the investigation, the Investigator may conduct follow-up interviews or request responses to questions in writing.

Opportunity to Submit Evidence and Identify Witnesses

The Complainant and Respondent will be asked to identify witnesses and provide other Relevant information, such as documents, communications, and other available evidence. The Parties are encouraged to provide all Relevant information as soon as possible to facilitate a prompt resolution to the Complaint. The Investigator may receive any information presented by the Parties, but the Investigator, not the Parties, is responsible for gathering Relevant evidence. If a Party or witness declines to voluntarily provide material information or delays in doing so, the University's ability to conduct a prompt, thorough, and equitable investigation may be impacted. The University will not restrict the ability of either Party to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present Relevant evidence. Parties and witnesses must not engage in actions that could be considered Retaliation, including confronting, threatening, intimidating, attempting to influence, or otherwise taking inappropriate actions against any Party, witness, or anyone else participating in the investigation or hearing process. The Investigator will document the steps taken to gather evidence, even when those efforts are not successful.

Bases for Declining a Request to Gather Evidence

The Investigator will gather evidence and ask questions proposed by the Parties, except as follows:

- a. The Investigator determines that the questions are repetitive, irrelevant, or harassing.
- b. The request seeks information that can be reasonably and adequately obtained by the requesting Party from other independent or publicly available sources.
- c. The burden of obtaining the information is likely to substantially outweigh the benefit that the evidence bears on a disputed issue.
- d. The requested information can be reasonably obtained through other means less likely to intrude on a person's privacy.

Investigations Involving Allegations of Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking

The University will review all evidence gathered through the investigation and determine what Relevant evidence may be considered. Questions are Relevant when they seek evidence that may aid in showing whether or not the alleged conduct occurred, and evidence is Relevant when it may aid a decisionmaker in determining whether or not the alleged conduct occurred.

1. Impermissible evidence is evidence that is not allowed to be accessed, considered, or otherwise used by the University, except to determine if one of the exceptions listed below applies. The following types of evidence, and questions seeking that evidence, are impermissible, regardless of whether they are Relevant:
 - a. Evidence protected by a privilege recognized by state or federal law (unless waived by the Party or witness holding the privilege);
 - b. A Party's or witness's private medical records maintained by a physician, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional (unless the Party or witness voluntarily consents to its use in writing); or
 - c. Evidence that relates to the Complainant's or Respondent's sexual interests or prior or subsequent sexual conduct (unless offered to prove someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged conduct or offered to prove how the Parties communicated consent in prior or subsequent consensual, sexual relations).

- i. Where the Investigator allows consideration of evidence about a dating relationship or prior or subsequent consensual sexual relations between the Complainant and the Respondent, the fact that the Complainant and Respondent engaged in other consensual sexual relations with one another is never sufficient, by itself, to establish that the conduct in question was consensual.
- ii. Prior consensual, sexual conduct between the Complainant and the Respondent does not prevent the University from finding that the conduct alleged in the Complaint constitutes a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy.

Expert Witnesses

In rare cases, an Investigator may need to consult medical, forensic, technological, or other experts when expertise on a topic is needed to achieve a fuller understanding of the issues under investigation. In such cases, the Investigator must consult with the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator prior to engaging an expert witness.

Preliminary Investigation Report

The University will provide each Party and the Party's Advisor, if any, with an equal opportunity to access the evidence that is relevant to the allegations of prohibited conduct and not otherwise impermissible evidence.

Before finalizing the investigation, the Investigator will share with the Complainant and Respondent a preliminary investigation report, along with all Relevant evidence gathered. The preliminary investigation report will list any evidence offered by the Parties or any other witnesses that the Investigator concluded are not Relevant. This evidence will be available for review upon request. The preliminary investigation report will:

- a. Describe the allegations.
- b. Describe the investigative process to date.
- c. Set forth the relevant policy language and the Preponderance of Evidence Standard.
- d. Describe the evidence presented and considered.
- e. Identify the material facts – disputed and undisputed – with explanations as to why any material fact is disputed.

Access to Preliminary Investigation Report

The Investigator, in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator, will use discretion in determining how to provide the Parties with secure access to the preliminary investigation report. The University will take reasonable steps to prevent and address the Parties' and their Advisors' unauthorized disclosure of information and evidence obtained solely through the formal complaint resolution process.

Review of Evidence

Each Party will be given a reasonable opportunity to respond to the preliminary investigation report and any attached evidence and ask questions. The opportunity to review and respond to the preliminary investigation report is known as the "review of evidence" process. The Parties will have 10 Working Days to review the evidence. Each Party may:

- a. Respond to the evidence in writing.
- b. Request that the Investigator gather additional evidence or ask specific questions to the other Party and other witnesses.
- c. Identify additional witnesses.

Conclusion of Review of Evidence

The Investigator will share with the Parties the answers to questions posed during the review of evidence and additional Relevant evidence gathered. This will be shared with all Parties, who may then respond to any new evidence and ask questions. The Investigator determines when it is appropriate to conclude the review of evidence process.

Final Investigation Report

Final Investigation Report (Track 3-Hearing Not Required)

For Complaints of Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation under these Procedures (not including Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Exploitation, and Stalking, as each of these forms of prohibited conduct are defined in Article V.A of the Nondiscrimination Policy), a hearing is not required, and the investigator will make the final determination in the case. A final investigation report will be provided to the Parties along with a Notice of Investigation Outcome.

- a. The final investigation report will include:
 - i. A summary of the allegations,
 - ii. The investigation process,
 - iii. The Preponderance of the Evidence standard,
 - iv. A detailed description of the evidence considered,
 - v. Analysis of the evidence including relevant credibility evaluations,
 - vi. Appropriate findings, and
 - vii. Relevant exhibits and documents attached to the written report.
- b. The Notice of Investigation Outcome will attach the final investigation report and include the following:
 - i. A summary of the allegations and the investigative process.
 - ii. That the Preponderance of the Evidence standard was employed.
 - iii. A summary of the findings of fact.
 - iv. A determination as to whether the Nondiscrimination Policy was violated, and if so, any Remedies to be afforded to the Complainant.
 - v. Notice of Parties' right to appeal under these procedures.
- c. The notice will usually be delivered to the Parties electronically. If the notice includes a determination that there was a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will notify the appropriate University administrator responsible for discipline of the investigation

outcome and provide a copy of the final investigation report. This notice will include the appeal rights available to the Respondent prior to the initiation of any Disciplinary Sanctions.

Final Investigation Report (Track 2- Hearing Required)

For Complaints under these Procedures involving allegations of Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Exploitation, and Stalking, as each of these forms of prohibited conduct are defined in Article V.A of the Nondiscrimination Policy, a hearing is required.

The final investigation report will include all of the information included in the preliminary investigation report as well as additional Relevant evidence received during the review of evidence. Any relevant evidence provided by the Parties or witnesses, or otherwise gathered by the Investigator, will be attached to the final investigation report, or made available for review by the Parties. Evidence offered by the Parties or any other witnesses that the Investigator concluded is not Relevant will be noted but not included in the final investigation report and should be available at the time of the hearing such that it can be provided to the Hearing Officer if requested.

Hearings

As part of the formal complaint resolution process for Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking cases, the CSU will provide a live hearing that enables the decisionmaker – “the Hearing Officer” – to question the Parties and witnesses to assess a Party’s or witness’s credibility to the extent credibility is both in dispute and relevant to evaluating one or more allegations.

A hearing will be provided when:

1. The respondent is a Student; AND
2. The Complaint includes allegations of Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking. The Complainant and Respondent will be treated equitably throughout the pre-hearing and hearing processes.

Privacy

The University will take reasonable steps to protect the privacy of the Parties and witnesses during the hearing process, provided that the steps do not restrict the ability of the Parties to obtain and present evidence, including by speaking to witnesses (subject to the University’s prohibition on Retaliation), consulting with their family members, confidential resources, or Advisors, or otherwise preparing for or participating in the process.

Pre-Hearing Schedule and Response Deadlines:

Role of the Hearing Coordinator

The Hearing Coordinator (either the student conduct administrator, Title IX Coordinator, or other appropriate administrator) is the person responsible for coordinating the hearing process. The Hearing Coordinator will act as liaison between the Parties and the Hearing Officer on procedural matters and therefore may not be the Investigator assigned to the matter. The Hearing Coordinator may appropriately delegate administrative tasks but should have overall supervision of the hearing coordination process.

Notice of Hearing-20 Working Days Prior to Hearing

The Parties will be sent a written notice of the hearing at least 20 Working Days before the hearing. The notice will include the date, time, location, and purpose of the hearing as well as the name of the Hearing Officer. The notice is considered received on the date it is sent.

Submission of Proposed Witness List

No later than 15 Working Days before the hearing, each Party will 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' testimony.

Information Regarding Advisors and Support Persons

A Party may be accompanied at the hearing by one Advisor (for consultation) and one Support Person (for emotional support) of their choice. No later than 15 Working Days before the hearing, the Parties will provide to the Hearing Coordinator the name of, and contact information for, the Party's Advisor and Support Person (if any).

Objections to the Hearing Officer

A Hearing Officer will not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent. Objections to the assigned Hearing Officer will be made in writing to the Hearing Coordinator no later than 15 Working Days before the hearing.

- a) The objection may only be based on an actual conflict of interest. An actual 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, or complainants or respondents generally.
- b) The fact that the Hearing Officer has previously served as a hearing officer in a University proceeding is not a conflict of interest. Mere belief or opinion does not constitute evidence of actual bias or conflict of interest.
- c) The Hearing Coordinator will determine if there is a conflict of interest. In that event, the Parties will be notified in writing of the name of the new Hearing Officer. The date for the hearing may need to be rescheduled. Any objection to the new Hearing Officer will be made following the same process described above.

Location of Hearing-15 Working Days Prior to Hearing

Generally, the University will conduct hearings with the Parties physically present in separate locations using videoconferencing technology that allows the Hearing Officer and the Parties to simultaneously see and hear the Party or witness while that person is speaking. Any objections from a Party about being out of the physical presence of the Hearing Officer will be made in writing no later than 15 Working Days before the hearing.

Space and Technology Needs

Any Party who anticipates that they will not have a private space from which to participate in the hearing and/or technology access, including a reliable internet connection, should notify the Hearing Coordinator no later than 15 Working Days before the hearing so that the Hearing Coordinator can assist with appropriate arrangements for a private on-campus space and technology access.

Disability Accommodations

Any Party who requires a disability accommodation to facilitate their full participation in the hearing should notify the Hearing Coordinator no later than 15 Working Days before the hearing. The Hearing Coordinator will refer such requests to the appropriate campus administrator (for Students, the services for students with disabilities administrator, and for Employees the appropriate human resources administrator), who may consult with the Hearing Coordinator to determine the reasonableness of a requested accommodation.

Notification to Witnesses and Facilitation of Witness Participation

No later than 10 Working Days before the hearing, the Hearing Coordinator will share the witness list with the Parties and notify each witness of the date, time, and location of or how to access the hearing. a. The campus will direct Employee and Student witnesses to attend the hearing where the witnesses are timely identified to the Hearing Coordinator. b. The University will accommodate Student and Employee witnesses, including arranging for them to be excused from class attendance or work duties where necessary. Witnesses will be instructed to promptly direct any questions or concerns about their attendance at the hearing to the Hearing Coordinator. c. Any Employees, including those in bargaining units, who fail to comply with the directive may be subject to discipline under the applicable provisions of their collective bargaining agreement or other University policy. d. Students who fail to comply may be subject to discipline depending on the circumstances.

Submission of Proposed Questions

No later than 5 Working Days prior to the hearing, the Parties will submit a list of proposed questions to the Hearing Coordinator, who will share these with the Hearing Officer. Proposed questions will not be shared with the other Party or witnesses in advance of the hearing.

Questions/Concerns About the Witness List

No later than 5 Working Days before the hearing, the Parties will submit to the Hearing Coordinator any objections to, or questions about, the witness list.

Pending Requests

: No later than 1 Working Day before the hearing, the Hearing Officer will resolve all pending requests regarding participation at the hearing. The Hearing Coordinator will give prompt notice to the Parties (and witnesses) as appropriate.

Role of Hearing Officer in Pre-Hearing Matters

The Hearing Officer will make all determinations regarding pre-hearing matters, including which witnesses will participate and which questions, if submitted, are Relevant and will promptly notify the hearing coordinator who, in turn, will promptly notify the Parties. The Hearing Officer may also identify and request witnesses from the final investigation report not previously listed by the Parties attend the hearing.

Audio Recording of Hearing

The University will make an official audio recording of the hearing. No other recording of the hearing is permitted. The recording is University property. The audio recording will be retained by the University in accordance with the records retention policy. Parties may request to review the recording.

Hearing Attendees and Participants

1. The following individuals are permitted to attend the hearing:
2. The Parties
3. The Hearing Office
4. Witnesses while they are answering questions
5. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator
6. The Hearing Coordinator 6. The Student Conduct Administrator
7. One Advisor per Party
8. One Support Person per Party
9. An appropriate Chancellor's Office administrator University police or security officer, or other individuals may be present as necessary for security, technological support, language assistance or other approved reasonable accommodation but will not participate in the hearing.

Role of Advisors and Support Persons

The Parties may each be accompanied at the hearing by one Advisor and one Support Person. An Advisor and Support Person may observe and consult with the Parties. However, during the hearing, the Advisor and Support Person will not make the opening statement or speak regarding the substance or the process of the hearing. Parties may make a request to the Hearing Officer for a break to speak with their Advisor or Support Person.

Party Failure to Appear

If a Party does not appear at the hearing without good cause, the hearing will proceed as scheduled. Whether good cause exists is determined by the Hearing Officer.

The Respondent will not be found to have violated the Nondiscrimination Policy solely because the Respondent or other witness failed to appear at the hearing. Nor will the Respondent be found not to have violated the Nondiscrimination Policy solely because a Complainant or other witness failed to appear at the hearing.

Participant Conduct

Abusive or otherwise disorderly behavior that causes a material disruption will not be tolerated. The Hearing Officer may excuse anyone from the hearing (including either Party or their Advisor or Support Person) whose behavior causes a material disruption. The Hearing Officer, at their discretion, may postpone the hearing when a participant has been excused. In making this decision, the Hearing Officer will consider the equity of postponement for both Parties.

New Evidence

Generally, the Parties may not introduce evidence, including witnesses and their statements, at the hearing that the Party did not identify during the investigation and that was available at the time of the investigation. The Hearing Officer has discretion to accept for good cause, or exclude, new evidence offered during the pre-hearing stage or at the hearing.

Opening Statements

Each Party will be given an opportunity to make an opening statement of no longer than 10 minutes. An opening statement is intended to give the Parties the opportunity to share their perspective regarding the facts and discuss the core disputes in the investigation. It should focus on the facts of the matter and not be argumentative. The Parties will not make closing statements.

Questioning

All questions will be asked by the Hearing Officer. The Hearing Officer may ask questions of the Complainant, Respondent, Investigator, any campus official (e.g., Title IX Coordinator / DHR Administrator or Student Conduct Administrator), and any witness.

1. The process for proposing and asking Relevant and not otherwise impermissible questions and follow-up questions of Parties and witnesses, including questions challenging credibility, will:
 - a. Allow the Hearing Officer to ask such questions, and
 - b. Allow each Party to propose such questions that the Party wants asked of any Party or witness and have those questions asked by the Hearing Officer, subject to the procedures for evaluating and limiting questions described below.
2. Procedures for the Hearing Officer to evaluate the questions and limitations on questions:
 - a. The Hearing Officer will determine whether a proposed question is Relevant and not otherwise impermissible before the question is posed and will explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant or otherwise impermissible.
 - b. Questions that are unclear or harassing of the Party or witness being questioned will not be permitted.
 - c. The Hearing Officer will give a Party an opportunity to clarify or revise a question that the Hearing Officer determines is unclear or harassing. If the Party sufficiently clarifies or revises the question, the question will be asked.
 - d. The Parties may also submit written follow-up questions to the Hearing Officer during the hearing, at appropriate times designated by the Hearing Officer.
 - e. The Hearing Officer will ask the questions proposed by the Parties except for questions that:
 - i. Seek information that is unreasonably duplicative of evidence in the Hearing Officer's possession;
 - ii. Are not relevant to material disputed issues, are repetitive, argumentative or harassing or unduly intrude on a witness' privacy;
 - iii. Relate to the Complainant's or Respondent's sexual interests or prior or subsequent sexual conduct, unless offered to prove someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged conduct;
 - iv. Relate to the existence of a dating relationship or prior or subsequent consensual sexual relations between the Complainant and the Respondent unless the evidence is

relevant to how the Parties communicated consent in prior or subsequent consensual sexual relations.

1. Note: If the Hearing Officer allows consideration of evidence about a dating relationship or prior or subsequent consensual sexual relations between the Complainant and the Respondent the mere fact that the Complainant and Respondent engaged in other consensual sexual relations with one another is never sufficient, by itself, to establish that the conduct in question was consensual.
2. The Hearing Officer shall provide a written explanation to the Parties as to why consideration of the evidence is consistent with this section in the Hearing Officer's Report.

Party or Witness Failure to Participate

The Hearing Officer may choose to place less or no weight upon statements by a Party or witness who refuses to respond to questions deemed Relevant and not impermissible. The Hearing Officer will not draw an inference about whether alleged conduct occurred based solely on a Party's or witness's refusal to respond to such questions.

Questions, Concerns, and Objections to Questions Posed

At the hearing, each Party will have an opportunity to ask questions, submit concerns, or note an objection to questions posed. All such questions, concerns, or objections will be submitted in writing to the Hearing Officer. The Hearing Officer is not required to respond to an objection, other than to include it in the record.

Hearing Officer Discretion to Rephrase or Decline Questions

The Hearing Officer has the authority and duty to decline or rephrase any question that the Hearing Officer deems to be repetitive, irrelevant, or harassing. Formal rules of evidence applied in courtroom proceedings (e.g., California Evidence Code) do not apply in the hearing. However, the Hearing Officer may take guidance from the formal rules of evidence.

The Hearing Officer's Report

The Hearing Officer will prepare a written report that includes findings of facts and conclusions about whether the Respondent violated the Nondiscrimination Policy.

1. The report will include:
 - a. A description of the alleged conduct and potential Nondiscrimination Policy violations, which should correspond with those detailed in the Notice of Investigation and any amended notices.
 - b. Information about the policy and procedures that the University used to evaluate the allegations.
 - c. A summary of any procedural issues raised by the Parties before or during the hearing.
 - d. The definition of the Preponderance of the Evidence standard and a statement that this was the standard applied by the Hearing Officer in reaching their determinations
 - e. Any material evidence identified by the Parties or witnesses that the Hearing Officer determined was not Relevant (or duplicative) and the reason why the evidence was not considered to be Relevant.

- f. A list of all questions submitted by the Parties at the hearing, and if any questions were not asked, why.
 - g. The Hearing Officer's evaluation of the Relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence including an analysis of the credibility of the Parties and witnesses, when credibility assessments are required to resolve factual disputes. Credibility determinations will not be based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness.
 - h. A determination whether the alleged conduct occurred and if the conduct violated the Nondiscrimination Policy.
 - i. When the Hearing Officer finds that a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy occurred, any Disciplinary Sanctions the University will impose on the Respondent, whether Remedies other than the imposition of Disciplinary Sanctions will be provided by the University to the Complainant, and, to the extent appropriate, other students identified by the University to be experiencing the effects of the violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy.
 - j. The procedures and permissible bases for the Complainant and Respondent to appeal.
2. The Title IX Coordinator will review the Hearing Officer's report to ensure compliance with the Nondiscrimination Policy.
 3. The Hearing Coordinator will notify the Parties at the same time and in writing of the determination as to whether the alleged conduct and violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy occurred and will include a copy of the Hearing Officer's report. This notification will be issued within 15 Working Days of the end of the hearing, unless an extension is granted by the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator. The notification will also include information regarding the Parties' appeal rights. The Student Conduct Administrator or other appropriate administrator will also be notified of the Hearing Officer's determination.

Hearing Outcome – No Violation Found

If no violation is found, the Hearing Coordinator will notify the Parties of the outcome and their appeal rights, as described above. The University president or designee will also be notified.

Hearing Outcome – Violation Found

If there is a determination that a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy occurred, as appropriate, the Title IX Coordinator will:

1. Coordinate the provision and implementation of Remedies to a Complainant and other people the University identifies as having had equal access to its education programs or activities limited or denied by the Nondiscrimination Policy violation.
2. Coordinate the imposition of any Disciplinary Sanctions on a Respondent, including notification to the Complainant of any such Disciplinary Sanctions;
3. Take other appropriate prompt and effective steps to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within the University's education programs or activities; and
4. Comply with the Nondiscrimination Policy procedures before the imposition of any Disciplinary Sanctions against a Respondent.

Statements from Parties, Title IX Coordinator, and Appropriate Administrator

If the Hearing Officer finds a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy, the Parties may submit to the Hearing Coordinator an impact statement or other statement regarding discipline. The statement 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 statement may not be more than 2000 words in length and will be submitted to the Hearing Coordinator no later than 5 Working Days after the Hearing Officer's report is sent to the Parties.

The appropriate administrator and/or the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will also submit to the Hearing Coordinator a written statement regarding aggravating and mitigating factors no later than 5 Working Days after the Hearing Officer's report is sent to the Parties. The Hearing Coordinator will provide these statements to the Hearing Officer. Any information in the impact statement relied upon by the Hearing Officer in making their Disciplinary Sanction recommendation will be shared with the other Party with the president (or designee's) final decision and notification.

Recommendation as to Disciplinary Sanctions

Within 5 Working Days after receiving and considering the statements described above, the Hearing Officer will update their Hearing Officer's report to include the recommended Disciplinary Sanctions and submit it to the president (or designee).

Final Decision and Notification

Within 10 Working Days of receipt of the Hearing Officer's report, the president (or designee) will review the Investigation Report and the Hearing Officer's report and issue a decision concerning the appropriate Disciplinary Sanction.

1. **Adoption of Sanctions** – The president (or designee) may impose the recommended sanctions, adopt a different sanction or sanctions, or reject sanctions altogether. If the president adopts a sanction other than what is recommended by the Hearing Officer or rejects sanctions altogether, the president must set forth the reasons in the Decision Letter.
2. **Remedies** – The University may also provide Remedies, which may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course or work-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, Campus escorts, 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/DHR Administrator is responsible for determining the reasonableness of the requested Remedy and coordinating the effective implementation of Remedies
3. **Decision Letter** – The Decision Letter will include:
 - a. The outcome of the hearing, including any sanction imposed, and the name of the Respondent.
 - b. A copy of the Hearing Officer's Report, including the Hearing Officer's recommended Disciplinary Sanctions.
 - c. Notice of the Complainant's and Respondent's right to appeal.
4. **Notification of Final Decision** – The president will send the Decision Letter electronically to the Respondent and Complainant at the same time.
 - a. The decision will also be sent to the appropriate administrator and the Hearing Officer.
 - b. The president will also send the Decision Letter to the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator so that they may determine whether any additional Remedies or other Supportive Measures will be afforded or undertaken to maintain a safe and nondiscriminatory University environment.
 - c. A copy of the Decision Letter issued to the Complainant will be redacted as to findings regarding conduct that does not constitute a "crime of violence," Sexual Misconduct, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking (34 C.F.R. § 99.31 et seq.).

- d. Unless the University and Parties are notified that an appeal has been filed, the president's (or designee's) sanction decision becomes final 11 Working Days after the date of the Decision Letter.

Appeal Procedures

For Complaints alleging Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking, either Party may file an appeal. For Complaints involving allegations of Discrimination, Harassment, Prohibited Consensual Relationships, or Retaliation only the non-prevailing Party may appeal.

Filing an Appeal to the Chancellor's Office

A written appeal may be submitted to the Chancellor's Office Civil Rights Programming & Services Appeals Unit ("Civil Rights Appeals Unit") no later than 10 Working Days after the date of the Notice of Investigation Outcome (non-hearing cases) or Final Decision (hearing cases). All arguments and/or evidence supporting the appeal must be submitted by the deadline to file the appeal. Arguments or evidence submitted after the appeal submission deadline will not be considered by the Civil Rights Appeals Unit. A written appeal may not exceed 3,500 words, excluding exhibits. Appeals will be submitted to:

Civil Rights Appeals Unit
Systemwide Human Resources
Office of the Chancellor
401 Golden Shore Long Beach, California 90802
CO-Appeals@calstate.edu

Electronic submission to the email address listed above is the preferred method of submitting appeals.

Bases for Appeal

An appeal will be based only on one or more of the appeal issues listed below:

1. There was no reasonable basis for the findings or conclusions that resulted in the investigation or hearing outcome.
2. Procedural errors occurred that would have likely changed the outcome of the investigation or hearing.
3. New evidence is available that would change the outcome and that was not reasonably available when the Investigator's or Hearing Officer's determination was made.
4. The Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator, 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 would change the outcome.
5. The sanctions imposed was objectively unreasonable, or arbitrary based on substantiated conduct. (For Acceptance of Responsibility cases or Appeal reversals).

Issues and Evidence on Appeal

The issues and evidence raised on appeal will be limited to those raised and identified during the investigation or hearing, unless new evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the investigation or hearing and that could change the investigation or hearing outcome becomes available after the University investigation or hearing was completed and is submitted by the appealing Party. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit may conduct an interview, at their discretion, with the appealing Party to clarify the written appeal.

Acknowledgement of Appeal

The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will provide prompt written acknowledgement of the receipt of the appeal to the appealing Party, and will provide written notification of the appeal, including a copy of the appeal, to the non-appealing Party and the campus Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator. The notice will include the right of the non-appealing Party and the University to provide a response to the appeal within 10 Working Days of the date of the notice. The appeal response will be limited to 3,500 words, excluding exhibits. Any response to the appeal received by the Civil Rights Appeals Unit will be provided to the appealing Party for informational purposes only.

Reasonable Accommodation

The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will provide reasonable accommodations to any Party or witness in the appeal process with a qualified Disability upon request by the person needing the accommodation. A reasonable accommodation may include an extension of time under these Procedures. The timeframe for the Civil Rights Appeals Unit Response will automatically be adjusted for the time needed, if any, to provide reasonable accommodations. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will consult with the appropriate university administrator (for Students, the services for students with disabilities administrator, and for Employees the appropriate human resources administrator) to determine the reasonableness of a requested accommodation.

Scope of Review

The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will not conduct a new investigation; however, the Civil Rights Appeals Unit may make reasonable inquiries to determine if the new evidence could have affected the investigation or hearing determination. On appeal, the Civil Rights Appeals Unit does not reweigh the evidence, re-decide conflicts in the evidence, or revisit determinations made by the Investigator or Hearing Officer about the credibility or reliability of witnesses and the Parties.

Civil Rights Appeals Unit Response

The Civil Rights Appeals Unit response will include a summary of the issues raised on appeal, a summary of the evidence considered, the Preponderance of the Evidence standard, and the determinations reached regarding the issues identified within the written appeal. A copy of the final Civil Rights Appeals Unit response will be forwarded to the Complainant, the Respondent, and the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator. The appeal response determination is final and is not subject to further appeal.

Reopening a University Investigation or Hearing

If the Civil Rights Appeals Unit review determines that an issue raised on appeal would have affected the investigation outcome or hearing outcome, the investigation or hearing will be remanded back to the University and the investigation or hearing reopened at the campus level. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will return the matter to the University and will specify in writing the timeline by which a reopened investigation or hearing must be completed. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will notify the Parties of the reopening of the investigation or hearing and the timeline for completion of the reopened investigation or hearing. The University will complete the reopened investigation or hearing and provide the Civil Rights Appeals Unit with an amended final investigation report or Hearing Officer report. The University will also provide the Parties with amended notices of investigation outcome or final decision, and such notices will provide the non-prevailing Party the opportunity to appeal. Upon receipt of the amended final investigation report/final decision, if the outcome remains unchanged, the Chancellor's Office will contact the original appealing Party to determine whether that Party wishes to continue with the appeal. If the outcome is reversed by the University, the non-prevailing Party will be given an opportunity to appeal.

Reversal by Civil Rights Appeals Unit

If the Civil Rights Appeals Unit determines that no reasonable fact finder (Investigator or Hearing Officer) could have made the findings as determined by the Investigator or Hearing Officer, the Civil Rights Appeals Unit may vacate and reverse the investigation or hearing outcome, but only with respect to whether the Nondiscrimination Policy was violated (and not with respect to factual findings). If the Civil Rights Appeals Unit vacates and reverses the investigation or hearing outcome, it will notify the Parties at the same time and in writing, as well as the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator. Following a reversal of an investigation or hearing outcome by the Civil Rights Appeals Unit, the decision is final and is not subject to further appeal. In the event that the final outcome has been reversed by the Civil Rights Appeals Unit and a sanction will be imposed by the University, both Parties have a right to appeal the sanction only. If a sanction is found to be objectively unreasonable, or arbitrary based on substantiated conduct, the matter will be sent back to the University for reconsideration of the sanction.

Timeline for Response to Appeal

The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will respond to the appealing Party no later than 30 Working Days after receipt of the written appeal, unless the timeline has been extended pursuant to Section L below.

Timelines and Extensions

The Civil Rights Appeals Unit has discretion to extend the timelines for the appeal process for good cause or for any reasons deemed to be legitimate by the Civil Rights Appeals Unit. This includes the time for filing an appeal, the time for a reopened investigation or hearing to be completed, and the time for the Civil Rights Appeals Unit to respond to the appeal. The Civil Rights Appeals Unit will notify the Parties and the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator of any extensions of time granted pertaining to any portion of the appeal process.

Disciplinary Sanctions and Remedies

The University will not impose discipline on a Respondent for violations of the Nondiscrimination Policy unless: 1) there is a determination at the conclusion of the formal complaint resolution process (including appeals) that the Respondent violated the Nondiscrimination Policy; or 2) where discipline is agreed to as part of an informal resolution process.

If there is a determination that a violation of the Nondiscrimination Policy occurred, the Title IX Coordinator/DHR Administrator will, as appropriate:

1. Coordinate the provision and implementation of Remedies to a Complainant and any other individuals who the University identifies as also having been deprived of equal access to the University's education programs, activities, or employment due to a violation of the Nondiscrimination policy;
2. Coordinate the imposition of any Disciplinary Sanctions on a Respondent, including notification to the Complainant of any such Disciplinary Sanctions;
3. Take other appropriate prompt and effective steps to ensure that prohibited conduct under the Nondiscrimination Policy does not continue or recur within the University's education programs, activities, or employment; and
4. Comply with these Procedures before the imposition of any Disciplinary Sanctions against a Respondent.

Students who are found to have violated the Nondiscrimination Policy will be subject to discipline in accordance with state and federal requirements, student conduct rules, and other CSU policies. Sanctions for Students determined to have violated the Nondiscrimination Policy are identified in the Student Conduct Process: restitution, loss of financial aid, educational and remedial sanctions, denial of access to campus or persons, disciplinary probation, suspension, and expulsion. The University may also temporarily or

permanently withhold a degree. Other sanctions and remedies may be agreed upon through the Informal Resolution process.

Employees who are found to have violated the Nondiscrimination Policy will be subject to discipline that is appropriate for the violation and in accordance with state and federal requirements and other CSU policies and applicable collective bargaining agreements. The possible sanctions for Employees determined to have violated the Nondiscrimination Policy are education, training, counseling, reprimand, unpaid suspension of varying lengths, demotion, and/or termination.

Registered Sex Offenders

California's sex offender registration laws require convicted sex offenders to register their status with the CSUF PD 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](#) website.

California law allows the following additional information regarding a registered sex offender on campus, whose information is not available to the public via the internet website, to be released to a campus community (Penal Code § 290.01(d)):

1. The offender's full name
2. The offender's known aliases
3. The offender's sex
4. The offender's race
5. The offender's physical description
6. The offender's photograph
7. The offender's date of birth
8. Crimes resulting in the registration of the offender under Penal Code § 290
9. The date of last registration

For purposes of this section, campus community shall be defined as those persons present at or regularly frequenting any place constituting campus property, satellite facilities, laboratories, public areas contiguous to the campus, and other areas set forth in Penal Code § 290.01(d).

Registrant information that is released should include notification that:

1. The offender registry includes only those persons who have been required by law to register and who are in compliance with the offender registration laws.
2. The information is provided as a public service and may not be current or accurate.
3. Persons should not rely solely on the offender registry as a safeguard against offenses in their communities.
4. The crime for which a person is convicted may not accurately reflect the level of risk.
5. Anyone who uses information contained in the registry to harass registrants or commit any crime may be subject to criminal prosecution.
6. The purpose of the release of information is to allow members of the public to protect themselves and their children from sex offenders (Penal Code 290.45).

Missing Student Notification Procedures, including for On-campus Student Housing Facilities

Anyone who has knowledge that a CSUF student is missing should report the information to the Dean of Students at 657-278-3211 or the [CSUF PD](#) at 657-278-2515. This report must be made when a student has been missing for 24 hours, but the University encourages you to report immediately. Reports made to the Dean of

Students will be referred to the CSUF PD immediately. The institution will notify the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing

The CSUF Police Department does not consider any report of a missing person routine and assumes the missing person needs immediate assistance until an investigation reveals otherwise. The CSUF Police Department gives missing person cases priority over property-related cases and will not require any time frame to pass before beginning a missing person investigation (Penal Code § 14211).

Any member encountering a person who wishes to report a missing person or runaway shall render assistance without delay (Penal Code § 14211). This can be accomplished by accepting the report via telephone or in person and initiating the investigation. Those members who do not take such reports or who are unable to render immediate assistance shall promptly dispatch or alert a member who can take the report.

A report shall be accepted in all cases and regardless of where the person was last seen, where the person resides or any other question of jurisdiction (Penal Code § 14211).

Officers or other members conducting the initial investigation of a missing person should take the following investigative actions, as applicable:

- Respond to a dispatched call as soon as practicable.
- Interview the reporting party and any witnesses to determine whether the person qualifies as a missing person and, if so, whether the person may be at risk.
- Notify a supervisor immediately if there is evidence that a missing person is either at risk or may qualify for a public alert, or both (see the Public Alerts Policy).
- Broadcast a "Be on the Look-Out" (BOLO) bulletin if the person is under 21 years of age or there is evidence that the missing person is at risk. The BOLO should be broadcast as soon as practicable, but in no event more than one hour after determining the missing person is under 21 years of age or may be at risk (Penal Code § 14211).
- Ensure that entries are made into the appropriate missing person networks as follows:
 - Immediately, when the missing person is at risk.
 - In all other cases, as soon as practicable, but not later than two hours from the time of the initial report (34 USC § 41308).
- Complete the appropriate report forms accurately and completely, and initiate a search as applicable according to the facts.
- Collect and or review:
 - A photograph and a fingerprint card of the missing person, if available.
 - A voluntarily provided biological sample of the missing person, if available (e.g., toothbrush, hairbrush).
 - Any documents that may assist in the investigation, such as court orders regarding custody.
 - Any other evidence that may assist in the investigation, including personal electronic devices (e.g., cell phones, computers).
- When circumstances permit and if appropriate, attempt to determine the missing person's location through their telecommunications carrier.
- Contact the appropriate agency if the report relates to a missing person report previously made to another agency, and that agency is actively investigating the report. When this is not practicable, the information should be documented in an appropriate report for transmission to the appropriate agency. If the information relates to an at-risk missing person, the member should notify a supervisor and proceed with reasonable steps to locate the missing person.

- Any student residing in campus housing has the option to identify a contact person or persons¹³ whom the institution shall notify within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing. This contact information will be registered confidentially, accessible only to authorized campus officials, and may not be disclosed except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation. Notification of the confidential contact person or persons shall be documented within the appropriate report.

Employees should complete all missing person reports and forms promptly and advise the appropriate supervisor as soon as a missing person report is ready for review. The responsibilities of the supervisor shall include, but are not limited to:

- Reviewing and approving missing person reports upon receipt. The reports should be promptly sent to the Records Bureau.
- Ensuring resources are deployed as appropriate.
- Initiating a command post as needed.
- Ensuring applicable notifications and public alerts are made and documented.
- Ensuring that records have been entered into the appropriate missing persons networks.
- Taking reasonable steps to identify and address any jurisdictional issues to ensure cooperation among agencies.

If the case falls within another agency's jurisdiction, the supervisor should facilitate its transfer to that agency.

CSU Hazing Policy

Statement of Values

The California State University (CSU) is committed to maintaining an inclusive and equitable community that values diversity, mutual respect, and fosters healthier and safer environments for living and learning. Hazing is contrary to our institution's values and will not be tolerated.

Policy

This policy establishes a systemwide prohibition on hazing, in conjunction with hazing prevention efforts and activities. The provisions of this policy are pursuant to the Stop Campus Hazing Act in [California Education Code 66305 – 66309](#) and the federal Stop Campus Hazing Act, 20 U.S.C. Section 1092(f)(9).

Definition of Hazing

The federal definition of hazing: The term 'hazing' means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including — whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity; causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity; causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances; causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts; any activity

¹³ If the person reported missing is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, the institution must 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.

that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct; any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, state, tribal or federal law; and any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, state, tribal, or federal law.

The California Definition of Hazing: The term “hazing” is defined broadly. The CSU Student Code of Conduct, found at Title 5, California Code of Regulations, [Section 41301](#) (b)(8) and [California Penal Code section 245.6](#) defines “hazing” as “any method of initiation or pre-initiation into a student organization or student body, whether or not the organization or body is officially recognized by an educational institution, which is likely to cause physical harm, personal degradation or disgrace resulting in physical or mental harm, to any former, current, or prospective student of any school, community college, college, university or other educational institution” as well as “any act likely to cause physical harm, personal degradation or disgrace resulting in physical or mental harm, to any former, current, or prospective student of any school, community college, college, university or other educational institution. “Hazing” does not include customary and ordinary athletic events or school sanctioned events.”

Any method or act of initiation or preinitiation into (or the maintenance of status within) a student organization or student body, whether or not the organization or body is officially recognized by the CSU, which is likely to cause serious bodily injury or mental harm to any former, current, or prospective student of the CSU is prohibited and constitutes a violation of this policy. Hazing includes not just conduct or actions likely to cause physical harm or pose a risk to the health and safety of an individual(s) but also conduct likely to cause personal degradation that could result in physical or mental harm. Hazing includes any action taken or situation created, whether on or off a campus, to produce mental or physical discomfort, embarrassment, harassment, or ridicule.

Section 41301(b)(8) makes clear that “neither the express or implied consent of a victim of hazing, nor the lack of active participation in a particular hazing incident is a defense. The express or implied consent of a victim of hazing does not excuse or constitute a defense. Hazing violates this policy regardless of a person’s consent or willingness to participate and even if the person voluntarily submits to being hazed.

Section 41301(b)(8) also makes clear that apathy or acquiescence in the presence of hazing is not a neutral act and is also a violation of this section.” Passive participation in hazing (such as attending a hazing incident or being a spectator) violates this policy. The tacit or explicit endorsement, approval or validation of hazing violates this policy. In addition, an individual who is in a position to be able to take reasonable action to stop or prevent hazing but fails to do so violates this policy.

Participation in hazing, actively or passively, will result in both individual student and student organizational disciplinary action, including possible expulsion from the California State University system and a permanent loss of recognition for the student organization. Disciplinary action will also be initiated against organizational officers who permit hazing to occur. Organizational officers are expected and required to be aware of any potential hazing and to prevent any such conduct from occurring.

Student organizations and their organizational officers are responsible for controlling the actions of their alumni, inactive members, and any other individuals participating in their member activities.

Examples of prohibited activities include but are not limited to:

1. Any form of physically demanding or dangerous activity (calisthenics, runs, etc.) not part of a sanctioned university or auxiliary activity.
2. Paddling, shoving, hitting, slapping, punching, dragging, kicking, or shocking an individual regardless of degree or nature.

3. Compelling, pressuring or forcing an individual to consume, use or be exposed to alcohol, tobacco, or drugs or engage in drinking games.
4. Compelling, pressuring or forcing an individual to consume unusual, undue amounts, or odd preparations of food, liquids, substances or other items.
5. Throwing, pouring, submerging, or otherwise applying substances to the bodies, clothing, or belongings of individuals.
6. Morally degrading or humiliating games, performances, or other activities that make an individual the object of ridicule, amusement or intimidation.
7. Abducting or transporting an individual to undisclosed locations, abandoning individuals, or conducting any "kidnap," "road trip," or "ditch" that may in any way endanger or compromise the physical or mental health, safety, or comfort of any individual.
8. Confining an individual to unreasonably small, poorly ventilated, unsanitary, uncomfortable or unlit areas.
9. Restraining an individual in any manner.
10. Intentionally exposing an individual to unsafe, hazardous, or uncomfortable temperatures, conditions, or environments.
11. Compelling, pressuring or forcing an individual to engage in, encourage, or witness nonconsensual sexual behavior, including kissing, touching private parts, fondling, or intercourse, or in sexual simulations.
12. Activities that require an individual to remain in a fixed position for an extended period of time.
13. "Line-ups" involving intense or demeaning intimidation or interrogation, such as shouting obscenities, insults, or quizzing an individual.
14. Using demeaning, degrading or humiliating language, or derogatory names, or otherwise engaging in verbal abuse.
15. Assigning activities such as pranks or scavenger/treasure hunts in which a person is asked to deface or steal property, engage in humiliating acts, stunts, or bother other individuals or organizations/teams.
16. Exposing an individual to bodily fluids, including, but not limited to, blood, vomit, feces, urine, saliva, and semen, or compelling an individual to engage in activity that induces bodily functions.
17. Compelling individuals to wear or carry unusual, embarrassing, degrading, uncomfortable or physically burdensome items or apparel.
18. Depriving individuals of sufficient sleep, comfortable sleeping arrangements, meals, or access to showers, baths, and sinks.
19. Activities that interfere with an individual's academic efforts by causing exhaustion, loss of sleep, or loss of reasonable study time or by interfering with an individual's ability to attend class.
20. Compelling, pressuring or forcing an individual to engage in acts of personal servitude for others including errands, cleaning, standing in line, completing academic assignments or tasks, driving and shopping.
21. Compelling an individual to modify their body by way of branding, tattooing, piercing, shaving, weight loss, or other forms of modification.

22. Compelling, pressuring or forcing an individual to not participate in familial, religious, cultural, or traditional activities, holidays, or events.
23. Intentionally creating a mess and forcing others to clean up.
24. Compelling individuals to purchase an animal or engage in animal cruelty or mistreatment.
25. Blindfolding individuals in a manner that may cause intimidation, fear, or harm.
26. Depriving new members access to or use of cell phones, wallets, keys or key fobs, or other personal possessions.

Reporting Incidents of Hazing

Each University shall distribute and make publicly available a mechanism or procedure for reporting hazing. The mechanism or procedure must provide an option for an individual to submit an anonymous report. The mechanism or procedure must provide information about how an individual can report hazing without fear of retaliation or reprisal.

Alleged victims and witnesses should not be deterred from reporting any incidents of hazing out of a concern that they might be disciplined for related violations of hazing or other university policies. The CSU's primary concern is the safety of the university community. A person who participates as a complainant or witness in investigations or proceedings involving hazing shall generally not be subject to discipline for related violations of the Student Conduct Code at or near the time of the incident unless the University determines the violation was sufficiently egregious that it placed the health and safety of another person or the university at risk. It shall also be known that retaliation against any person participating or perceived to be participating in the reporting of or investigation into acts of hazing will constitute a violation of this Policy, as well as the Student Conduct Process.

At Cal State Fullerton, incidents can be reported without fear of retaliation or reprisal to the Dean of Students office at <https://www.fullerton.edu/deanofstudents/>, emailing deanofstudents@fullerton.edu, or calling 657-278-3211 Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Incidents can also be reported to the Office of Student Life and Leadership by emailing studentlife@fullerton.edu, visiting TSU 234, or calling 657-278-7622, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. You can also submit a report anonymously at the following link: https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?CSUFullerton&layout_id=2

Hazing Investigation Process

All reported acts of hazing committed by students or impacting students shall be reported to the Vice President of Student Affairs or their designee for appropriate investigation and sanctioning processes. Investigations will be handled in accordance with the CSU Student Conduct Procedures Policy and CSU Student Activities Policy.

Student Conduct

Universities shall follow applicable system and university policies when investigating and sanctioning reported acts of hazing. Sanctions for students found to have hazed other students can be found in the [CSU Student Conduct Process Policy](#).

Recognized Student Organization Conduct

Universities shall follow applicable system and university policies when investigating and sanctioning reported acts of hazing on recognized student organizations. Sanctions for recognized student organizations found to have permitted hazing to occur include permanent loss of recognition as a student organization.

Supportive Measures

Supportive Measures are individualized services offered to the hazing victim, as appropriate, when reasonably available, not for punitive or disciplinary reasons, and without fee or charge, regardless of whether an investigation occurs. Supportive Measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to CSU education programs, activities, or the workplace without unreasonably burdening the other Party, including to protect the safety of all Parties or the educational or work environment. Supportive Measures provide support to the victim during the reporting or investigation process. Supportive Measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course or work-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, Campus escorts, no-contact directives (unilateral or mutual, depending on the circumstances) or restrictions on contact with the other Party, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the Campus, and other similar measures. The vice president for Student Affairs (or designee) is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of Supportive Measures. Supportive Measures will remain confidential to the greatest extent possible.

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Programs: Every incoming student's orientation includes information on hazing awareness, prevention, and reporting.

Athletic teams and affiliated social sororities and fraternities receive annual hazing prevention training that includes information on hazing awareness, bystander intervention, ethical leadership, and ways to build group cohesion without hazing, consequences of engaging in hazing activities (including mental health, student wellness, student conduct, student organization, criminal and civil), and options for reporting. Each University shall develop a list of other programs or organizations that shall receive annual training.

Officers of Recognized Student Organizations, University Sponsored Organizations, and club sports complete annual hazing prevention training that includes information on hazing awareness, bystander intervention, ethical leadership, and ways to build group cohesion without hazing, consequences of engaging in hazing activities (including mental health, student wellness, student conduct, student organization, criminal, and civil), and options for reporting. Each organization/team delivers to the vice president of student affairs, or their designee, verification that they have participated in the training. This verification shall be submitted annually.

Each University implements at least one campus-wide event or activity during National Hazing Prevention Week that promotes the CSU Policy on Hazing Prohibition and Prevention; campus resources related to hazing, including how to report hazing; and prevention and bystander intervention training related to hazing. The event or activity should be open to students, staff, faculty, families, and alumni.

At CSUF, hazing prevention education is incorporated into required annual Canvas training for key student populations, including student organization Presidents and Treasurers, student-athletes, and members of social fraternities and sororities. Student organization leaders also complete hazing prevention training as part of the registration process. These educational efforts, backed by research that speaks to signs of healthy and unhealthy groups, address the definition and examples of hazing, bystander intervention, ethical leadership, positive approaches to building group cohesion, the potential individual and organizational consequences of hazing, and campus reporting resources.

Within Fraternity and Sorority Life, hazing prevention is also an important component of the annual "Becoming a Member" (BAM) program. All new members participating in an FSL chapter are required to attend a BAM session during the semester they join their organization. The program provides students with information related to hazing prevention, civil rights and equity, alcohol and other drugs, and mental health and well-being, giving new members the knowledge and resources they need to make informed decisions and recognize situations that may place themselves or others at risk. During BAM, case studies are incorporated that ask students to identify different types and levels of hazing, consider how they could intervene, and identify appropriate campus reporting options. Bystander intervention education reinforces that every Titan

has a role in preventing harm and provides practical strategies such as direct intervention, delegation, distraction, and follow-up support.

Beyond required training, CSUF promotes hazing awareness through annual campus programming and National Hazing Prevention Week activities which take place for one week in September. Programming includes a "These Hands Don't Haze" interactive event and a Speaker Event where students, staff, and faculty are invited to engage in conversations about prevention, healthy organizational cultures, leadership, and reporting.

Fire Safety Report

The 2026 Housing and Residential Engagement Annual Fire Safety Report is available at the following link: <https://www.fullerton.edu/housing/resources/pdfs/Fire-Safety-Report-2025.pdf>. The 2026 Grand Central Art Center Annual Fire Safety Report is available at the following link: <https://www.grandcentralartcenter.com/annual-fire-safety-report>.

Appendix A: Jurisdictional Definitions¹⁴

Rape (CA Penal Code Chapter 1 Section 261)

(a) Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished under any of the following circumstances:

(1) If a person is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving consent. This paragraph does not preclude the prosecution of the person committing the act under any other paragraph of this subdivision or any other law.

(2) If it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.

(3) If a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused.

(4) If a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets any one of the following conditions:

(A) Was unconscious or asleep.

(B) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.

(C) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.

(D) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.

(5) If a person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief.

(6) If the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

(7) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in this paragraph, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

¹⁴ Note that these are not the definitions used to compile the statistics at the beginning of these document. The federal definitions of Rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are used for the statistics, as required by federal law.

(b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

“Duress” means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted. The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and his or her relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in appraising the existence of duress.

“Menace” means any threat, declaration, or act that shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another.

Sodomy (CA Penal Code Chapter 1 Section 286)

Sodomy is sexual conduct consisting of contact between the penis of one person and the anus of another person. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime of sodomy.

(b) (1) Except as provided in Section 288, any person who participates in an act of sodomy with another person who is under 18 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year.

(2) Except as provided in Section 288, any person over 21 years of age who participates in an act of sodomy with another person who is under 16 years of age shall be guilty of a felony.

(c) (1) Any person who participates in an act of sodomy with another person who is under 14 years of age and more than 10 years younger than he or she shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(2) (A) Any person who commits an act of sodomy when the act is accomplished against the victim’s will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(B) Any person who commits an act of sodomy with another person who is under 14 years of age when the act is accomplished against the victim’s will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 9, 11, or 13 years.

(C) Any person who commits an act of sodomy with another person who is a minor 14 years of age or older when the act is accomplished against the victim’s will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 7, 9, or 11 years.

(3) Any person who commits an act of sodomy where the act is accomplished against the victim’s will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(d) (1) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of sodomy when the act is accomplished against the victim’s will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person or where the act is accomplished against the victim’s will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years.

(2) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of sodomy upon a victim who is under 14 years of age, when the act is accomplished against the victim’s will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 10, 12, or 14 years.

(3) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of sodomy upon a victim who is a minor 14 years of age or older, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 7, 9, or 11 years.

(e) Any person who participates in an act of sodomy with any person of any age while confined in any state prison, as defined in Section 4504, or in any local detention facility, as defined in Section 6031.4, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year.

(f) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act and this is known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. As used in this subdivision, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

(1) Was unconscious or asleep.

(2) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.

(3) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.

(4) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.

(g) Except as provided in subdivision (h), a person who commits an act of sodomy, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving consent.

(h) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, and both the defendant and the victim are at the time confined in a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered or in any other public or private facility for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered approved by a county mental health director, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.

(i) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, where the victim is prevented from resisting by an intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(j) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, where the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by any

artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(k) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

As used in this subdivision, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

(l) As used in subdivisions (c) and (d), "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

Oral Copulation (CA Penal Code Chapter 1 Section 287)

(a) Oral copulation is the act of copulating the mouth of one person with the sexual organ or anus of another person.

(b) (1) Except as provided in Section 288, any person who participates in an act of oral copulation with another person who is under 18 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year.

(2) Except as provided in Section 288, any person over 21 years of age who participates in an act of oral copulation with another person who is under 16 years of age is guilty of a felony.

(c) (1) Any person who participates in an act of oral copulation with another person who is under 14 years of age and more than 10 years younger than he or she shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(2) (A) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(B) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation upon a person who is under 14 years of age, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 8, 10, or 12 years.

(C) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation upon a minor who is 14 years of age or older, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 6, 8, or 10 years.

(3) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(d) (1) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or by aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of oral copulation (A) when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, or (B) where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute

the threat, or (C) where the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years. Notwithstanding the appointment of a conservator with respect to the victim pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime described under paragraph (3), that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.

(2) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of oral copulation upon a victim who is under 14 years of age, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 10, 12, or 14 years.

(3) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of oral copulation upon a victim who is a minor 14 years of age or older, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 8, 10, or 12 years.

(e) Any person who participates in an act of oral copulation while confined in any state prison, as defined in Section 4504 or in any local detention facility as defined in Section 6031.4, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year.

(f) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act and this is known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years. As used in this subdivision, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

(1) Was unconscious or asleep.

(2) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.

(3) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.

(4) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the oral copulation served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.

(g) Except as provided in subdivision (h), any person who commits an act of oral copulation, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, for three, six, or eight years. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving consent.

(h) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, and both the defendant and the victim are at the time confined in a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered or in any other

public or private facility for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered approved by a county mental health director, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.

(i) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, where the victim is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

(j) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, where the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

(k) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

As used in this subdivision, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

(l) As used in subdivisions (c) and (d), "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

Bigamy, Incest, and the Crime against Nature (CA Penal Code Chapter 1 Section 285 and Section 289)

Section 285

Persons being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void, who intermarry with each other, or who being 14 years of age or older, commit fornication or adultery with each other, are punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.

Section 289

(a) (1) (A) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(B) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration upon a child who is under 14 years of age, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 8, 10, or 12 years.

(C) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration upon a minor who is 14 years of age or older, when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 6, 8, or 10 years.

(D) This paragraph does not preclude prosecution under Section 269, Section 288.7, or any other provision of law.

(2) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (c), any person who commits an act of sexual penetration, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act or causing the act to be committed, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

Notwithstanding the appointment of a conservator with respect to the victim pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.

(c) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act or causing the act to be committed and both the defendant and the victim are at the time confined in a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered or in any other public or private facility for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered approved by a county mental health director, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.

(d) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act and this is known to the person committing the act or causing the act to be committed, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. As used in this subdivision, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

(1) Was unconscious or asleep.

(2) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.

(3) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.

(4) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.

(e) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the victim is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

(f) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act or causing the act to be committed is someone known to the victim other than the accused, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

(g) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

As used in this subdivision, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

(h) Except as provided in Section 288, any person who participates in an act of sexual penetration with another person who is under 18 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year.

(i) Except as provided in Section 288, any person over 21 years of age who participates in an act of sexual penetration with another person who is under 16 years of age shall be guilty of a felony.

(j) Any person who participates in an act of sexual penetration with another person who is under 14 years of age and who is more than 10 years younger than he or she shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(k) As used in this section:

(1) "Sexual penetration" is the act of causing the penetration, however slight, of the genital or anal opening of any person or causing another person to so penetrate the defendant's or another person's genital or anal opening for the purpose of sexual arousal, gratification, or abuse by any foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, or by any unknown object.

(2) "Foreign object, substance, instrument, or device" shall include any part of the body, except a sexual organ.

(3) "Unknown object" shall include any foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, or any part of the body, including a penis, when it is not known whether penetration was by a penis or by a foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, or by any other part of the body.

(l) As used in subdivision (a), "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury or death.

(m) As used in this section, "victim" includes any person who the defendant causes to penetrate the genital or anal opening of the defendant or another person or whose genital or anal opening is caused to be penetrated by the defendant or another person and who otherwise qualifies as a victim under the requirements of this section.

Fondling (CA Penal Code Chapter 9. Section 243.4, Assault and Battery)

(a) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, and if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(b) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person who is institutionalized for medical treatment and who is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and if the touching is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more

than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(c) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act because the perpetrator fraudulently represented that the touching served a professional purpose, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(d) Any person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person's will while that person is unlawfully restrained either by the accused or an accomplice, or is institutionalized for medical treatment and is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a third person, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(e)(1) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and is for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, or any person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person's will, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a third person, is guilty of misdemeanor sexual battery, punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. However, if the defendant was an employer and the victim was an employee of the defendant, the misdemeanor sexual battery shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars (\$3,000), by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amount of a fine above two thousand dollars (\$2,000) which is collected from a defendant for a violation of this subdivision shall be transmitted to the State Treasury and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, distributed to the Civil Rights Department for the purpose of enforcement of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 12900) of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code), including, but not limited to, laws that proscribe sexual harassment in places of employment. However, in no event shall an amount over two thousand dollars (\$2,000) be transmitted to the State Treasury until all fines, including any restitution fines that may have been imposed upon the defendant, have been paid in full.

(2) As used in this subdivision, "touches" means physical contact with another person, whether accomplished directly, through the clothing of the person committing the offense, or through the clothing of the victim.

(f) As used in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), and (d), "touches" means physical contact with the skin of another person whether accomplished directly or through the clothing of the person committing the offense.

(g) As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Intimate part" means the sexual organ, anus, groin, or buttocks of any person, and the breast of a female.

(2) "Sexual battery" does not include the crimes defined in Section 261 or 289.

(3) "Seriously disabled" means a person with severe physical or sensory disabilities.

(4) "Medically incapacitated" means a person who is incapacitated as a result of prescribed sedatives, anesthesia, or other medication.

(5) "Institutionalized" means a person who is located voluntarily or involuntarily in a hospital, medical treatment facility, nursing home, acute care facility, or mental hospital.

(6) "Minor" means a person under 18 years of age.

(h) This section does not limit or prevent prosecution under any other law which also proscribes a course of conduct that also is proscribed by this section.

(i) In the case of a felony conviction for a violation of this section, the fact that the defendant was an employer and the victim was an employee of the defendant shall be a factor in aggravation in sentencing.

(j) In the case of a felony conviction for a violation of this section, the fact that the defendant was employed at a hospital, as defined in Section 243.2, where the offense occurred and the victim was in the defendant's care or seeking medical care at the hospital shall be a factor in aggravation in sentencing.

(k) A person who commits a violation of subdivision (a), (b), (c), or (d) against a minor when the person has a prior felony conviction for a violation of this section shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

Statutory Rape (CA Penal Code, Chapter 1, Section 261.5)

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

(b) A person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is not more than three years older or three years younger than the perpetrator, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) A person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is more than three years younger than the perpetrator is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

(d) Any person 21 years of age or older who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is under 16 years of age is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three, or four years.

(e) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an adult who engages in an act of sexual intercourse with a minor in violation of this section may be liable for civil penalties in the following amounts:

(A) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor less than two years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

(B) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor at least two years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

(C) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor at least three years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(D) An adult over 21 years of age who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor under 16 years of age is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

(2) The district attorney may bring actions to recover civil penalties pursuant to this subdivision. From the amounts collected for each case, an amount equal to the costs of pursuing the action shall be deposited with the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered, and the remainder shall be deposited in the Underage Pregnancy Prevention Fund, which is hereby created in the State Treasury. Amounts deposited in the Underage Pregnancy Prevention Fund may be used only for the purpose of preventing underage pregnancy upon appropriation by the Legislature.

(3) In addition to any punishment imposed under this section, the judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against a person who violates this section with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and a defendant shall not be denied probation because of their inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.

(f) A person convicted of violating subdivision (d) who is granted probation shall not complete their community service at a school or location where children congregate.

Incest (CA Penal Code, Chapter 1, Section 285)

Persons being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void, who intermarry with each other, or who being 14 years of age or older, commit fornication or adultery with each other, are punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.

Abuse: (CA Family Code, 6203 (definitions) and 6211)

(a) For purposes of this act, "abuse" means any of the following:

(1) To intentionally or recklessly cause or attempt to cause bodily injury.

(2) Sexual assault.

(3) To place a person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to that person or to another.

(4) To engage in any behavior that has been or could be enjoined pursuant to Section 6320.

(b) Abuse is not limited to the actual infliction of physical injury or assault.

"Domestic violence" is abuse perpetrated against any of the following persons:

(a) A spouse or former spouse.

(b) A cohabitant or former cohabitant, as defined in Section 6209.

(c) A person with whom the respondent is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship.

(d) A person with whom the respondent has had a child, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child of the female parent under the Uniform Parentage Act (Part 3 (commencing with Section 7600) of Division 12).

(e) A child of a party or a child who is the subject of an action under the Uniform Parentage Act, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child to be protected.

(f) Any other person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree.

Domestic Violence/Dating Violence (CA Penal Code, Chapter 2, Section 273.5 and Section 243)

CA Penal Code 273.5

(a) A person who willfully inflicts corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon a victim described in subdivision (b) is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of up to six thousand dollars (\$6,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(b) Subdivision (a) shall apply if the victim is or was one or more of the following:

(1) The offender's spouse or former spouse.

(2) The offender's cohabitant or former cohabitant.

(3) The offender's fiancé, or someone with whom the offender has, or previously had, an engagement or dating relationship as defined in paragraph (10) of subdivision (f) of Section 243.

(4) The mother or father of the offender's child.

CA Penal Code 243(e)

(1) When a battery (willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another) is committed against a spouse, a person with whom the defendant is cohabiting, a person who is the parent of the defendant's child, former spouse, fiancé, or fiancée, or a person with whom the defendant currently has, or has previously had, a dating or engagement relationship, the battery is punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(10) "Dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement independent of financial considerations.

Stalking: CA Penal Code, Chapter 2, Section 646.9

Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for their safety, or the safety of that person's pet, service animal, emotional support animal, or horse, or the safety of their immediate family is guilty of the crime of stalking, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison.

Stalking: CA Penal Code, Chapter 2, Section 653m

(a) Every person who, with intent to annoy, telephones or makes contact by means of an electronic communication device with another and addresses to or about the other person any obscene language or addresses to the other person any threat to inflict injury to the person or property of the person addressed or any member of his or her family, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Nothing in this subdivision shall apply to telephone calls or electronic contacts made in good faith.

(b) Every person who, with intent to annoy or harass, makes repeated telephone calls or makes repeated contact by means of an electronic communication device, or makes any combination of calls or contact, to another person is, whether or not conversation ensues from making the telephone call or contact by means of an electronic communication device, guilty of a misdemeanor. Nothing in this subdivision shall apply to telephone calls or electronic contacts made in good faith or during the ordinary course and scope of business.

Consent to Sexual Activity (CA Penal Code, Chapter 1, section 261.6 and section 261.7)

- a) Consent is positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The Person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved.
- b) A current or previous dating or marital relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute consent where consent is at issue in a prosecution under section 261, 286, 287, or 289, or former section 262 or 288a
- c) This section shall not affect the admissibility of evidence or the burden of proof on the issue of consent.

In prosecutions under Section 261, 286, 287, or 289, or former Section 262 or 288a, in which consent is at issue, evidence that the victim suggested, requested, or otherwise communicated to the defendant that the defendant use a condom or other birth control device, without additional evidence of consent, is not sufficient to constitute consent.

Appendix B: Track 1: Federal Mandated Hearing Process