

CSUN

OFFICE OF
EQUITY AND DIVERSITY

RIGHTS AND OPTIONS FOR SURVIVORS

OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, DATING AND
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND STALKING



NOTICE OF NON-DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF GENDER OR SEX

California State University Northridge does not discriminate on the basis of gender, which includes sex and gender identity or expression, or sexual orientation in its education programs or activities. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and certain other federal and state laws, prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender or sexual orientation in employment, as well as in all education programs and activities operated by the University (both on and off campus). The protection against discrimination on the basis of gender and sexual orientation includes sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, and gender based dating and domestic violence and stalking. The following individuals have been designated to handle inquiries regarding non-discrimination policies:

CSUN Title IX Coordinator

Barrett Morris

Director, Office of Equity & Diversity
18111 Nordhoff Street
Northridge, CA 91330-8208
University Hall, Room 285
Phone: (818) 677-2077
Email: barrett.morris@csun.edu
Hours: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Mon-Fri
<http://www.csun.edu/eqd>

CSUN Title IX Deputy Coordinator

Alexandra Pursley

Manager, Equity & Diversity Compliance
18111 Nordhoff Street
Northridge, CA 91330-8208 University
Hall, Room 285
Phone: (818) 677-2077
Email: alexandra.pursley@csun.edu
Hours: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Mon-Fri
<http://www.csun.edu/eqd>

Questions may also be addressed to:

Office of Civil Rights –
U.S. Dept. of Education
50 Beale Street, Suite 7200
San Francisco, CA 94105-1813
Phone: (415) 486-5555
FAX: (415) 686-5570;
TDD: (800) 877-8339
Email: ocr.sanfrancisco@ed.gov

RIGHTS AND OPTIONS FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, DATING AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND STALKING¹

The University is committed to creating and sustaining an educational and working environment free of sexual misconduct, dating and domestic violence, and stalking. If you experience any of these forms of misconduct, you are strongly encouraged to utilize the various on and off campus resources described below. Your safety and well-being is the University's priority. This publication is intended to help you understand your rights and options, as well as provide you with information regarding support and assistance.²

WHAT SHOULD I DO?

Call 9-1-1 if you are in the midst of any kind of emergency, immediate harm or threat of harm.

If you have experienced sexual misconduct (e.g., rape, acquaintance rape, or sexual battery), dating or domestic violence, or stalking, you are encouraged to ***seek immediate assistance from police and healthcare providers*** for your physical safety, emotional support and medical care.

University police can escort you to a safe place and transport you to a hospital or a sexual assault response center for a medical examination, if needed. University police can also provide access to a confidential Sexual Assault Victim's advocate. If you would prefer not to notify the police, you are strongly encouraged to seek assistance from the campus

Title IX Coordinator who can provide you with information on your options, rights and remedies, and/or the Campus Sexual Assault Victim's Advocate. The campus Title IX Coordinator is available to assist you in notifying the police, if you wish. The CSUN Campus Care Advocate listed below can also assist you in notifying the police and/or the campus Title IX Coordinator.

¹ As required by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)) (VAWA), pursuant to its Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act provision (Campus SaVE Act) and related laws and regulations.

² Terms contained within this Notice are intended to be gender neutral.

You have the right to decide whom and when to tell about what happened. However, it is very important that you get confidential medical attention after being assaulted. Following the incident, you may be physically injured, there may be a chance you contracted a sexually transmitted disease or that you may become pregnant.

WHOM SHOULD I CONTACT?

The University has designated a Title IX Coordinator to provide you with assistance and support, and to monitor and oversee overall compliance with laws and policies related to sexual misconduct, dating and domestic violence, and stalking. Your Campus Title IX Coordinator is available to explain and discuss your right to file a criminal complaint; the University's relevant complaint process, and your right to receive assistance with that process, including the investigation process; how confidentiality is handled; available resources, both on and off Campus; and other related matters.

CSUN Title IX Coordinator

Barrett Morris

Director, Office of Equity & Diversity
18111 Nordhoff Street
Northridge, CA 91330-8208
University Hall, Room 285
Phone: (818) 677-2077
Email: barrett.morris@csun.edu Hours:
8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Mon-Fri <http://www.csun.edu/eqd>

CSUN Department of Police Services

Captain Scott VanScoy

9222 Darby Avenue
Northridge, CA 91330
Phone: (818) 677-5582
Email: scott.g.vanscoy@csun.edu Hours:
8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Mon- Fri 24 Hour
Police Dispatch: (818) 677-2111 <http://www.csun.edu/police>

CSUN Title IX Deputy Coordinator

Alexandra Pursley

Manager, Equity & Diversity Compliance
18111 Nordhoff Street
Northridge, CA 91330-8208
University Hall, Room 285
Phone: (818) 677-2077
Email: alexandra.pursley@csun.edu
Hours: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Mon-Fri
<http://www.csun.edu/eqd>

CSUN Campus Care Advocate

Stephanie Hansen

Danielle Samuel

18111 Nordhoff Street
Northridge, CA 91330
Klotz Student Health Center, Room 201
Phone: (818) 677-7492
stephanie.hansen@strengthened.org
danielle.samuel@strengthened.org
Hours: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Mon-Fri
<http://www.csun.edu/shc>

U.S. Department of Education, Office For Civil Rights (OCR):

Phone: (800) 421-3481
Email: ocr@ed.gov

If you wish to fill out a complaint form online with the OCR, you may do so at:
<https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/complaintintro.html>

Local Police

Los Angeles Police Department

Devonshire Community Police Station
Sex Crimes Unit
10250 Etiwanda Ave
Northridge, CA 91325
Phone: (818) 832-0979

Medical & Counseling Services

CSUN University Counseling Services

18111 Nordhoff Street,
Northridge, CA 91330
Phone: (818) 677-2366
Hours: 8:00 am – 5:00 pm Mon-Fri
After hours, urgent care assistance: (818)
677-2366, Option 3
<http://www.csun.edu/counseling>

CSUN Klotz Student Health Center

18111 Nordhoff Street
Northridge, CA 91330
Located east of the bookstore, across from
The National Center on Deafness.
Phone: (818) 677-3666
Hours: 8:00 am – 5:00 pm Mon-Wed;
9:00 am – 5:00 pm Thursday;
8:00 am – 5:00 pm Friday
<http://www.csun.edu/shc>

CSUN Women's Research and Resource Center

18356 Halsted Street
Northridge, CA 91330-8251
Phone: (818) 677-2780
E-Mail: wrrc@csun.edu
<http://www.csun.edu/shc>

Northridge Hospital Medical Center

18300 Roscoe Blvd.
Northridge, CA 91328
Phone: (818) 885-8500
<http://www.northridgehospital.org>

The White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault

<http://www.NotAlone.gov>

Locate additional local resources by
entering your zip code at:
<https://www.notalone.gov/resources/>

Crisis Text Line

Text HOME to 741741 for free, 24/7
crisis support for anyone in the US via
text. Communication with Crisis
Counselors is confidential unless
sharing it with emergency services is
absolutely necessary for your safety.
<https://www.crisistextline.org/>

Olive View Medical Center

14445 Olive View Dr. #2B101
Sylmar, CA 91342
Phone: (818) 364-1555
[http://www.uclaoliveview.org/
ovucla.html](http://www.uclaoliveview.org/ovucla.html)

Urgent Care Facilities

Reseda Medical Clinic

18355 Sherman Way,
Reseda, CA 91335
Phone: (818) 343-0964

Valley Urgent Care Center

9346 Corbin Avenue,
Northridge, CA 91325
Hours: 9:00 am – 5:00 pm Mon-Fri
<http://www.sfvalleyurgentcare.com>

Community Resources

Strength United

(formerly Valley Trauma Center)

14651 Oxnard Street

Van Nuys, CA 91411

Phone: 24-Hour Support, Referral and
Crisis Response Line

Phone: (818) 886-0453 or

(661) 253-0258

<http://www.csun.edu/eisner-education/strength-united>

Family Justice Center

14651 Oxnard Street

Van Nuys, CA 91411

Phone: 24-Hour Support, Referral
And Crisis Response Line

Phone: (818) 886-0453 or

(661) 253-0258

<http://www.csun.edu/eisner-education/strength-united/family-justice-center>

Santa Monica Rape Treatment Center

Santa Monica-UCLA Medical Center

1250 Sixteenth Street

Santa Monica, CA 90404

Phone: (310) 319-4000

<http://www.911rape.org>

Peace Over Violence-Rape & Battery Hotline

Phone: 24 Hour Hotlines (213) 626-3393

Or (310) 392-2381 or (626) 793-3385

<http://www.peaceoverviolence.org>

National Resources

The National Center for Victims of Crimes

Phone: 1-800-FYI-CALL

(1-800-394-2255)

TTY Line 1-800-211-7996

Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. ET,

Monday through Friday

<http://www.victimsofcrime.org>

RAINN – Rape, Abuse, Incest National Network National Sexual Assault Online

Phone: 1(800) 656 HOPE (4673)

National Online Hotline:

<https://ohl.rainn.org/online>

National Institute of Justice: Intimate Partner Violence

-

<http://www.nij.gov/topics/crime/intimate-partner-violence/Pages/welcome.aspx>

National Domestic Violence Hotline

24 Hour Phone Support: 1(800) 799-SAFE

(7233), TTY: 1(800) 787-3224

Center for Disease Control and Prevent: Intimate Partner Violence

-

<http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/intimatepartnerviolence/index.html>

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING EVIDENCE

It is important that you take steps to preserve and collect evidence; doing so preserves the full range of options available to you, be it through the University's administrative complaint procedures or criminal prosecution. To preserve evidence: (1) do not wash your face or hands; (2) do not shower or bathe; (3) do not brush your teeth; (4) do not change clothes or straighten up the area where the assault took place; (5) do not dispose of clothes or other items that were present during the assault, or use the restroom; and, (6) seek a medical exam immediately. If you already cleaned up from the assault, you can still report the crime, as well as seek medical or counseling treatment. You may consult with the Campus Title IX Coordinator or Sexual Assault Victim's Advocate (see contact information above) for assistance as well.

WHAT REPORTING OPTIONS DO I HAVE?

The University's primary concern is your safety and the safety of the Campus community. The use of alcohol or drugs never makes the victim at fault for sexual misconduct. If you have experienced sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, or stalking you should not be deterred from reporting the incident out of a concern that you might be disciplined for related violations of drug, alcohol, or other University policies. Except in egregious circumstances, University students or employees who are victims of sexual misconduct will not be subject to discipline.

You have several reporting options, and you may pursue one or more of these options at any time. It is your right to have a friend, family member, Sexual Assault Victim's Advocate, or other representative present with you while reporting the incident. You also have the right to have a sexual assault counselor, Sexual Assault Victim's Advocate and/or support person of your choice present with you during a rape examination.

The Campus Title IX Coordinator or Sexual Assault Victim's Advocate can assist you in notifying the police if you choose.

Criminal: Reporting to University Police and/or local police is an option at any time. If you choose not to report to the police immediately following an incident, you can still make the report at a later time. However, with the passage of time, the ability to gather evidence to assist with criminal prosecution may be limited. Depending on the circumstances, the police may be able to obtain a criminal restraining order on your behalf.

Administrative: You may report to the Campus Title IX Coordinator, who will provide you with written and verbal information regarding applicable University complaint procedures for investigating and addressing the incident. The Title IX Coordinator will also provide you with information regarding resources available to you, as well as information regarding your rights and options. Contact information for the Title IX Coordinator is listed above.

The Campus Title IX Coordinator will also discuss with you any reasonable interim remedies the University may offer prior to conclusion of an investigation or potential disciplinary action to reduce or eliminate negative impact on you and provide you with available assistance. Examples include: adjustment to work assignments, course schedules or supervisory reporting relationship; requiring the Respondent to move from University-owned or affiliated housing; immediately prohibiting the Respondent from coming to the University; or prohibiting the Respondent from contacting the parties involved in the reported incident. These options may be available to you whether or not you choose to report the incident to Campus police or law enforcement. The Title IX Coordinator remains available to assist you and provide you with reasonable remedies requested by you throughout the reporting, investigative, and disciplinary processes, and thereafter.

If it is determined that University policy³ was violated, the Respondent will be subject to discipline, up to and including dismissal from University employment or expulsion from the University. You are entitled to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of your choice, including a Sexual Assault Victim's Advocate or domestic violence counselor. However, if you do not wish to participate in an investigation or hearing process, you have the right to decline to do so.

Health/Counseling/Clergy: You may choose to seek advice and assistance from physicians, psychotherapists, professional counselors, clergy, sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates, including individuals who work or volunteer for them.

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

You may also choose to obtain a protective or restraining order (such as a domestic violence restraining order or a civil harassment restraining order). Restraining orders must be obtained from a court in the jurisdiction where the incident occurred. Restraining orders can protect victims who have experienced or are reasonably in fear of physical violence, sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, or stalking. University Police and your Campus Title IX Coordinator can offer assistance with obtaining a protective or restraining order.

Non-reporting: You are strongly encouraged to report any incidents to the police and/or Campus Title IX Coordinator so that steps may be taken to protect you and the rest of the campus community. However, non-reporting is also an option.

³ Executive Order 1096 (Systemwide Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, Retaliation, Sexual Misconduct, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking Against Employees and Third Parties and Procedure for Addressing Such Complaints by Employees and Third Parties); Executive Order 1097 (Systemwide Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, Retaliation, Sexual Misconduct, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking Against Students and Systemwide Procedure for Addressing Such Complaints by Students).

CONFIDENTIALITY – KNOW YOUR OPTIONS

We encourage victims of sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, or stalking to talk to someone about what happened – so you can get the support you need, and so the University can respond appropriately. Whether – and the extent to which – a University employee may agree to maintain confidentiality (and not disclose information to the Title IX Coordinator) depends on the Employee’s position and responsibilities at the University. This information is intended to make you aware of the various reporting and confidential disclosure options available to you – so you can make informed choices about where to turn for help. The University encourages victims to talk to someone identified in one or more of these groups.

As explained below, some employees are required by law to maintain near complete confidentiality; talking to them is sometimes called a “privileged communication.” Other Employees may talk to a victim in confidence, and generally only report to the University that an incident occurred without revealing any personally identifying information. Some employees are required to report all details of an incident (including the identities of both the victim and alleged perpetrator) to the Title IX Coordinator. A report to these employees constitutes a report to the University, and generally creates a legal obligation for the University to investigate the incident and take appropriate steps to address the situation.

Privileged and Confidential Communications

*Physicians, Psychotherapists, Professional Counselors and Clergy*⁴– Physicians, psychotherapists, professional, licensed counselors, and clergy who work or volunteer on or off campus acting solely in those roles or capacity, in the provision of medical or mental health treatment or counseling (*including those who work or volunteer in those offices*) may **not** report **any** information about an incident of sexual misconduct to anyone else at the University, including the Title IX Coordinator, without your consent. You can seek assistance and support from physicians; psychotherapists, professional, licensed counselors, and clergy without triggering a University investigation that could reveal your identity or the fact of your disclosure. *However, see limited exceptions below regarding when health care practitioners must report to local law enforcement agencies. Health care practitioners should explain these limited exceptions to you, if applicable.*

⁴ Cal. Evid. Code § 990 et seq., § 1010 et seq., and § 1030 et seq.

Following is the contact information for professional counselors and physicians on campus:

University Counseling Services

18111 Nordhoff Street,
Northridge, CA 91330
Bayramian Hall Room 520
Phone: (818) 677-2366
Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Mon- Fri
After hours, urgent care assistance
(818) 677-2366, Option 3
<http://www.csun.edu/counseling>

Klotz Student Health Center

18111 Nordhoff Street,
Northridge, CA 91330
Located east of the bookstore, across from
the National Center on Deafness
Phone: (818) 677-3666
Hours: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m., Mon-Wed;
9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m., Thu;
8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m., Fri
<http://www.csun.edu.shc>

Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Counselors and Advocates⁵ – Sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates who work or volunteer on or off campus in sexual assault centers, victim advocacy offices, women’s centers, and health centers (including all individuals who work or volunteer in these centers and offices, as well as non-professional counselors or advocates, and those who act in that role under their supervision) may talk to you without revealing any information about you or the incident of sexual misconduct to anyone else at the University, including the Title IX Coordinator, without your consent. You can seek assistance and support from these counselors and advocates without triggering a University investigation that could reveal your identity or that you disclosed an incident to them. However, see limited exceptions below 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.

⁵ Cal. Evid. Code § 1035 et seq. and § 1037 et seq.

CSUN Campus Care Advocates

Stephanie Hansen & Danielle Samuel

Klotz Student Health Center, Room 201
18111 Nordhoff Street,
Northridge, CA 91330-8276
Phone: (818) 677-7492
stephanie.hansen@strengthunited.org
danielle.samuel@strengthunited.org
Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Mon-Fri
<http://www.csun.edu/shc>

Santa Monica Rape Treatment Center

Santa Monica-UCLA Medical Center
1250 Sixteenth Street,
Santa Monica, CA 90404
Phone: (310) 319-4000
<http://www.911rape.org>

Family Justice Center

14651 Oxnard Street
Van Nuys, CA 91411
Phone: 24-Hour Support, Referral and
Crisis Response Line
(818) 886-0453 or (661) 253-0258 [http://
www.csun.edu/eisner-education/
strength-united/family-justice-center](http://www.csun.edu/eisner-education/strength-united/family-justice-center)

Strength United

(formerly Valley Trauma Center)
14651 Oxnard Street
Van Nuys, CA 91411
Phone: 24-hour Support, Referral and
Crisis Response Line
(818) 886-0453 or (661) 253-0258
[http://www.csun.edu/eisner-
education/strength-united](http://www.csun.edu/eisner-education/strength-united)

Peace Over Violence-Rape & Battery 24-Hour Hotline(s)

(213) 626-3393 or (310) 392-2381
or (626) 793-3385
<http://www.peaceoverviolence.org>

If you speak only to a physician, professional counselor, clergy member, sexual assault counselor, domestic violence counselor or advocate, you must understand that the University will be unable to conduct an investigation into the particular incident or pursue disciplinary action against the perpetrator, if you choose to maintain confidentiality.

EXCEPTIONS: Under California law, any health practitioner employed in a health facility, clinic, physician's office, or local or state public health department or clinic is required to make a report to local law enforcement if he or she provides medical services for a **physical condition** to a patient/victim who he

or she knows or reasonably suspects is suffering from: (1) a wound or physical injury inflicted by a firearm; or (2) any wound or other physical injury inflicted upon a victim where the injury is the result of assaultive or abusive conduct (including sexual misconduct and dating and domestic violence).⁶ This exception does **not**

⁶Assaultive or abusive conduct is defined to include a list of 24 criminal offenses, including sexual battery, incest, rape, spousal rape, abuse of a spouse or cohabitant, and any attempt to commit these crimes. See Cal. Penal Code §§ 11160-11163.2.

apply to sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates. Health care practitioners should explain this limited exception to you, if applicable.

Additionally, under California law, **all** professionals described above (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.⁷ These professionals

will explain this limited exception to you, if applicable. Finally, some or all of these professionals may also have reporting obligations under California law to: (1) local law enforcement in cases involving threats of immediate or imminent harm to self or others where disclosure of the information is necessary to prevent the threatened danger;⁸ or (2) to the court if compelled by court order or subpoena in a criminal proceeding related to the incident.⁹ If applicable, these professionals will explain this limited exception to you.

Reporting to University or Local Police

If you report certain sex offenses to local or University Police, the police are required to notify you that your name will become a matter of public record **unless confidentiality is requested**.¹⁰ If you request that your identity be kept confidential, your name will not become a matter of public record and the police will not report your identity to anyone else at the University, including the Title IX Coordinator. University Police will, however, report the facts of the incident itself to the Title IX Coordinator being sure not to reveal

to the Title IX Coordinator your name/identity, or compromise their own criminal investigation.

The University is required by the federal Clery Act to report certain types of crimes (including certain sex offenses) in statistical reports. However, while the University will report the **type** of incident in the annual crime statistics report known as the Annual Security Report, your name/identity will not be revealed.

Reporting to the Title IX Coordinator and Other University Employees

Most University employees have a duty to report incidents of sexual misconduct, dating and domestic violence, and stalking when they are on notice of it. When you tell

the Title IX Coordinator or another University employee about a sexual violence incident, you have the right to expect the University to take immediate and appropriate steps to

⁷See Cal. Penal Code §§ 11164-11174.3; see also CSU Executive Order 1083 or any superseding executive order.

⁸See Cal. Evid. Code § 1024.

⁹See Cal. Evid. Code § 1035.4.

¹⁰See Cal. Penal Code § 293; Cal. Gov. Code § 6254(f).

investigate what happened and to resolve the matter promptly and equitably.

In all cases, we strongly encourage victims to report sexual misconduct, dating and domestic violence, and stalking directly to the Title IX Coordinator.

As detailed above, all University employees except physicians, licensed counselors, sexual assault victim's advocates, must report to the Title IX Coordinator all relevant details about incidents of which they become aware. The University will need to determine what happened – and will need to know the names of the victim(s) and the perpetrator(s), any witnesses, and any other relevant facts, including the date, time and specific location of the incident. To the extent possible, information reported to the Title IX Coordinator or other University employee will

be shared only with individuals responsible for handling the University's response to the incident. The University will protect the privacy of individuals involved except as otherwise required by law or University policy. A report may result in the gathering of extremely sensitive information about you and other individuals in the Campus community. While such information is considered confidential, University policy regarding access to public records and disclosure of personal information may require disclosure of certain information concerning a reported incident. In such cases, efforts will be made to redact the records, as appropriate, in order to protect your identity and privacy and the privacy of other involved individuals.

The Title IX Coordinator can be reached at:

Barrett Morris

Director, Office of Equity & Diversity

18111 Nordhoff Street

Northridge, CA 91330-8208

University Hall, Room 285

Phone: (818) 677-2077

Email: barrett.morris@csun.edu

Hours: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Mon-Fri <http://>

www.csun.edu/eqd

If you request of the Title IX Coordinator or another University employee that your identity remain completely confidential, the Title IX Coordinator will explain that the University cannot always honor that request and cannot guarantee complete confidentiality. If you wish to maintain confidentiality or request that no investigation be conducted or disciplinary action taken, the University must weigh that request against the University's obligation to provide a safe, non-discriminatory environment for all students, employees and third parties, including you. Under those circumstances, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether your request for complete

confidentiality and/or no investigation can be honored under the facts and circumstances of the particular case, including whether the University has a legal obligation to report the incident, conduct an investigation or take other appropriate steps. Without information about your identity, the University's ability to meaningfully investigate the incident and pursue disciplinary action against the perpetrator may be severely limited.

The Title IX Coordinator will inform you prior to starting an investigation and will, to the extent possible, only share information with people responsible for handling the University's response. The Title IX Coordinator will remain mindful of your well-being, and will take ongoing steps to protect you from retaliation or harm, and work with you to create a safety plan. Retaliation against you, whether by students or employees, will not be tolerated. The University and Title IX Coordinator will also:

- Provide interim remedies requested by you, if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether you choose to report sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, or stalking to Campus or local police;
- Assist you in accessing other available victim advocacy, academic support, counseling, disability, medical/health or mental health services, and legal assistance both on and off campus;
- Provide other security and support, which could include issuing a no-contact order, helping arrange a change of Campus-based living or working arrangements or course schedules (including for the Respondent pending the outcome of the investigation) or adjustments for assignments, tests, or work duties; and
- Inform you of your right to report a crime to University or local police – and provide you with assistance if you wish to do so.

The University will not require you to participate in any investigation or disciplinary proceeding if you do not wish to participate.

The University will not generally notify parents or legal guardians of your report unless you are under the age of 18 or you provide the University with written permission to do so.¹¹

¹¹ If there is a health and safety issue (e.g., immediate threat to self or others), the University may notify parents or legal guardians, regardless of the victim's age, as allowed under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (20 U.S.C. § 1232g).

Under California law, and pursuant to University policy, certain University employees, including the Title IX Coordinator, are mandatory child abuse and neglect reporters and should explain to victims under 18 years of age that they are required to report the incident to the police.¹² However, the identity of the person who reports and the report itself are confidential and disclosed only among appropriate agencies.¹³

Because the University is under a continuing legal obligation to address the issue of sexual misconduct, dating and domestic violence, and stalking campus-wide, any such reports (including non-identifying reports) may also prompt the University to consider broader remedial action – such as increased monitoring, supervision or security at locations where the reported sexual incident occurred; increased education, training and prevention efforts, including to targeted population groups; conducting climate assessments/victimization surveys; and/or revising its policies and practices.

The Office of the Ombuds, if available on your specific Campus, provides confidential, neutral and informal dispute resolution services, provides information about University policies and procedures, and makes referrals. However, in sexual misconduct, dating and domestic violence, and stalking cases, the Ombuds as well as all other University employees (except for physicians, licensed counselors, sexual assault counselors and advocates as discussed above) must report incidents to the Title IX Coordinator.

NOTE: If the University determines that the perpetrator poses a serious and immediate threat to the Campus community, a designated Campus Security Authority under the Clery Act may be called upon to issue a timely warning to the community. Any such warning will not include any information that identifies the victim.

AS A REPORTER, AM I PROTECTED FROM RETALIATION?

Yes, University policies prohibit retaliation against a person who:

- Reports sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, or stalking;
- Assists someone with such a report; or
- Participates in any manner in any related investigation or resolution.

No officer, employee or agent of the University shall retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising his/her rights or responsibilities. Retaliation includes threats,

¹²Cal. Penal Code §§ 11164-11174.3; see also CSU Executive Order 1083 or any superseding executive order.

¹³Cal. Penal Code § 11167(d).

intimidation, reprisals, and/or adverse actions related to employment or education. Retaliation, if proven, is a violation of University policies and may result in discipline, up to and including termination of employment or expulsion from the University.

WHAT ELSE MIGHT HAPPEN IF I NOTIFY UNIVERSITY POLICE?

Should you choose to notify University Police, you will be escorted to a safe place if necessary, and may be transported to a hospital or sexual response assault center for a medical exam. University police can also provide access to a confidential Sexual Assault Victim's Advocate, if desired. First and foremost, the medical exam you receive from a hospital or sexual assault response center treats any physical injury or effect. The exam may include a vaginal and/or anal examination, testing, and prophylactic treatment for sexually transmitted infections and possible pregnancy.

Second, the medical exam properly collects and preserves evidence. Seeking a medical exam for treatment and evidence collection does not commit you to any particular course of action, and your medical records are confidential.

WHAT CSU PROCEDURES ARE AVAILABLE?

The University has formal written procedures that provide for a Campus investigation of reports of sexual misconduct, dating and domestic violence, and stalking, written findings sent to the Complainant and the Respondent, and a review of the campus investigative findings by the CSU Chancellor's Office. The procedure for CSU employees and third parties is separate from, but similar to the procedure for CSU students.¹⁴ Your campus Title IX Coordinator can explain these procedures in detail.

At the conclusion of the University's complaint procedure, any employee or student found to have violated University policy will be subject to discipline. Discipline would be administered consistent with applicable collective bargaining agreements and MPP/confidential personnel plans (for employees), University policies and legal requirements. ***As the victim, you are not required to participate in any University disciplinary procedure and may choose not to be a part of it.***

¹⁴Executive Order 1096 (Systemwide Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, Retaliation, Sexual Misconduct, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking Against Employees and Third Parties and Procedure for Addressing Such Complaints by Employees and Third Parties); Executive Order 1097 (Systemwide Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation Against Students and Systemwide Procedure for Handling Discrimination, Harassment, Retaliation, Sexual Misconduct, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking Against Students and Systemwide Procedure for Addressing Such Complaints by Students); Executive Order 1095 (Systemwide Sex Discrimination, Harassment, Retaliation, Sexual Misconduct, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking Policy.)

Disciplinary procedures for sexual misconduct, dating and domestic violence, and stalking will:

- Provide a prompt, fair, and impartial process and resolution;
- Be conducted by officials who receive annual training on sexual misconduct, dating and domestic violence, and stalking, including how to conduct a process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability;
- Provide the Complainant and the Respondent the same opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice;
- Simultaneously inform the Complainant and Respondent in writing of:
 - The outcome of the disciplinary proceeding;
 - The procedures available to appeal the results of the disciplinary proceeding;
 - Any change to the disciplinary results that occurs prior to the time such results become final; and
 - When disciplinary results become final.

WHAT ARE SEXUAL MISCONDUCT, DATING AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, STALKING, AND AFFIRMATIVE CONSENT?

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

Sexual activity includes, but is not limited to, kissing, touching intimate body parts, fondling, intercourse, penetration of any body part, and oral sex. It also includes any unwelcome physical sexual acts, such as unwelcome sexual touching, sexual assault, sexual battery, rape, and dating violence. When it is based on gender, domestic violence and stalking also constitute sexual misconduct. Sexual misconduct may include physical force, violence, threat, or intimidation, ignoring the objections of the other person, causing the other person's intoxication or incapacitation through the use of drugs or alcohol, or taking advantage of the other person's incapacitation (including voluntary intoxication). Men as well as women can be victims of these forms of sexual misconduct. Sexual activity with a minor is never consensual when the Complainant is under 18 years old, because the minor is considered incapable of giving legal consent due to age.

a. Sexual Assault is a form of sexual misconduct and is an attempt, coupled with the ability, to commit a violent injury on the person of another because of that person's gender or sex.¹⁵

b. Sexual Battery is a form of sexual misconduct and is any willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another because of that person's gender or sex as well as touching an intimate part of another person against that person's will and for the purpose of sexual arousal, gratification, or abuse.¹⁶

c. Rape is a form of sexual misconduct and is non-consensual sexual intercourse that may also involve the use of threat of force, violence, or immediate and unlawful bodily injury or threats of future retaliation and duress. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to constitute rape.

Sexual acts including intercourse are considered non-consensual when a person is incapable of giving consent because s/he is incapacitated from alcohol and/or drugs, is under 18 years old, or if a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability renders a person incapable of giving consent. The Respondent's relationship to the person (such as family member, spouse, friend, acquaintance or stranger) is irrelevant.¹⁷ (See complete definition of affirmative consent below.)

d. Acquaintance Rape is a form of sexual misconduct committed by an individual known to the victim. This includes a person the victim may have just met; i.e., at a party, introduced through a friend, or on a social networking website. (See above for definition of Rape.)

Dating Violence is abuse committed by a person who is or has been in a social or dating relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.¹⁸ This may include someone the victim just met; i.e., at a party, introduced through a friend, or on a social networking website. For purposes of this definition, "abuse" means intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself or herself, or another. Abuse does not include non-physical, emotional distress or injury.

Domestic Violence is abuse committed against someone who is a current or former spouse; current or former cohabitant; someone with whom the abuser has a child; someone with whom the abuser has or had a dating or

¹⁵See Cal. Penal Code § 240.

¹⁶See Cal. Penal Code § 242.

¹⁷See Cal. Penal Code §§ 261, 263.

¹⁸See Cal. Penal Code § 13700(b).

engagement relationship; or a person similarly situated under California domestic or family violence law. Cohabitant means two unrelated persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of relationship. Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to, (1) sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters, (2) sharing of income or expenses, (3) joint use or ownership of property, (4) whether the parties hold themselves out as husband and wife, (5) the continuity of the relationship, and (6) the length of the relationship. For purposes of this definition, “abuse” means intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself or herself, or another. Abuse does not include non-physical, emotional distress or injury.¹⁹

Stalking means engaging in a repeated course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his/her or others’ safety or to suffer substantial emotional distress.²⁰ For purposes of this definition:

Course of Conduct means two or more acts, including but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person’s property;

Substantial Emotional Distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Reasonable Person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with the same protected statuses as the Complainant;

Affirmative Consent means an informed, affirmative, conscious, voluntary, and mutual agreement to engage in sexual activity. It is the responsibility of each person involved in the sexual activity to ensure that he or she has the affirmative consent of the other participant(s) to engage in the sexual activity. Lack of protest or resistance does not mean affirmative consent, nor does silence mean affirmative consent. Affirmative consent must be voluntary, and given without coercion, force, threats, or intimidation.

The existence of a dating or social relationship between those involved, or

¹⁹See Cal. Penal Code § 13700(b) and Cal. Family Code § 6211.

²⁰See Cal. Penal Code § 646.9.

the fact of past sexual activities between them, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of affirmative consent. A request for someone to use a condom or birth control does not, in and of itself, constitute affirmative consent.

Affirmative consent can be withdrawn or revoked. Consent to one form of sexual activity (or one sexual act) does not constitute consent to other forms of sexual activity (or other sexual acts). Consent given to sexual activity on one occasion does not constitute consent on another occasion. There must always be mutual and affirmative consent to engage in sexual activity. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time, including after penetration. Once affirmative consent is withdrawn or revoked, the sexual activity must stop immediately.

Affirmative consent cannot be given by a person who is incapacitated. A person is unable to consent when s/he is asleep, unconscious, or is incapacitated due to the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication so that s/he could not understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual activity. A person is incapacitated if s/he lacks the physical and/or mental ability to make informed, rational decisions.

Whether an intoxicated person (as a result of using alcohol or other drugs) is incapacitated depends on the extent to which the alcohol or other drugs impact the person's decision-making ability, awareness of consequences, and ability to make informed judgments. Intoxication or incapacitation from drugs or alcohol does not diminish a person's responsibility to obtain affirmative consent before engaging in sexual activity.

A person with a medical or mental disability may also lack the capacity to give consent.

Sexual activity with a minor (a person under 18 years old) is never consensual, because a minor is considered incapable of giving consent due to age.

It shall not be a valid excuse that a person affirmatively consented to the sexual activity if the Respondent knew or reasonably should have known that the person was unable to consent to the sexual activity under any of the following circumstances:

- The person was asleep or unconscious;
- The person was incapacitated due to the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication, so that the person could not understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual activity;
- The person was unable to communicate due to a mental or physical condition.

It shall not be a valid excuse to alleged lack of affirmative consent that the Respondent believed that the person consented to the sexual activity under either of the following circumstances:

- The Respondent's belief in affirmative consent arose from the intoxication or recklessness of the Respondent;
- The Respondent did not take reasonable steps, in the circumstances known to the Respondent at the time, to ascertain whether the person affirmatively consented.

COMMON MYTHS AND FACTS ABOUT THE CAUSES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

1. **Myth:** Victims provoke Sexual Assaults when they dress provocatively or act in a promiscuous manner.

FACT: Rape and Sexual Assault are crimes of violence and control that stem from a person's determination to exercise power over another. Neither provocative dress nor promiscuous behaviors are invitations for unwanted sexual activity. Forcing someone to engage in non-consensual activity is Sexual Assault; regardless of the way that person dresses or acts.

2. **Myth:** If a person goes to someone's room or house or goes to a bar, s/he assumes the risk of Sexual Assault. If something happens later, s/he can't claim that s/he was raped or sexually assaulted because s/he should have known not to go to those places.

FACT: This "assumption of risk" wrongfully places the responsibility of the offender's action with the victim. Even if a person went voluntarily to someone's home or room and consented to engage in some sexual activity, it does not serve as blanket consent for **all** sexual activity. University policy defines Sexual Misconduct to include any sexual activity that is engaged in without Affirmative Consent. Affirmative Consent means informed, affirmative, voluntary, and mutual agreement to engage in sexual activity. Each person involved is responsible to ensure that they have the Affirmative Consent of the other participant(s). When in doubt if the person is comfortable with an elevated level of sexual activity, stop and ask. When someone says "no"

or “stop,” that means “STOP!” Sexual activity forced upon another without valid consent is Sexual Assault.

3. **Myth:** It is not Sexual Misconduct if it happens after drinking or taking drugs.

FACT: Being under the influence of alcohol or drugs is not an invitation for sexual activity. A person under the influence does not cause others to assault her/him; others choose to take advantage of the situation and sexually assault her/him because s/he is in a vulnerable position.

A person who is incapacitated due to the influence of alcohol or drugs is not able to consent to sexual activity.

4. **Myth:** Most Sexual Assaults are committed by strangers. It's not rape if the people involved know each other.

FACT: Most Sexual Assaults and Rape are committed by someone the victim knows. A study of sexual victimization of college women showed that about 90% of victims knew the person who sexually victimized them. Most often, a boyfriend, ex-boyfriend, classmate, friend, acquaintance, or co-worker sexually victimized the person. It is important to remember that Sexual Misconduct can occur in both heterosexual and same-gender relationships.

5. **Myth:** Rape can be avoided if women avoid dark alleys or other “dangerous” places where strangers might be hiding or lurking.

FACT: Rape and other Sexual Misconduct can occur at any time, in many places, to anyone.

6. **Myth:** A person who has really been sexually assaulted will be hysterical.

FACT: Victims of Sexual Assault exhibit a spectrum of responses to the assault which can include: calm, hysteria, withdrawal, anxiety, anger, apathy, denial and shock. Being sexually assaulted is a very traumatic experience. Reaction to the assault and the length of time needed to process through the experience vary with each person. There is no

“right way” to react to being sexually assaulted. Assumptions about the way a victim “should act” may be detrimental to the victim because each victim copes in different ways.

7. Myth: All victims will report the crime immediately to the police. If they do not report it or delay in reporting it, then they must have changed their minds after it happened, wanted revenge or didn't want to look like they were sexually active.

FACT: There are many reasons why a sexual assault victim may not report the assault to the police or campus officials. It is not easy to talk about being sexually assaulted and can feel very shameful. The experience of retelling what happened may cause the person to relive the trauma.

Another reason for delaying a report or not making a report is the fear of retaliation by the offender. There is also the fear of being blamed, not being believed and being required to go through judicial proceedings. Just because a person does not report the incident does not mean it did not happen.

8. Myth: Only young, pretty women are assaulted.

FACT: The belief that only young pretty women are sexually assaulted stems from the myth that Sexual Misconduct is based on sex and physical attraction. Sexual Assault is a crime of power and control. Offenders often choose people whom they perceive as most vulnerable to attack or over whom they believe they can assert power. Men and boys are also sexually assaulted, as well as persons with disabilities. Assumptions about the “typical” victim might lead others not to report the assault because they do not fit the stereotypical victim profile.

9. Myth: It's only Rape if the victim puts up a fight and resists.

FACT: Many states do not require the victim to resist in order to charge the offender with Rape or Sexual

Assault. Those who do not resist may feel if they do so, they will anger their attacker, resulting in more severe injury. Many assault experts say that victims should trust their instincts and intuition and do what they believe will most likely keep them alive. Not fighting or resisting an attack does not equal consent.

10. **Myth:** Someone can only be sexually assaulted if a weapon was involved.

FACT: In many cases of Sexual Assault, a weapon is not involved. The offender often uses physical strength, physical violence, intimidation, threats or a combination of these tactics to overpower the victim. Although the presence of a weapon while committing the assault may result in a higher penalty or criminal charge, the absence of a weapon does not mean that the offender cannot be held criminally responsible for a Sexual Assault.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT – RISK REDUCTION TIPS

Risk reduction tips can often take a victim-blaming tone, even unintentionally. With no intention to victim-blame and with recognition that only those who commit Sexual Misconduct are responsible for those actions, these suggestions may nevertheless help you to reduce your risk of experiencing a non-consensual sexual act.

What can I do to help reduce my risk of being a victim of Sexual Misconduct?

- If you have limits, make them known as early as possible.
- Be assertive and tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and firmly.
- Never leave with someone you don’t know well and trust.
- Trust your feelings; if it feels wrong, it probably is.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor.

- Find someone nearby and ask for help.
- Take affirmative responsibility for your alcohol intake/drug use and acknowledge that alcohol/drugs may make you vulnerable to someone who uses alcohol/drugs as a sexual opportunity.
- Take care of your friends and ask that they take care of you. A real friend will challenge you if you are about to make a mistake. Respect them when they do.
- Be aware. Does your partner:
 - Threaten to hurt you or your children? Say it's your fault if he or she hits you and then promises it won't happen again (but it does)?
 - Put you down in public? Force you to have sex when you don't want to? Follow you? Send you unwanted messages and gifts?
- Utilize resources and have an action plan:
 - Call or visit the Campus Care Advocate
 - Call a Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Hotline
 - Call friends or family members whom you trust for help
 - Contact the Campus Title IX Coordinator
 - Contact University Police or local law enforcement
- Know that you are not at fault. You did not cause the abuse to occur and you are not responsible for someone else's violent and abusive behavior.
- ***In an emergency, call 9-1-1***

What can I do to reduce my risk of being an initiator of Sexual Misconduct?

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, you owe sexual respect to your potential partner. These suggestions may help you to reduce your risk of being accused of sexual misconduct:

- Clearly communicate your intentions to your sexual partner and give them a chance to clearly relate their intentions to you.
- Understand and respect personal boundaries.
- **DON'T MAKE ASSUMPTIONS** about consent, about someone's sexual availability, about whether they are attracted to you, about how far you can go or about whether they are physically and/or mentally able to consent. If there are any questions or ambiguity then you **DO NOT** have consent.

- Mixed messages from your partner are a clear indication that you should stop, defuse any sexual tension and communicate better. You may be misreading them. They may not have figured out how far they want to go with you yet. You must respect the timeline for sexual behaviors with which they are comfortable.
- Don't take advantage of someone's drunkenness or drugged state, even if you feel they did it to themselves. **Incapacitation means they are unable to consent.**
- Realize that your partner or potential partner could be intimidated by you, or even fearful. You may have a power advantage simply because of your gender or size. Don't abuse that power.
- Understand that consent to some form of sexual behavior does not automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual behavior.
- Silence is not consent. Read your partner or potential partner carefully, paying attention to verbal and non-verbal communication and body language. Just ask.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP STOP SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

- Sexual contact requires Affirmative Consent. An incapacitated person (for example, a person under the influence of drugs or alcohol) may be incapable of giving consent. Whether an *intoxicated* person (as a result of using alcohol or other drugs) is *incapacitated* depends on the extent to which the alcohol or other drugs impact the person's decision-making capacity, awareness of consequences, and ability to make fully informed judgments.
- No one deserves to be sexually assaulted, stalked or victimized in any way.
- Never use force, coercion, threats, alcohol or other drugs to engage in sexual activity.
- Don't engage in any behavior that may be considered Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, or Dating Violence, Stalking, or any other form of Sexual Misconduct or violence.
- Take responsibility for your actions, including alcohol and drug use.
- Remember "no" means "No!" and "stop" means "Stop!"

- Report incidents of violence (including coercion) to law enforcement and campus authorities.
- Discuss Sexual Misconduct, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking with friends—speak out against non-consensual sex or violence and clear up misconceptions.
- Don't mistake submission or silence for Affirmative Consent.

TYPES OF DATING/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE THAT CONSTITUTE SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

There usually is a pattern or a repeated cycle of Dating Violence, starting with the first instance of abuse. The General Pattern of Behavior:

- **Tension Building:** Relationship begins to get strained or tense between partners.
- **Honeymoon:** Apologies where the abuser tries to re-connect with his/her partner by shifting the blame onto someone or something else.
- **Explosion:** Outburst that includes verbal, emotional, or physical abuse.

WHAT DATING/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LOOKS LIKE

- **Physical Abuse:** any use of physical force with the intent to cause injury (i.e. grabbing in a way to inflict pain, hitting, shoving, strangling, kicking)
- **Sexual Abuse:** any action that impacts the partner's ability to control his/her sexual activity or the circumstance in which sexual activity occurs, including Rape, coercion or restricting access to birth control

WARNINGS OR SIGNS OF POTENTIAL DATING/ DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Any actions used for the intent of gaining power and control over a person. Checks my cell phone or email without my permission.
- Monitors where I am going, who I am going with, what I'm doing.
- Repeatedly says or does things to make me feel inadequate or inferior to him/her.
- Extreme jealousy or insecurity.
- Isolates me from my friends and family.
- Explosive temper.
- Mood swings.
- Assumes control over my access to financial resources.
- Tells me what to do.
- Possessiveness.
- Physically hurts me in any way.

STALKING

Stalking is a pattern of unwanted behavior that makes you feel afraid, nervous, harassed or in danger. It is when someone repeatedly contacts you, follows you, sends you things, talks to you when you don't want them to or threatens you. Stalking behaviors can include:

- Damaging your property.
- Knowing your schedule.
- Showing up at places you go.
- Sending mail, e-mail, texts and pictures.
- Creating a website about you.
- Sending gifts.
- Stealing things that belong to you.
- Calling you repeatedly.
- Any other actions that the stalker takes to contact, harass, track or frighten you.

You can be stalked by someone you know casually, a current boyfriend or girlfriend, someone you dated in the past or a stranger. Getting notes and gifts at your home, on your car or other places might seem sweet and harmless to other people, but if you don't want the gifts, phone calls, messages, letters or e-mails, it doesn't feel sweet or harmless. It can be scary and frustrating.

Sometimes people stalk their boyfriends or girlfriends while they're dating. They check up on them, text or call them all the time, expect instant responses, follow them, use GPS to secretly monitor them and generally keep track of them, even when they haven't made plans to be together. These Stalking behaviors can be part of an abusive relationship. If this is happening to you or someone you know, you should talk to a trusted person.

Stalking is a crime and can be dangerous. California Penal Code section 646.9, in part, states, "Any person who willfully, maliciously and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family is guilty of the crime of stalking....."

OTHER THINGS YOU CAN DO

- ***In an emergency, call 911*** or University Police or the local police.
- Let friends or family members know when you are afraid or need help.
- Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around may help you find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- Vary your routine, your driving routes and where you park your car.
- Avoid putting headphones in both ears so you can be more aware of your surroundings.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, remove yourself.
- Avoid isolated areas.
- When you go out, tell someone where you are going and when you'll be back. Memorize the phone numbers of people to contact or places to go in an emergency.
- Have money for a cab or other transportation.
- Don't load yourself down with packages or bags restricting your movement.

- Keep your cell phone handy; check to see that you have reception and that your cell phone is charged, but, then pay attention to your surroundings instead of the phone.
- Save notes, letters or other items that the stalker sends to you. Keep a record of all contact that the stalker has with you; these items will be very useful in an investigation.
- Preserve evidence.

HOW YOU CAN HELP SOMEONE ELSE

If you know someone who is being stalked, you can:

- Encourage your friend to seek help.
- Be a good listener.
- Offer your support.
- Ask how you can help.
- Educate yourself about stalking.
- Avoid any confrontations with the stalker; this could be dangerous for you and your friend.

For Additional Information:

CSU Executive Order 1097, "Systemwide Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation, Sexual Misconduct, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking against Students and Systemwide Procedure for Addressing Such Complaints by Students" may be found at:
<https://www.calstate.edu/eo/EO-1097-rev-3-29-19.pdf>

NOTES

CSUN

OFFICE OF
EQUITY AND DIVERSITY

For More Information visit: <http://www.csun.edu/eqd>