

# Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence & Stalking on Campus

Prevention, Awareness & How the  
Violence Against Women Act Protects You



The Violence Against Women Act protects people of *all* genders.

# Protection and Prevention

**P**rotecting you from sexual and relationship violence — and helping you better understand how to protect yourself and others — is a key campus concern. You should *never* have to contend with sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking — and we strictly prohibit these crimes. They have no place within our community.

The federal Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) put new obligations in place for colleges and universities under its Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act provision in 2014. These new regulations are designed, in part, to help prevent sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking, while also raising awareness and providing support at every turn. Our campus community is committed to creating a safe environment for *all* students and this brochure offers tools to help make it happen.

## Definitions

The four main categories covered under VAWA are sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking. To start, it's important to know what each one means...

### Sexual Assault

Sexual assault is an offense that meets one of these definitions below...

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

**Fondling.** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

**Incest.** Sexual intercourse between people who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

**Statutory Rape.** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

The majority of campus sexual assaults occur between people who know one another. Alcohol is often a factor, too, impairing the perpetrator or victim's judgment. You are *never* responsible for being sexually assaulted, though! The only one responsible for a sexual assault is the assaulter.

Yes, it's called the "Violence Against Women Act," yet people of all genders are protected under this federal legislation!

Plus, people of all genders can be perpetrators, too.

Source: VAWA Final Regulations, *Federal Register*, 10/20/14

# Dating & Domestic Violence

## Dating Violence

If someone you are in a romantic/intimate relationship with pinches, kicks, slaps, hits or shoves you, those are **physical** instances of dating violence.

If that person keeps you away from friends and family, shames you, calls you names, bullies or publicly embarrasses you on purpose, those are **psychological and emotional** examples of abuse.

And if that person forces or coerces you to engage in sexual activity when you're unable to consent — or don't want to consent — that's **sexual** abuse.

All of these actions and more constitute dating violence. It's violence committed by a person who is or has been in a romantic/intimate relationship with you. It can include the types of abuse mentioned above or the threat of such abuse. You *never* deserve to be treated this way and it's a crime.

Dating violence can take place in person or via technology, such as repeated texting or posting sexual photos of a partner online without consent.

## Domestic Violence

The crime of domestic violence can be committed by:

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner
- A person with whom you share a child
- A person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts

In most abusive relationships, possessive and controlling behaviors are present. These may include controlling money, put-downs, keeping you away from friends or family, destroying your property, threatening to hurt/kill your pets, controlling who you see/where you go/what you do, preventing you from working or attending school, pressuring you sexually, intimidating you with weapons, threatening to harm your kids or take them away, scaring you with looks and actions, driving dangerously when you're in the car, preventing you from leaving, forcing drug or alcohol use, physically hurting you and/or your children, someone threatening to harm himself/herself if you leave and more.

These actions are all about having power and control over an intimate partner. Domestic violence can happen to people of all genders, races, abilities, ages, nationalities, sexual orientations, religions, socioeconomic and educational levels. It is always a crime.

**The National Domestic Violence Hotline is  
1-800-799-7233 or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY).**

**Sources:** The National Domestic Violence Hotline; "Teen Dating Violence" from the CDC; The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence; VAWA Final Regulations; *Federal Register*, 10/20/14

# Stalking

**S**talking is when someone engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that causes that person to fear for his/her safety or the safety of others. It also causes the stalked person substantial emotional distress.

Over 85 percent of people are stalked by someone they know, according to the Stalking Resource Center, with behaviors that control, track or frighten them, including...

- Threatening to hurt you, family, friends or pets
- Showing up or driving by where you are
- Following you
- Monitoring your phone and computer use
- Using technology to track you
- Damaging your home, car or other property
- Spreading rumors about you online, in public or by word of mouth
- Digging for information about you
- Sending unwanted gifts, notes, texts or emails

Being stalked can lead to anxiety, stress, irritability, an inability to sleep or concentrate, and depression. You don't have to feel this overwhelmed, vulnerable and unsafe — let us help.

**Sources:** VAWA Final Regulations, *Federal Register*, 10/20/14; Stalking Resource Center; CDC's Veto Violence

## Consent

Crimes of sexual and relationship violence take place without someone's consent.

Consent is the affirmative, unambiguous and voluntary agreement to engage in a specific sexual activity.

So, if you're initiating sexual activity, ask for consent before taking ANY action. If someone fails to say "no," that doesn't mean he/she is saying "yes." You must obtain clear consent in that moment that is completely voluntary, without coercion, intimidation, force or threats. If you're unsure that consent has been given or if consent is withdrawn, do NOT act!

Consent given earlier for a certain act doesn't mean you can automatically proceed with other acts. And your partner certainly has the right to change his/her mind.

Consent also can't be given if someone is unconscious, asleep, incapacitated (due to alcohol/other drugs), a minor or physically/mentally impaired. Plus, if you have a current relationship with someone or did in the past, that doesn't mean you can just proceed with sexual activity. You *always* need to obtain consent.

**Sources:** Wellness Resource Center's "Consent" page, Temple U.; VAWA Brochure, U. of Miami; U. of California's VAWA Training; "Defining and Understanding Consent," Whitman College

# What to Expect from Us

If you or someone you know experiences sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, our institution is here to *fully* support you.

## Support

We are here to help you through this. You can expect a prompt, fair and impartial investigation of your complaint. That includes helping you receive counseling and medical assistance, while also offering protective measures to help you feel safer on campus.

These accommodations may be related to your academic, living, transportation and workplace situations, if you request them and they are reasonably available. At times, we may need to act quickly to protect your safety, so we may not be able to obtain your written consent ahead of time. Please know, though, that we will be in communication with you throughout the process, to keep you in control of the situation and feeling as safe as possible.

### Support for Respondents

Those accused of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking can also find support through counseling and other services. Please ask if you're unsure where to find the support you need.

## Reporting

Numerous people here serve as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) who are trained to listen, take your report and guide you to appropriate resources. You'll receive information about support options and the student disciplinary process, plus how to pursue a criminal complaint — if YOU choose to do so.

Under federal Clery Act law, CSAs must report where and when a crime occurred, but not necessarily who was involved. When it comes to confidentiality, our institution will balance the need to keep the campus community safe with protecting your request for confidentiality to the maximum extent possible.

## Campus Disciplinary Proceedings

Resolving cases of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking involves a fair, impartial campus disciplinary process. These proceedings will be held within a reasonably prompt timeframe. As part of this process, both the complainant and the respondent will have equal opportunities to have an advisor of their choice present. Both parties will also be given timely notice of meetings, plus timely, equal access to information that will be used during meetings and hearings.

Once a disciplinary proceeding is over, the complainant and respondent will be alerted simultaneously regarding the outcome and any appeal options.

# Risk Reduction

**T**o protect yourself and your friends from incidents of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking, there are preventive measures you can take to reduce risk...

- Trust your instincts
- Don't worry about offending someone — just get out of there
- Make your limits known as early as possible
- Say “NO” clearly and firmly
- Notice when your boundaries aren't being respected
- Assert your right to have those boundaries respected
- Be “situationally aware” by taking note of your surroundings and who is present
- Don't be afraid to ask for help in situations where you don't feel safe
- Take responsibility for your alcohol/other drug intake, and acknowledge these substances can lower your inhibitions, making you vulnerable to someone who views a drunk/high person as a sexual opportunity
- Walk with others
- Lock doors and windows in your car and living space
- Look out for your friends and ask that they look out for you, too
- Respect a friend who challenges you if you're about to make a poor decision

And NEVER blame yourself if an act of sexual or relationship violence occurs! The *only* person responsible in that situation is the perpetrator.

**Sources:** U. of California VAWA Training; Cal State, Long Beach, Office of Equity & Diversity

## Reducing the Risk of Being an Aggressor

To make sure you don't perpetrate a crime of sexual or relationship violence...

- Listen to your partner — note verbal and non-verbal cues
- Clearly communicate your intentions
- Only proceed with sexual activity if there is *clear* consent
- Respect your partner and his/her personal boundaries
- Watch your alcohol/other drug intake so decision-making isn't compromised
- Don't make assumptions about consent, sexual availability, attraction or limits — communicate!
- Don't take advantage of someone who is drunk or drugged — they *can't* give consent
- Don't abuse any power advantage (gender, size, etc.) to intimidate or scare your partner

**Sources:** Cal Poly Pomona's “Myths and Facts about Sexual Violence”; Cal State, Long Beach, Office of Equity & Diversity

# Bystander Intervention

**W**hen an incident of sexual or relationship violence is about to take place, bystanders can intervene simply and safely, often flipping the switch to change the outcome. Some positive ways to intervene include...

- Provide a distraction that interrupts an interaction
- Directly engage one or more of the involved parties
- Get police or other authorities involved
- Tell someone else and get help
- Ask someone in a potentially dangerous situation if he/she is okay and/or wants to leave
- Make sure he/she gets home safely
- Remind a potential perpetrator that incapacitated people can't give consent
- Help remove someone from the situation
- Provide options and a listening ear

Don't just hope that someone else will step in. You have the ability to stop a terrible, life-altering situation. Be part of the solution!

## Being a Proactive Bystander

There are multiple actions you can take to help prevent sexual and relationship violence proactively too, such as...

- Believe that sexual and relationship violence is unacceptable and say it out loud
- Treat people with respect
- Speak up when you hear victim-blaming statements
- Talk with friends about confronting sexual and relationship violence
- Encourage friends to trust their instincts in order to stay safe
- Be a knowledgeable resource for survivors
- Don't laugh at sexist jokes or comments
- Look out for friends at parties and bars
- Educate yourself and your friends
- Use campus resources
- Attend awareness events
- Empower survivors to tell their stories

## Providing a Distraction

Sometimes all it takes is a distraction to interrupt a potentially dangerous interaction.

- Call a friend's cell repeatedly
- Spill something on purpose
- Tug on your friend's arm insistently
- Ask where the bathroom is
- Interrupt the conversation
- Turn off the music
- Say, "I think that guy wants to talk to you" to separate those involved
- Tell the potential perpetrator, "Your car is being towed!"
- Matter-of-factly pull your friend away, saying, "We need to leave" — and then go

# VAWA at Monterey Peninsula College

## Monterey Peninsula College Title IX Coordinator

- Susan Kitagawa, Associate Dean of Human Resources  
skitagawa@mpc.edu, (831) 646-4014  
Human Resources in Administration Building  
Monday-Friday 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM

## MPC College Security

- Arthur St. Laurent, Director of Security  
al Laurent@mpc.edu, 831-646-4005  
Student Center  
Monday-Friday 6:30 AM to Midnight; Saturday-Sunday 7:30 AM to 6 PM  
After Hours (non-emergency) - 831-646-3914

### MPC Title IX Webpage

<http://www.mpc.edu/student-services/student-information/title-ix>

## MPC Student Health Services

- Lara Shipley, Student Health Services Coordinator  
lshipley@mpc.edu, 831-646-4017/8  
Student Services Bldg.; lower floor near elevator and Parking Lot D  
Monday- Thursday 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM (Closed 12-1 PM); Friday 8:00 AM to 12 PM  
<http://www.mpc.edu/student-services/support-resources/student-health-services>

## Off-Campus Resources

### Monterey Police Department

351 Madison Street, Monterey, CA 93940  
831-646-3830  
Non-Emergency 831-646-3914  
<http://monterey.org/police/en-us/>

### Monterey Rape Crisis Center

831-375-HELPS  
[www.mtryrapeccrisis.org](http://www.mtryrapeccrisis.org)

### YMCA Domestic Violence Crisis Line

831-372-6300  
800-YMCA-151  
<http://www.ywca.org/site/pp.asp?c=anJHKMNrFqG&b=483519>

### Suicide Prevention Crisis Line

831-649-8008  
Toll Free 1-877-663-5433  
<http://fsa-cc.org/suicide-prevention-service/>  
<http://www.suicide.org/hotlines/california-suicide-hotlines.html>

### Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula (CHOMP)

831-624-5311  
23625 Pacific Grove-Carmel Highway,  
Monterey, CA 9394  
<http://www.chomp.org/>

### Planned Parenthood

831-394-1691  
<http://www.plannedparenthood.org/planned-parenthood-mar-monte/who-we-are/regional-press-information/coastal-region>

### Free and Low Cost Legal Help

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