CAMPUS SAVE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE
Brought to you by The Office of Equal Opportunity Services (EOS).
The estimated time to review this lesson is 25 minutes.
DISCLAIMER

The content of this course involves a discussion of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking which may spark uncomfortable memories for some. Though this content may cause emotional discomfort, the statistics and student survivor stories are real.
INTRODUCTION

It is the policy of The University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) to provide an educational and working environment that is safe and free of sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking on campus. UTSA will strive to improve transparency in the reporting of sexual violence incidents occurring on campus, accountability through use of an equitable disciplinary process, and risk reduction through the use of education programs that will help students recognize and avoid abusive behaviors or potential attacks.
OBJECTIVES

- Understand UTSA’s institutional policies to address and prevent campus sexual violence and the educational and prevention programs employed by the university to address domestic violence, dating violence and stalking

- Understand new reporting requirements for the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE)

- Identify student discipline procedures for processing domestic violence, dating violence and stalking incidents reported to campus police, local police agencies or university staff and faculty

- Understand the new requirements placed on colleges and universities for reporting under the Clery Act
60% of sexual assault nationwide on college and university campuses occur in casual or steady dating relationships.
After months and months of you asking, showing up at my room with condoms, asking why I didn't love you, I gave in. I never imagined something could hurt so much.

That's RAPE.
GREATER PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

Under United States federal law, most notably Title IX, students are guaranteed a right to an education free from sexual violence and harassment.

Over the years, laws and acts have been added to provide additional relief and awareness for victims.

In 2013, one act was re-authorized and new obligations where imposed on colleges and universities.

Click over each year on the timeline to see how the protections have increased.
Title IX

Title IX prohibits sex discrimination in educational institutions that receive federal funding. The Supreme Court decisions and guidance from the U.S. Department of Education have given Title IX a broad scope covering sexual harassment and sexual violence. Under Title IX, schools are legally required to respond and remedy hostile educational environments. Failure to do so is a violation that means a school could risk losing its federal funding.
THE CLERY ACT

The Clery Act was named after Jeanne Clery who was raped and murdered in her dorm room by a fellow student on April 5, 1986. Her parents championed the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) in her memory. This Act is a federal law that requires colleges to annually report campus safety information, and imposes certain basic requirements for handling incidents of sexual violence and emergency situations.
DEAR COLLEAGUE LETTER

The "Dear Colleague Letter" (DCL) issued by the Department of Education on April 4, 2011, provided guidance to colleges on Title IX compliance with respect to sexual harassment and sexual violence. This includes the requirement of schools to take immediate action to eliminate harassment, prevent its recurrence and address its effects. Previous to DCL, sexual violence was only investigated as a criminal matter.
REAUTHORIZED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) was established by federal law in 1994 in response to domestic and sexual violence and was reauthorized in 2013. The reauthorized bill included the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE), which amends the Jeanne Clery Act and affords additional rights to campus victims of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.
The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE) requires colleges and universities to:

- Report domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, beyond crime categories the Clery Act already mandates.
- Adopt certain student discipline procedures such as for notifying purported victims of their rights.
- Adopt certain institutional policies to address and prevent campus sexual violence and train institutional personnel.
HELP
STOP
VIOLENCE

Click on each blue word to identify the additional reporting categories for acts of violence under Campus SaVE
Domestic Violence - a pattern of behavior in any relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner or family member.

Click to identify the Types of Abuse
Dating Violence - a pattern of violent behavior that someone uses against a girlfriend or boyfriend. Dating violence can take many forms including:

1. Mental/emotional abuse
2. Physical abuse
3. Sexual abuse

Anyone may experience dating violence even if physical abuse is not occurring. Dating violence may occur in both casual dating situations and serious, long-term relationships; in both homosexual and heterosexual relationships.
Stalking - perpetrator tries to control his or her victim through behavior or threats intended to intimidate and terrify.

How do I know if I am being stalked? If someone:

1. Follows you, your family, or household members
2. Inflicts damage, vandalizes personal property or harms pets
3. Makes threatening calls or sends threatening mail
4. Drives by or near your home, office or familiar places you visit
**Hate Crime** - a criminal act against an individual or group that is motivated by hatred of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, ethnicity or national origin.
13% of college women report they were forced to have sex by a dating partner.
UTSA REPORTING

Reluctant to report?
Victims may feel:
betrayed, have difficulty trusting others,
fearful, embarrassed, helplessness or they are to blame

At UTSA all faculty, staff and student employees should report an incident if:
- You have witnessed an act of relationship violence
- Someone has informed you of an act of relationship violence

Remember, under Campus SaVE, these types of violence include: domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.
NEW REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

The victim should be informed to contact UTSA police to obtain information on the preservation of evidence.

If the victim is a student they need to be made aware of the student discipline procedures the university can employ to address the perpetrator’s behavior and the academic remedies and services that can be provided to the victim by the university.

The victim has the option to, or not to, notify and seek assistance from law enforcement and campus authorities. A victim's decision not to report to law enforcement does not relieve a faculty or staff member from reporting if the incident is reported to them.

The victim will be informed by UTSAPD of their rights and institutional responsibilities regarding judicial no-contact, restraining and protective orders.
UTSA REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY

Report incidents of sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking to:

Equal Opportunity Services
UTSA Title IX Coordinator - Leonard Flaum
Office of Equal Opportunity Services
210 - 458 - 4120
utsa.edu/eos
eos.office@utsa.edu
EOS CAMPUS SAVE PROCEDURES

When UTSA’s Title IX Coordinator receives a complaint, an Equal Opportunity Investigator will conduct a preliminary review within 10 business days to determine whether or not there is a foundation for initiating an investigation.

Equal Opportunity Services (EOS) will also determine if any immediate steps should be taken to prevent further acts of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking behaviors in order to protect the alleged victim.

EOS Remedies/Assistance:
- Modifying class schedules
- Modifying living arrangements
- Providing a safety escort
- Providing medical services, counseling or academic support
INSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

UTSA will use its Handbook of Operating Procedures (Policy 9.24) as the policy to address domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and hate crimes reports.

UTSA will ensure that the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same due process rights provided by the HOP and by using The Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards (SCCS) policy in the UTSA Information Bulletin.

UTSA has assigned EOS the responsibility to review all complaints made under Campus SaVE. The EOS office will use the “preponderance of the evidence” standard to determine responsibility for a violation of University policy under Campus SaVE. EOS will refer their findings to the Dean of Students and the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards (SCCS) for review to determine whether discipline will be required for a reported incident involving students. SCCS will also use the “preponderance of the evidence” standard to make their determination.
INSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

UTSA will ensure that all officials who conduct proceedings for Campus SaVE cases are trained on how to investigate and conduct hearings in a manner that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

UTSA SCCS Policy identifies sanctions or protective measures UTSA may impose following a final determination of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.
DID YOU KNOW?

“IT WAS JUST a DISPUTE BETWEEN STUDENTS”
my area dean of Students on my abusive relationship

http://knowyourix.org/campus-dating-violence/
UTSA EDUCATION RESPONSIBILITY

UTSA will provide new student education programs to provide safe and positive options for students to use bystander intervention to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking against another student or associate. The program will educate students how to protect others from being perpetrators or victims of relationship violence.
24% of women in abusive relationships have NOT TOLD anyone they are being harmed
Fiona and Bryan are in their second year at UTSA. Fiona broke up with Bryan because she felt he was too clingy. He could do nothing without her. He threatened to leave school if she did not take him back. She ignored him but since then he has been showing up wherever she is, been constantly calling and texting. Recently, her Facebook page was hacked and a threat was posted. Fiona does not know what to do. She is very shaken by this latest event. Bryan’s actions seem to be escalating.

select the Question 1 tab to continue
How do you categorize this type of behavior? Chose your answer.

- Dating Violence
- Emotional Abuse
- Physical Violence
- Emotional Abuse, Dating Violence and Stalking
HERE ARE THE CORRECT CHOICES...

- Emotional Abuse
- Dating Violence
- Physical Violence
- Stalking

Bryan has shown a pattern of dating violence using emotional abuse by leaving threats, being obsessive and making unwanted contact. Fiona has also experienced stalking even though Bryan says he loves her and just wants to be near her.

select the Question 2 tab to continue
If Fiona reports Bryan's behavior to you, what would you do as a faculty/staff member? Choose your answer.

- listen and empathize and let her decide to report the issue
- suggest she take some time off from school
- you report the situation to UTSAPD or EOS
- suggest she continue to be nice and speak to him
HERE IS THE CORRECT CHOICE...

Faculty and staff who are informed of any sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and hate crime incidents are required to report these incidents to UTSA's Police Department.

Bryan sending unwanted texts and making unwanted calls should also be reported to UTSAPD if incidents occurred on campus. Fiona should also be advised to report to local law enforcement if it is off-campus.

select the Next to continue
"Shut up or I’ll kill you."
and then 2 minutes later:
"I care more about you than anything in the world. You mean the world to me."

- my abusive then-boyfriend
DID YOU KNOW?

53% of victims of domestic violence were abused by a current or former boyfriend or girlfriend.
Which categories of relationship violence is the The University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) community required to report?

**OPTIONS**

- sexual assault and domestic violence only
- dating violence and stalking only
- sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and/or hate crimes
HERE IS THE CORRECT CHOICE...

- sexual assault and domestic violence only
- dating violence and stalking only
- sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and/or hate crimes

Faculty and staff who are informed of any sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and/or hate crimes incidents are required to report these incidents to UTSA’s Police Department and/or the Office of Equal Opportunity Services.

UTSA is counting on you to help ensure a safe and healthy environment for students and employees.

select the Next to continue
RESOURCES

- UTSA SAFETY AND SECURITY REPORT
  https://utsa.edu/utsapd/Crime_Statistics/index.html

- TEXAS STALKING LAW
  http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/txstatutes/PE/9/42/42.072

- TEXAS ADVOCACY PROJECT
  http://texasadvocacyproject.org/

- NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
  http://www.ncadv.org/
THANK YOU!

Remember to report any incidents of relationship violence including: sexual, domestic, dating violence, hate crimes and stalking on campus. UTSA is counting on you to help ensure a safe and healthy environment for students and employees.
You have completed the Campus SaVE lesson. What would you like to do next?

- e-mail The Office of Equal Opportunity Services
- Review lesson
- Scroll up and click the orange EXIT ACTIVITY button above this lesson to return to the course homepage and click on the STUDENT ACCOMMODATION lesson