# The Alliance's Member Centers

The Center for Family Justice Bridgeport Office: 203-334-6154

Hotline: 203-333-2233

Women's Center of Greater Danbury

Danbury Office: 203-731-5200

Hotline: 203-731-5204

Susan B. Anthony Project Torrington Office: 860-489-3798

Hotline: 860-482-7133

Safe Haven of Greater Waterbury

Waterbury Office: 203-575-0388

Hotline: 203-753-3613

Rape Crisis Center of Milford

Milford Office: 203-874-8712

Hotline: 203-878-1212

The Rowan Center

Stamford Office: 203-348-9346

Hotline: 203-329-2929

Sexual Assault Crisis Center of Eastern Connecticut

Willimantic Office: 860-456-3595

Hotline: 860-456-2789

New London Office: 860-442-0604

Hotline: 860-437-7766

Women & Families Center

Meriden Office: 203-235-9297 Middletown Office: 860-344-1474 New Haven Office: 203-389-5010

Hotline: 203-235-4444

YWCA New Britain Sexual Assault Crisis Service

New Britain Office: 860-225-4681

Hotline: 860-223-1787

Hartford Office: 860-225-4681

Hotline: 860-547-1022



















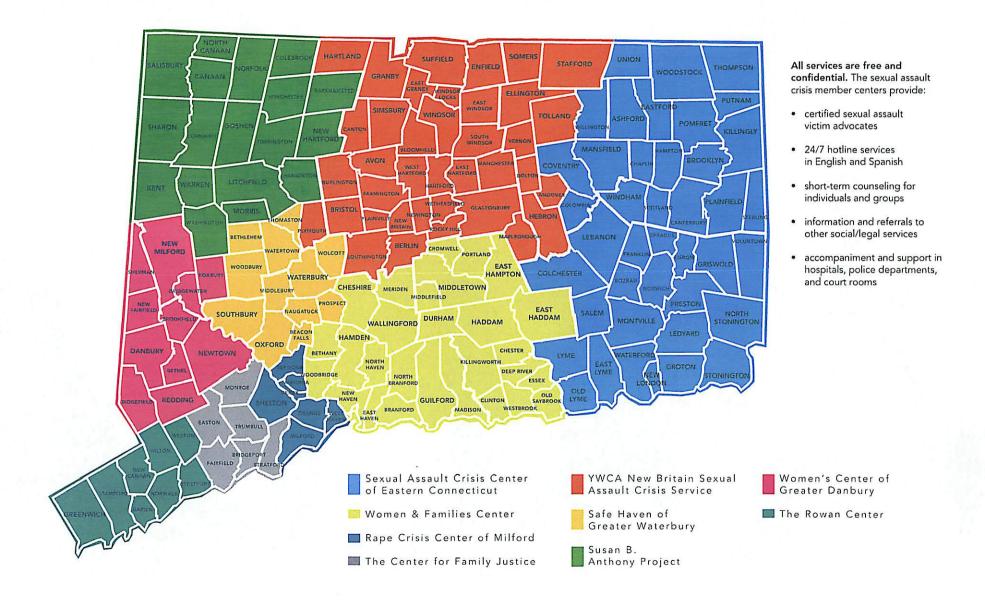


24-Hour, Toll-Free Hotlines: 1-888-999-5545 (English) 1-888-568-8332 (Español) EndSexualViolenceCT.org

96 Pitkin Street, East Hartford CT 06108 Office: 860-282-9881 | Fax: 860-291-9335



Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence is a statewide coalition of individual sexual assault crisis programs whose mission is to end sexual violence and to ensure high-quality, comprehensive, culturally competent sexual assault victim services.



# State and Federal Policy Highlights

## Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972: Federal

#### Overview

The goal of this amendment was to address every instance of sexual violence by removing inequitable or hostile environments. The Office on Civil Rights (OCR) issued additional guidance on sexual assault in 2011 and 2014.

#### Accountability

This amendment requires all reported incidents of sexual violence be reported to and investigated by the institution's Title IX officer. Students must have access to an intuitional disciplinary procedure to address sexual assault.

#### Response

Schools must take prompt and immediate action to end the sexual violence, eliminate the inequitable or hostile environment, and to ensure that there is no retaliation against students who report sexual assaults. OCR has provided much guidance on the institutional disciplinary process, students rights, and the role of schools in addressing and preventing sexual assault.

#### Prevention and Education

This amendment encourages repeated training and education on sexual violence, reporting options, and prevention and bystander intervention.

#### Public Act 14-11 of 2014: Connecticut

#### Overview

This law bolstered and expanded 2012 legislation pertaining to the response and prevention of sexual violence on Connecticut campuses.

#### Accountability

Aspects of programming, response and training must be reported to the Higher Education Committee of the Connecticut General Assembly on an annual basis. This law includes both students and staff in training and response.

#### Response

Students must receive concise, written notification of their options after reporting, including reasonable changes to academic living, campus transportation or working situations. Each institution must have a Campus Resource Team (CRT) which meets once per semester. Training, awareness and prevention programming requirements must be met for all students and staff, members of the CRT. Title IX officers, campus police and security officers, and campus judicial board hearing officers. Each institution must establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with community based sexual assault and domestic violence programs

#### Prevention and Education

Annual awareness and prevention programming for all students and staff must take place, including prevention and bystander intervention training that addresses the campus culture.

### The Clery Act of 1990: Federal

#### Overview

This 1990 legislation requires colleges and universities receiving federal funds to track and report crimes on campus property, have safety policies, and inform the campus of risks to public safety.

#### Accountability

This act requires schools to publicly report crimes on campus property annually, including sexual assaults. This act also requires schools to notify the campus community when the safety of the community is in question.

## Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act of 2013: Federal

#### Overview

This 2013 amendment to the Clery Act is intended to complement existing Title IX legislation and Office on Civil Rights' guidance for the response to sexual violence on campus.

#### Accountability

This act expands on the Cleary Act to include reporting on domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking; and clarifies minimum standards for institutional classical procedures covering the above topics.

#### Response

Schools must notify students in writing of all of their reporting options, including not reporting. Students must have access to an equitable disciplinary process. Students must be given contact information for on and off-campus resources available to them. Students must be able to change academic, living, transportation, or working situations to avoid a hostile environment. Students can receive no-contact directives or restraining orders. Campus authorities must assist students with reporting to local law enforcement if desired by the student.

#### Prevention and Education

Primary prevention and awareness programs must be provided to incoming students and new employees. Students should receive education on bystander intervention.

#### Public Act 16-106 of 2016: Connecticut

#### Overview

This law requires Connecticut instituions to adopt the definition of "affirmative consent." Affirmative consent means an active, clear and voluntary agreement by a person to engage in sexual activity with another person. Affirmative consent is not a one-time occurrence and can be revoked at any time.

#### Response

During investigations, each institution should inform both the victim and the accused student that the definition of affirmative consent will be used.

#### Prevention and Education

An explanation of the definition of affirmative consent in sexual relationships should be included in each institution's annual sexual violence, stalking and intimate partner violence primary prevention and awareness programming.



Support. Advocate. Prevent.



# **Key Facts About Sexual Violence on Campus**



The Campus Sexual Assault Study, National Institute of Justice, 2007.

OFFENDERS ARE
LIKELY TO BE
RESPONSIBLE FOR
MULTIPLE SEXUAL
ASSAULTS AND TO
ENGAGE IN MANIPULATIVE
AND COERCIVE
BEHAVIORS

90%
OF ALL CAMPUS
SEXUAL ASSAULT
VICTIMS REPORT BEING
ASSAULTED BY
SOMEONE THEY KNOW

20% OF
FEMALE STUDENT
VICTIMS, AGES 18-24.
REPORT TO LAW
ENFORCEMENT

- 1. Lisak and Miller, 2002. Repeat Rape and Multiple Offending Among Undetected Rapists.
- Fisher, 2000. The Sexual Victimization of College Women, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Stats.
- Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014.
   Rape and Sexual Victimization Among College-Aged Females, 1905-2013.

# **Options for Survivors**

## **On-Campus Support**

Students can access campus-based Women's Centers, Counseling Centers, Health Services, and other support services. Students can work with their campus to seek changes in housing, academic schedules, work arrangements, and other accommodations as needed.

Students can request no contact orders.

Students can report to campus officials and participate in their school's disciplinary proceedings.

## Off-Campus Support

Community-based sexual assault crisis programs offer the following free and confidential services:

- 24/7 crisis hotlines in English and Spanish
- Individual and group
   Arisis counseling
- Accompaniment and advocacy during the medical, police, or court processes

# Medical Assistance & Evidence Collection

A victim can choose to have a sexual assault exam and evidence collected at any hospital in Connecticut at no cost.

Evidence can be collected up to 120 hours after a sexual assault.

A police report is not required to participate in a forensic exam, evidence collection, or to seek medical assistance.

#### Criminal Justice Assistance

Students can report their sexual assaults to local law enforcement, who can begin a criminal investigation.

At most schools, the campus-based police department or security service can help students make a report to the local police.

Students can work with courts to secure protective or restraining orders.

The Consortium is a space to share information, strategies, and resources in order to strengthen and support each campus community's work to end sexual violence. The Consortium is comprised of staff and administrators from Connecticut colleges and universities, community-based sexual assault crisis counselor/advocates, and others who work to improve the response to and prevention of sexual violence in campus communities. The Consortium is coordinated by Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence. As a part of this collaboration, members not only have access to trainings, information, and best practices pertaining to sexual violence on campuses, but they are also part of a statewide community of colleges and universities engaged in addressing and preventing sexual violence.

For more information, please contact us at CCCESV@EndSexualViolenceCT.org or call 860-282-9881.

# CCCESV CT College Consortium To End Sexual Violence



# THE ALLIANCE MEMBER PROGRAMS

















