

## **ROCKY VISTA UNIVERSITY NOTICE OF COMPLAINANTS RIGHTS**

### **Complainants Rights**

Rocky Vista University (“RVU”) does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs and sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are also prohibited by RVU as well as federal law whether sexually based or not and include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Because you are reporting a possible form of sex-based discrimination, RVU wants to inform you of our policy and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus as well as your rights and Rocky Vista University’s responsibilities.

As a complainant of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, you will receive a full copy of our institution’s Annual Security Report (ASR) Policy Statement. The ASR Policy Statement has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to those who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. These procedures include our right to inform you of your right to file criminal charges as well as the availability of medical, counseling and support services. We also offer additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party, such as a temporary or permanent changes in housing, academic, transportation and working conditions, if reasonably available. The policy also addresses possible sanctions and interim and/or long-term protective measures that RVU may impose following a report through the final determination of our discipline process. If you would like more information than is contained in this handout regarding any process or procedure, or if you’d like to make a report, ask questions about the POLICY, or need to request an accommodation to your living or working arrangements regardless of whether or not you chose to report the crime to law enforcement or campus police, contact the University’s Title IX Coordinator Laura Dement.

### **Definitions**

The following definitions are helpful in understanding the University’s policy prohibiting sex-based discrimination:

#### **Colorado Campus**

**Consent:** is defined by Colorado law as cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will and with knowledge of the nature of the act. A current or previous relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute consent under the provisions of this part 4. Submission under the influence of fear shall not constitute consent. Nothing in this definition shall be construed to affect the admissibility of evidence or the burden of proof in regard to the issue of consent under this part 4. Part 4 “Sexual contact” means the knowing touching of the victim's intimate parts by the actor, or of the actor's intimate parts by the victim, or the knowing touching of the clothing covering the immediate area of the victim's or actor's intimate parts if that sexual contact is for the purposes of sexual arousal, gratification, or abuse.

**Sexual Assault:** Means an offense classified as a forcible or non-forcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In Colorado, Sexual Assault constitutes:

(1) Any actor who knowingly inflicts sexual intrusion or sexual penetration on a victim commits sexual assault if:

(a) The actor causes submission of the victim by means of sufficient consequence reasonably calculated to cause submission against the victim's will; or (b) the actor knows that the victim is incapable of appraising the nature of the victim's conduct; or (c) the actor knows that the victim submits erroneously, believing the actor to be the victim's spouse; or (d) at the time of the commission of the act, the victim is less than fifteen years of age and the actor is at least four years older than the victim and is not the spouse of the victim; or (e) at the time of the commission of the act, the victim is at least fifteen years of age but less than seventeen years of age and the actor is at least ten years older than the victim and is not the spouse of the victim; or (f) the victim is in custody of law or detained in a hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over the victim and uses this position of authority to coerce the victim to submit, unless the act is incident to a lawful search; or (g) the actor, while purporting to offer a medical service, engages in treatment or examination of a victim for other than a bona fide medical purpose or in a manner substantially inconsistent with reasonable medical practices; or (h) the victim is physically helpless and the actor knows the victim is physically helpless and the victim has not consented.

(2) Sexual assault is a class 4 felony, except as provided in subsections (3), (3.5), (4), and (5) of this section.

(3) If committed under the circumstances of paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of this section, sexual assault is a class 1 misdemeanor and is an extraordinary risk crime that is subject to the modified sentencing range specified in section 18-1.3-501 (3).

(3.5) Sexual assault is a class 3 felony if committed under the circumstances described in paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of this section.

(4) Sexual assault is a class 3 felony if it is attended by any one or more of the following circumstances:

(a) The actor causes submission of the victim through the actual application of physical force or physical violence; or (b) the actor causes submission of the victim by threat of imminent death, serious bodily injury, extreme pain, or kidnapping, to be inflicted on anyone, and the victim believes that the actor has the present ability to execute these threats; or (c) the actor causes submission of the victim by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim, or any other person, and the victim reasonably believes that the actor will execute this threat. As used in this paragraph (c), "to retaliate" includes threats of kidnapping, death, serious bodily injury, or extreme pain; or (d) the actor has substantially impaired the victim's power to appraise or control the victim's conduct by employing, without the victim's consent, any drug, intoxicant, or other means for the purpose of causing submission.

(5) (a) Sexual assault is a class 2 felony if any one or more of the following circumstances exist:

(I) In the commission of the sexual assault, the actor is physically aided or abetted by one or more other persons; or (II) the victim suffers serious bodily injury; or (III) the actor is armed with a deadly weapon or an article used or fashioned in a manner to cause a person to reasonably believe that the article is a deadly weapon or represents verbally or otherwise that the actor is armed with a deadly weapon and uses the deadly weapon, article, or representation to cause submission of the victim.

**Domestic Violence:** Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction. In Colorado, Domestic Violence (1) constitutes an act or threatened act of violence upon a person with whom the actor is or has been involved in an intimate relationship. "Domestic Violence" also includes any other crime against a person, or against property, including an animal, or any municipal ordinance violation against a person, or against property, including an animal, when used as a method of coercion, control, punishment, intimidation, or revenge directed against a person with whom the actor is or has been involved in an intimate relationship.

(2) "Intimate relationship" means a relationship between spouses, former spouses, past or present unmarried couples, or persons who are both the parents of the same child regardless of whether the persons have been married or have lived together at any time.

**Dating Violence:** Means violence committed by a person-

(a) Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (b) where the existence of such a relationship will be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- (i) The length of the relationship.
- (ii) The type of relationship.
- (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

**Under Colorado Law, Dating Violence is considered Domestic Violence.**

**Stalking:** Means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—(a) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress. Per Colorado Law, stalking is committed if directly, or indirectly through another person, such person knowingly:

- (I) Makes a credible threat to another person and, in connection with such threat, repeatedly follows, approaches, contacts, or places under surveillance that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship; or
- (II) Makes a credible threat to another person and, in connection with such threat, repeatedly makes any form of communication with that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship, regardless of whether a conversation ensues; or

(III) Repeatedly follows, approaches, contacts, places under surveillance, or makes any form of communication with another person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship in a manner that would cause a reasonable person to suffer serious emotional distress and does cause that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship to suffer serious emotional distress. For purposes of this subparagraph (III), a victim need not show that he or she received professional treatment or counseling to show that he or she suffered serious emotional distress.

**Bystander Intervention:** A bystander is someone other than the victim who is present when an act of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault is occurring or when a situation is occurring in which a reasonable person feels as though some protective action is required to prevent sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking. Bystanders, if active, can prevent harm or intervene before a situation gets worse. Examples of active bystander intervention include: not leaving an overly intoxicated person in a bar/party alone, walking a classmate to his/her car after class, calling police when a potentially violent situation is unfolding, not leaving an unconscious person alone (alerting an RA, EMS, campus police, etc.), or intervening when someone is being belittled, degraded or emotionally abused (walking victim away from abuser, contacting others for help, like counseling center, RA, Dean).

## Utah Campus

**Consent:** defined by Utah law means a freely given agreement to the act of sexual penetration or sexual conduct in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim resulting from the use of force or threat of force by the accused shall not constitute consent. The manner of dress of the victim at the time of the offense shall not constitute consent. A person who initially consents to sexual penetration or sexual conduct is not deemed to have consented to any sexual penetration or sexual conduct that occurs after he or she withdraws consent during the course of that sexual penetration or sexual conduct.

**Sexual Assault:** means an act of sexual intercourse, rape, attempted rape, rape of a child, attempted rape of a child, object rape, attempted object rape, object rape of a child, attempted object rape of a child, sodomy, attempted sodomy, forcible sodomy, attempted forcible sodomy, sodomy on a child, attempted sodomy on a child, forcible sexual abuse, attempted forcible sexual abuse, sexual abuse of a child, attempted sexual abuse of a child, aggravated sexual abuse of a child, attempted aggravated sexual abuse of a child, or simple sexual abuse is without consent of the victim under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) the victim expresses lack of consent through words or conduct;
- (2) the actor overcomes the victim through the actual application of physical force or violence;
- (3) the actor is able to overcome the victim through concealment or by the element of surprise;
- (4) (a) (i) the actor coerces the victim to submit by threatening to retaliate in the immediate future against the victim or any other person, and the victim perceives at the time that the actor has the ability to execute this threat; or

- (ii) the actor coerces the victim to submit by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and the victim believes at the time that the actor has the ability to execute this threat;
- (b) as used in this Subsection (4), "to retaliate" includes threats of physical force, kidnapping, or extortion;
- (5) the actor knows the victim is unconscious, unaware that the act is occurring, or physically unable to resist;
- (6) the actor knows that as a result of mental disease or defect, or for any other reason the victim is at the time of the act incapable either of appraising the nature of the act or of resisting it;
- (7) the actor knows that the victim submits or participates because the victim erroneously believes that the actor is the victim's spouse;
- (8) the actor intentionally impaired the power of the victim to appraise or control his or her conduct by administering any substance without the victim's knowledge;
- (9) the victim is younger than 14 years of age;
- (10) the victim is younger than 18 years of age and at the time of the offense the actor was the victim's parent, stepparent, adoptive parent, or legal guardian or occupied a position of special trust in relation to the victim as defined in Section 76-5-404.1;
- (11) the victim is 14 years of age or older, but younger than 18 years of age, and the actor is more than three years older than the victim and entices or coerces the victim to submit or participate, under circumstances not amounting to the force or threat required under Subsection (2) or (4); or
- (12) the actor is a health professional or religious counselor, as those terms are defined in this Subsection (12), the act is committed under the guise of providing professional diagnosis, counseling, or treatment, and at the time of the act the victim reasonably believed that the act was for medically or professionally appropriate diagnosis, counseling, or treatment to the extent that resistance by the victim could not reasonably be expected to have been manifested; for purposes of this Subsection (12):
  - (a) "health professional" means an individual who is licensed or who holds himself or herself out to be licensed, or who otherwise provides professional physical or mental health services, diagnosis, treatment, or counseling including, but not limited to, a physician, osteopathic physician, nurse, dentist, physical therapist, chiropractor, mental health therapist, social service worker, clinical social worker, certified social worker, marriage and family therapist, professional counselor, psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric mental health nurse specialist, or substance abuse counselor; and
  - (b) "religious counselor" means a minister, priest, rabbi, bishop, or other recognized member of the clergy.

**Cohabitant:** means an emancipated person pursuant to Section 15-2-1 or a person who is 16 years of age or older who:

- (a) is or was a spouse of the other party;
- (b) is or was living as if a spouse of the other party;
- (c) is related by blood or marriage to the other party;

- (d) has or had one or more children in common with the other party;
- (e) is the biological parent of the other party's unborn child; or
- (f) resides or has resided in the same residence as the other party.

**Domestic Violence:** "Domestic violence" or "domestic violence offense" means any criminal offense involving violence or physical harm or threat of violence or physical harm, or any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit a criminal offense involving violence or physical harm, when committed by one cohabitant against another. "Domestic violence" or "domestic violence offense" also means commission or attempt to commit, any of the following offenses by one cohabitant against another:

- (a) aggravated assault, as described in Section 76-5-103;
- (b) assault, as described in Section 76-5-1.2;
- (c) criminal homicide, as described in Section 76-5-201;
- (d) harassment, as described in Section 76-5-106;
- (e) electronic communication harassment, as described in Section 76-9-201;
- (f) kidnapping, child kidnapping, or aggravated kidnapping, as described in Sections 76-5-301, 76-5-301.1, and 76-5-302;
- (g) mayhem, as described in Section 76-5-105;
- (h) sexual offenses, as described in Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses, and Section 76-5b-201, Sexual exploitation of a minor -- Offenses;
- (i) stalking, as described in Section 76-5-106.5;
- (j) unlawful detention or unlawful detention of a minor, as described in Section 76-5-304;
- (k) violation of a protective order or ex parte protective order, as described in Section 76-5-108;
- (l) any offense against property described in Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 1, Property Destruction, Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 2, Burglary and Criminal Trespass, or Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 3, Robbery;
- (m) possession of a deadly weapon with intent to assault, as described in Section 76-10-507;
- (n) discharge of a firearm from a vehicle, near a highway, or in the direction of any person, building, or vehicle, as described in Section 76-10-508;
- (o) disorderly conduct, as defined in Section 76-9-102, if a conviction of disorderly conduct is the result of a plea agreement in which the defendant was originally charged with a domestic violence offense otherwise described in this Subsection (4). Conviction of disorderly conduct as a domestic violence offense, in the manner described in this Subsection (4)(o), does not constitute a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 921, and is exempt from the provisions of the federal Firearms Act, 18 U.S.C. Sec. 921 et seq.; or
- (p) child abuse as described in Section 76-5-109.1.

**Dating Violence:** means (a) any criminal offense involving violence or physical harm, or threat of violence or physical harm, when committed by a person against a dating partner of the person; or (b) any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation by a person to commit a criminal offense involving violence or physical harm against a dating partner of the person.

**Stalking:** means any person guilty of intentionally or knowingly engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person and knows or should know that the course of conduct would cause a reasonable person:

- (a) to fear for the person's own safety or the safety of a third person; or
- (b) to suffer other emotional distress.

A person is guilty of stalking who intentionally or knowingly violates:

- (a) a stalking injunction issued pursuant to Title 77, Chapter 3a, Stalking Injunctions; or
- (b) a permanent criminal stalking injunction issued pursuant to this section.

**Bystander Intervention:** A bystander is someone other than the victim who is present when an act of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault is occurring or when a situation is occurring in which a reasonable person feels as though some protective action is required to prevent sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking. Bystanders, if active, can prevent harm or intervene before a situation gets worse. Examples of active bystander intervention include: not leaving an overly intoxicated person in a bar/party alone, walking a classmate to his/her car after class, calling police when a potentially violent situation is unfolding, not leaving an unconscious person alone (alerting an RA, EMS, campus police, etc.), or intervening when someone is being belittled, degraded or emotionally abused (walking victim away from abuser, contacting others for help, like counseling center, RA, Dean).

### **What to do if you have been the victim of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking**

After an incident of sexual assault and domestic violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible at Medical Center of Aurora at 1501 S. Potomac St. In Aurora, Colorado, evidence may be collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement Under Colorado law, Colorado Revised Statute 24-4.1-302.5 the victim's name may be withheld Upon request of a victim, all correctional officials shall keep confidential the address, telephone number, place of employment, or other personal information of such victim or members of such victim's immediate family but only for court and trial proceedings.

It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal activity may be preserved. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to University hearing boards/investigators or police. Although the university strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police. To report an incident involving a sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence in **Colorado**, contact the RVU Public Safety &

Security Department at 720-875-2892. The RVU Public Safety & Security Department will assist any victim with notifying local police if they so desire. The Parker Police Department may also be reached directly by calling 303-841-9800, in person at 18600 E. Lincoln Meadows Pkwy. Parker, CO. 80134. Additional information about the Parker Police Department may be found online at: [www.ParkerPolice.org](http://www.ParkerPolice.org). To report an incident involving a sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence in **Utah**, contact the RVU Public Safety & Security Department at 435-222-1300. The RVU Public Safety & Security Department will assist any victim with notifying local police if they so desire. The Santa Clara-Ivins Police Department may also be reached directly by calling 435-652-1122, in person at 2603 Santa Clara Dr., UT. 84765. Additional information about the Santa Clara-Ivins Police Department may be found online at: [www.sccity.org](http://www.sccity.org)

In Colorado and Utah, a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking has the following rights: *Treatment with fairness, respect and dignity, Information on all charges filed and assurance of swift and fair resolution of the proceeding, Notification of any change in the status of the accused, Input into decisions regarding plea bargains, and to be present and to have input into sentencing and parole hearings, Restitution or civil remedy, Release of property after the case is settled and it is no longer needed as evidence, Be informed about what steps can be taken if he or she is subjected to intimidation or harassment, Employer intercession, Notification of all case dispositions including appeals, Timely notification of all court dates, Translation services, Intervention with creditors, landlords and employers, Legal Resources, Rehabilitative services, Transportation and child care services, Information about obtaining public records, including police reports, Information about protective orders.*

Further, Rocky Vista University complies with Colorado and Utah State laws in recognizing restraining orders or protection orders. RVU will comply with the regulations that are set forth in the protection/restraining (*Under CRS 18-1-1001 & 18-6-800.3*) and (*Under 77-36-2.4*) respectively that may be placed in effect through the district courts within that jurisdiction that the orders were issued. RVU will enforce the orders as describe in the protection/restraining order. Victim assistance will be provided by the jurisdiction in which the protection/ Restraining order was issued under, per State Statue the victim will be notified on all incidents and proceeding relating to the victim and subject(s) as described within the protection/restraining order. Forms and instructions on how to obtain protection / restraining orders may be obtained through the Rocky Vista Public Safety & Security Office. Any person who obtains an order of protection from State of Colorado, State of Utah, or any reciprocal state shall provide a copy to RVU Public Safety & Security Office and the Office of the Title IX Coordinator. A complainant may then meet with RVU Public Safety & Security Office to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for campus public safety/security unit and the victim to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. (*This plan may include, but in not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, providing a temporary cellphone, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, etc.*) Protection orders may be available through the investigation jurisdictions district court system.

To the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, university offices, including (***RVU Human Resources, Title IX coordinator, Office of Student Services Office of Students Affairs***)



*and Security and Public Safety Unit*) will work cooperatively to ensure that the complainant's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal university investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic, or working situations in addition to counseling, health services and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. (*Office of the Title IX coordinator, Associate Dean of Students Services, and Office of Student Affairs*). Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant. The University does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims in the campus public safety & security Daily Crime Log or online. Victims may request that directory information on file be removed from public sources by request to RVU Public Safety & Security Director Dan Havens.

### **Disciplinary Procedures Following a Complaint**

Whether or not criminal charges are filed, the university or a person may file a complaint under the Conduct Standards and Policies and Procedures for Alleged Code of Conduct Violations and Code of Behavior Conduct. Alleging that a student or employee (*Student violations will be handled through the Office of Student Affairs and/or Dean, Associate or Assistance Dean. Employees that are in violation of these policies, disciplinary actions will be conducted through the Office of Human Resources, Title IX Coordinator, and the University President*) violated the University's policy on Sexual Offenses. Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking made to Campus Public Safety will automatically be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation regardless of if the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges.

The university disciplinary process will include a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process. Investigators and hearing board members are trained annually on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and taught how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of the victim and promotes accountability. The Code of Conduct Policy, which states that the Honor Code Committee shall have non-exclusive authority to evaluate all alleged student violations of misconduct, whether academic, moral, professional, or ethical provides that:

1. The accuser and the accused student each have the opportunity to attend a hearing before a properly trained hearing board;
2. The accuser and the accused student each have the opportunity to be advised by a personal advisor of their choice, at their expense, at any stage of the process and to be accompanied by that advisor at any meeting or hearing. An advisor may only consult and advise his or her advisee, but not speak for the advisee at any meeting or hearing;
3. A student conduct decision is based on the preponderance of evidence standard, i.e. "more likely than not to have occurred" standard. In other words, the conduct process asks: "is it more likely than not that the accused student violated the university's Student Conduct Code?";

4. The accuser and the accused will be notified simultaneously in writing of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding, as well as any changes to those result or disciplinary actions prior to the time that such results become final; and
5. The decision of the Dean is final.

A person alleging sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking may also utilize the complaint and investigatory procedures set forth in the RVU policy against Sexual Harassment which can be found in the Mandatory Orientation Prevention and Education Program Handout, or online at [www.rvu.edu/campus\\_safety.asp](http://www.rvu.edu/campus_safety.asp) in order to remedy any hostile environment. All conduct proceedings against students, however, will be resolved through the Honor Code Committee, including incidents governing retaliation.

In all cases, investigations that result in a finding of more likely than not that a violation of the Code of Conduct Policy occurred will lead to the initiation of disciplinary procedures against the accused individual. RVU sanctions by the Dean, Associate or Assistant Deans or Directors of Education at clinical sites may, at their discretion, immediately suspend a student pending a hearing on the charges, including disciplinary action up to suspension or dismissal from RVU may be imposed upon those determined to have violated this policy.

RVU may implement protective measures following the report of domestic violence, sexual assault and/or stalking which may include some or all of the following actions: initiation of interim or long-term protective measures such as changes in class schedule, "No Contact" directive between both parties, "No Trespass" (PNG) directive to accused party, enforcement of the anti-retaliation policy and take immediate and spate action against parties that retaliate against a person for complaining of sex-based discrimination or for assisting in the investigation. Restriction of revocation of privileges, prohibition from holding office in any University organization, club or student government, attending international medical mission trip(s) or from being elected to any honorary position and or placement on short-term suspension. Further, nothing shall limit the right of the University or a University-affiliated institution to immediately remove a student who poses a threat, has been accused of a violent act or threat, appears impaired, or any act that constitutes a violation of state, local or federal law. For students, sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking are violations of the Student Code of Conduct. Employees who violate this policy will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination of employment, sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking are criminal acts which also may subject the perpetrator to criminal and civil penalties under federal and state law.

## **PARKER CAMPUS**

### **Resources for victims of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking**

#### **ON-CAMPUS**

Counseling, Kade Rucker	8401 S. Chambers Rd. Parker, CO 80134	720-875-2896
RVU Health Center	8401 S. Chambers Rd. Parker, CO 80134	720-875-2880
Campus Public Safety & Security	8401 S. Chambers Rd. Parker, CO 80134	720-875-2892
Office of the Title IX Coordinator Laura Dement	8401 S. Chambers Rd. Parker, CO 80134	720-874-2481
Director of Student Life, Dr. Zeerak Haider	8401 S. Chambers Rd. Parker, CO 80134	720-874-2471
Associate Dean of Student Affairs, Amy Schlueter	8401 S. Chambers Rd. Parker, CO 80134	720-874-2483
Anonymous Help/Tip Hotline	8401 S. Chambers Rd. Parker, CO 80134	303-708-8185

#### **IN THE METRO PARKER AREA**

Parker Police Department	18600 E. Lincoln Meadows Pkwy. Parker, CO 80134	303-841-9800
South Metro Fire Rescue Authority	9195 E. Mineral Ave. Centennial, CO 80112	720-989-2000
Parker Adventist Hospital	9395 Crown Crest Blvd. Parker, CO 80138	303-269-4000
Medical Center of Aurora	1501 S. Potomac St. Aurora, CO 80012	303-695-2600
Denver Safe House	1649 Downing St. Denver, CO 80218	303-318-9989
Women's Crisis & Family Outreach Center	Castle Rock, CO 80104	303-688-8484 (24 Hours)

Rape Assistance & Awareness Program	1120 Lincoln St. Suite 700 Denver, CO 80203	303-322-7273 (English) 303-329-0031 (Spanish)
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Douglas County Sheriffs	4000 Justice Way, Castle Rock, CO 80109	303-660-7500
Douglas County Court	4000 Justice Way, Castle Rock, CO 80109	303-663-7200

*\*Required to provide existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services on and off campus.*

Other resources available to persons who report being the victim of sexual assault or domestic violence include:

<http://www.ccasa.org/> - Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault

<http://ccadv.org/> - Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence

<http://coavp.org/> - Colorado LGBTQ anti-violence program

<http://amensproject.com/colorado> - Colorado male survivors of abuse

<http://www.rainn.org> – Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network

<http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/sexassault.htm> - Department of Justice

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html> Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights

## IVINS CAMPUS

### Resources for victims of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking

#### ON-CAMPUS

Department of Public Safety and Security	255 E. Center St. Ivins, UT 84738	435-222-1300
Mental Health and Wellness Counselor, Kathy Killian-Harmon	255 E. Center St. Ivins, UT 84738	435-222-1257
Title IX Coordinator, Laura Dement	8401 S. Chambers Rd. Parker, CO 80134	720-874-2481
Student Affairs	255 E. Center St. Ivins, UT 84738	435-222-1270
Dean, Dr. David Park	255 E. Center St. Ivins, UT 84738	435-222-1238
Assistant Dean of Students, Dr. David Roos	255 E. Center St. Ivins, UT 84738	435-222-1252
Anonymous Tip Hotline	255 E. Center St. Ivins, UT 84738	435-222-1313

#### IN THE METRO SANTA CLARA-IVINS AREA

Santa Clara/Ivins Police Department	2603 Santa Clara Drive, Santa Clara, UT 84765	435-652-1122
Santa Clara/Ivins Fire Department	90 Center Street, Ivins, UT 84738	435-673-6712
Washington County Sheriff's Department	620 S 5300 W, Hurricane, UT 84737	435-656-6500
Washington County Justice Court	87 N 200 E #301, St. George, UT 84770	435-634-5728
Utah Highway Patrol	620 5300 W #216, Hurricane, UT 84737	435-634-2890

Dixie Regional Medical Center,	515 S 300 E, St. George, UT 84770	435-251-1000
Crisis Shelter – Dove Center	1240 E 100 S #221, St. George, UT 84790	435-628-1204
Victim / Court Advocates		435-627-4399

Utah Office for Victims of Crime		800-621-7444
24 Hr. Rape Crisis Hotline		888-421-1100

*\*Required to provide existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services on and off campus.*

Other resources available to persons who report being the victim of sexual assault or domestic violence include:

- <https://intermountainhealthcare.org/locations/dixie-regional-medical-center/> - Suicide Crisis Line
- <https://dovecenter.org/> - Crisis Shelter – Dove Center
- [https://justice.utah.gov/Crime/cvr\\_grants.html](https://justice.utah.gov/Crime/cvr_grants.html) - Utah Office for Victims of Crime
- <https://www.hhs.gov/ocr/about-us/contact-us/index.html> - Utah Office of Civil Rights

**Risk Reduction, Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior and Future Attacks**

No victim is ever to blame for being assaulted or abused. Unfortunately, a person who is the victim of sexual or dating violence is more likely to be re-victimized. Below are some tips to help reduce your risk, to recognize warnings signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks.

***Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior***

Domestic and dating abuse often escalates from threats and verbal abuse to violence. And, while physical injury may be the most obvious danger, the emotional and psychological consequences of domestic and dating violence are also severe. Warning signs of dating and domestic violence include:

- 1) Being afraid of your partner.
- 2) Constantly watching what you say to avoid a “blow up.”
- 3) Feelings of low self-worth and helplessness about your relationship.
- 4) Feeling isolated from family or friends because of your relationship.
- 5) Hiding bruises or other injuries from family or friends.
- 6) Being prevented from working, studying, going home, and/or using technology (including your cell phone.)
- 7) Being monitored by your partner at home, work or school.

Being forced to do things you don’t want to do.

***Help Reduce Your Risk and Avoid Potential Attacks***

If you are being abused or suspect that someone you know is being abused, speak up or intervene.

1. Get help by contacting the Counseling Center or Health Center for support services

2. Learn how to look for “red flags” in relationships so you can learn to avoid some of those characteristics in future partners
3. Consider making a report with Campus Police and/or the Title IX Coordinator and ask for a “no contact” directive from the University to prevent future contact
4. Consider getting a protective order / Restraining Order can be obtained through your local jurisdictions county court system.
5. Learn more about what behaviors constitute dating and domestic violence, understand it is not your fault, and talk with friends and family members about ways you can be supported.
6. Trust your instincts—if something doesn’t feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.

### **Sexual Assault Prevention (From RAINN)**

- Be aware of rape drugs
- Try not to leave your drink unattended
- Only drink from un-opened containers or from drinks you have watched being made and poured
- Avoid group drinks like punch bowls
- Cover your drink. It is easy to slip in a small pill even while you are holding your drink. Hold a cup with your hand over the top, or choose drinks that are contained in a bottle and keep your thumb over the nozzle
- If you feel extremely tired or drunk for no apparent reason, you may have been drugged. Find your friends and ask them to leave with you as soon as possible
- If you suspect you have been drugged, go to a hospital and ask to be tested
- Keep track of how many drinks you have had
- Try to come and leave with a group of people you trust
- Avoid giving out your personal information (phone number, where you live, etc.). If someone asks for your number, take his/her number instead of giving out yours

### **Traveling around campus (walking)**

- Make sure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged
- Be familiar with where emergency phones are installed on the campus
- Be aware of open buildings where you can use a phone
- Keep some change accessible just in case you need to use a pay phone
- Take major, public paths rather than less populated shortcuts
- Avoid dimly lit places and talk to campus services if lights need to be installed in an area
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone
- Walking back from the library very late at night is sometimes unavoidable, so try to walk with a friend
- Carry a noisemaker (like a whistle) on your keychain
- Carry a small flashlight on your keychain
- If walking feels unsafe, try calling campus security. Many campuses offer safe ride programs