

Campus Security

**SART Listserv
February 2007**

Issue: How do campuses promote victim safety?

Background: Are there innovative campus security policies designed to protect victims while attending the same university as the suspect? How does campus security respond to these cases? Are there victim advocates who work on campus specifically with sexual assault victims? If so, from what department? Campus Police? Health? Counseling Services? Judicial Affairs?

California (San Jose)

- Only our state-certified sexual assault victim advocates respond to the hospital for SART exams. That way, the university clients get full & confidential advocacy services.
- Our center works with both Santa Clara and Stanford University.
- At Santa Clara University, the University trains a separate group of “campus advocates”. Advocates receive training about our agency’s services but they do not have privileged communications. The campus advocates exist to help students/clients navigate the campus system (housing, class changes, etc.).
- At Stanford University, the university collaborates with the community-based rape crisis center and provides a rape crisis center/sexual assault drop-in center. The center is for faculty, staff & students as needed, so they can all access confidential services. The rape crisis center advocate can work (with permission) with other campus staff who can arrange additional support as needed on campus.

Iowa (Ames)

- SART operates out of the campus police department.
- Community-based advocates provide services at the Women’s Center on campus.
- If a report is made to our campus medical facility, the campus SART team is activated and an advocate is sent to be part of the process. The same would hold true of our campus police and department of residence.
- It is not uncommon for victims and perpetrators to live in the same residence hall. We work closely with the department of residence to provide housing options to victims.
- It is possible for a case to be tried both criminally and through the university process. If there is a guilty finding through the campus judicial system, one of the sanctions may involve limiting enrollment in certain classes by the perpetrator to prevent both the victim and the perpetrator to be in the same class.
- Campus security efforts are handled on case-by-case basis.

Iowa (Iowa City)

- The University of Iowa has an on-campus, university-affiliated rape crisis center.
- Although housed at the University, the center serves the surrounding community. Information on services can be found at <http://www.uiowa.edu/~vpss/policies/v/f.shtml>

Louisiana (New Orleans)

- Tulane University has a very well developed program.
- The university program participates in local trainings and they attend monthly SART meetings. They are still going strong after Katrina.

Maine (Farmington)

- A rural town in Maine contracts with the university to provide a community-based advocate for education, support, and services.
- Campus security tends to support the university administration. As such, the RCC provides an unaffiliated campus advocate who is actively involved with current practices and SART procedures.

Minnesota (Minneapolis/St. Paul)

- The University of Minnesota in Minneapolis/St. Paul has the Aurora Center housed within the office of student affairs. The Aurora Center provides crisis advocacy services to victims.
- Their web page is <http://www1.umn.edu/aurora/>

New Jersey (Newark, Camden and New Brunswick)

- Rutgers University Sexual Assault Protocol: <http://sexualassault.rutgers.edu/protocolpurpose.html>
- Rutgers University sexual assault resources: <http://sexualassault.rutgers.edu/>

New York (Albany)

- Campus responses differ widely.
- Some campuses have policies on relocating victims and/or perpetrators, some issue “stay away” orders, and some change class schedules.
- The crime/campus violation usually dictates the level of response and may include probation, suspension or expulsion. In most cases there is no “double jeopardy” so these measures will be taking place simultaneous to any criminal prosecution at the local level if the victim so chooses.

Tennessee (Nashville)

- The sergeant with the Community Relations department at Vanderbilt University Police Department is assigned as a victim advocate for sexual assault and domestic violence.
- The sergeant works closely with the sexual assault detective in our department.
- Our department works with the Women's Center advocates, with the campus counseling center and with the Medical Center advocates.
- The sergeant is also a Rape Aggression Defense instructor and assists with education on sexual assault.

Vermont (Montpelier)

- One of the community programs provides direct services and prevention education a few hours a week on campus while remaining a separate entity from the university.

Resources

Acquaintance Rape of College Students, Problem-Oriented Guides for Police Series, Guide No. 17

<http://www.securityoncampus.org/schools/e03021472.pdf>

This guide describes the problem of acquaintance rape of college students, addressing its scope, causes, contributing factors, methods for analyzing it on a particular campus, tested responses, and measures for assessing response effectiveness. With this information, police and public safety officers can more effectively prevent the problem.

California Campus Blueprint to Address Sexual Assault - CALCASA

http://www.calcasa.org/uploads/media/blueprint_01.pdf

The report presents legislative recommendations to the Governor of California and the California Legislature regarding changes that should be made in existing laws and enactment of new laws to enhance the sexual assault-related policies and practices of California colleges and universities. The report also contains considerations for campus administrators, including specific action steps that can be taken to improve individual campus responses to sexual assault.

National Summit on Campus Public Safety: Strategies for Colleges and Universities in a Homeland Security Environment

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1561>

The purpose of the National Summit on Campus Public Safety is to ensure the continued safety and security of those at the nation's colleges and universities. To this end, the summit brought together leaders to develop and propose a national agenda on campus safety.

Protocol to assist victims of relationship, domestic and sexual violence, Penn State, Fall 2001

<http://www.sa.psu.edu/uhs/pdf/protocol.pdf>

This document describes Penn State procedures and services for victims of domestic violence and sexual violence.

RAINN

RAINN's annual "Get Carded" day takes place on over 1,000 college campuses nationwide each September for the purpose of educating college students about sexual assault prevention and response. More information about Get Carded is available on RAINN's website, www.rainn.org

Recommended Guidelines for Comprehensive Sexual Assault Response and Prevention on Campus,
Oregon Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force, January 2006

http://www.oregonsatf.org/documents/Campus_SA_Guidelines_Final.pdf

The Campus Response Committee of the Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force developed guidelines for developing multidisciplinary sexual assault response policy and protocol on college and university campuses.

Responding To Sexual Assault: A Resource Manual, College Of Wooster 2003-2004

http://www.wooster.edu/Policies/assault_manual.pdf#search=%22Responding%20to%20sexual%20assault%20survivors%20%20A%20Training%20manual%20for%20EMS%22

A comprehensive document which contains Wooster College's policies and procedures for sexual assault, information on the options available to a victim in the civil and College judicial systems, and resources for assistance available on campus and in the community.

Security on Campus

www.securityoncampus.org.

Security On Campus, Inc. is a nonprofit organization whose mission is to prevent violence, substance abuse and other crimes in college and university campus communities, and to compassionately assist the victims of these crimes. The website has a range of resources and publications that can help SARTs.

Sexual Victimization of College Women - U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/svcw.htm>

A joint report from BJS and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) that explores the prevalence and nature of sexual assault occurring at colleges throughout the nation.

Security on Campus, Inc. Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act

<http://www.securityoncampus.org/congress/cscpa/index.html>

The "Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act" (section 1601 of Public Law 106-386) is a federal law enacted on October 28, 2000 that provides for the tracking of convicted, registered sex offenders enrolled as students at institutions of higher education, or working or volunteering on campus.

Security on Campus, Inc. Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights

<http://www.securityoncampus.org/victims/billofrights.html>

This law requires that all colleges and universities (both public and private) participating in federal student aid programs afford sexual assault victims certain basic rights. It also requires the school to notify victims of their option to report their assault to the proper law enforcement authorities.

Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) - Montclair State University

http://www.montclair.edu/wellness/wellness/Wellness_PDFs/MSU_SART_info.pdf

The document addresses the issue of sexual assault and discusses the options available to victims of sexual assault within the confines of the campus grounds.

Student Affairs: Sexual Assault, Mississippi State University

<http://www.msstate.edu/dept/audit/91118.html>

The purpose of this policy is to promote a campus atmosphere free of the threat of sexual assault.