

Rights and Options For Victims of Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Assault, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking

CALL 9-1-1

If you are in the midst of any kind of emergency, immediate harm or threat of harm.

The safety and well-being of our campus communities is a priority for the California State University. We are committed to creating and sustaining an educational and working environment free of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating or domestic violence, and stalking. We are committed to ensuring a safe working and learning environment at every campus.

You have the right to be treated with dignity and respect while seeking and/or receiving support and resources, exploring and/or exercising reporting options, and participating in any formal or informal administrative complaint resolution process under the [CSU's Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking and Retaliation \("Nondiscrimination Policy"\)](#).

This publication is intended to help you understand your rights and options, as well as provide you with information regarding support and resources. This document includes information about the rights and options available throughout the reporting process and/or the duration of any formal or informal complaint resolution process. You will also find information about the protocols by which we strive to ensure, to the fullest extent possible, that students, faculty and staff who are victims of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and/or stalking, shall receive treatment and information about support and services available through on-campus and/or off-campus resources.

Understanding Privacy, Confidentiality and Privilege

If your physical safety is at imminent risk, we encourage you to seek immediate assistance from the police.

If you have been harmed in such a way that you might need and/or benefit from medical care, you are encouraged to seek immediate assistance from healthcare providers. You have the right to decide who you want to talk to and when you wish to talk about what happened. It is also important

to know that you can get confidential medical attention after being assaulted. Following an assault, and depending on the nature of the assault, a victim/survivor may be physically injured, may have contracted a sexually transmitted infection, or may become pregnant. Medical professionals can help address these and other health concerns that may present following an assault.

Whether – and the extent to which – a University employee may maintain confidentiality depends on the employee’s position and responsibilities at the University. It is important to understand different levels of confidentiality in order to decide where to turn for help, and whether and to whom to report an incident.

There are a myriad of federal and state laws, along with campus policies and procedures, that help mitigate barriers to reporting and help-seeking behavior; protect student and employee privacy from disclosure; and ensure confidential resources are available for individuals seeking help, information, guidance and support. Many of these relate to the legal concepts of privacy, confidentiality, and privilege.

Privacy

Generally speaking, privacy refers to a person’s right to choose what they want to disclose about themselves, and to decide what they do not wish to share with others.

If you experience sexual misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, and/or stalking you have a right to choose whether to make a report, or keep that information private.

The University will protect the privacy of everyone involved in a report to the greatest degree possible under applicable law and University policy. Personally identifiable information about the involved parties will be shared only on a need-to-know basis, e.g., to those who are investigating/adjudicating the report or those involved in providing support services. By only sharing personally identifiable information with individuals on a need-to-know basis, the University will maintain as confidential any supportive measures and remedies provided to the parties, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the University to provide supportive measures and remedies.

The CSU does not publish the name of victims/survivors or other identifiable information regarding victims/survivors in the Daily Crime Log or in the crime statistics that are disclosed in the *Annual Security and Fire Safety Report*. Furthermore, if a Timely Warning is issued on the basis of a report of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, or stalking, the name of and other personally identifiable information about the victim/survivor will be withheld.

Confidentiality

Confidentiality refers to the duty a professional owes a person to whom they are providing services for, to not to disclose any information surrounding their work with or shared during their work with that person without the consent of that person.

Legal privilege

Some people are required by law to maintain near complete confidentiality; talking to them is sometimes called a “privileged communication” and communications with them are protected from disclosure in legal proceedings. Physicians, psychotherapists, licensed professional counselors, licensed clinical social workers, clergy and certified victim advocates acting in those roles or capacity may **not** report **any** information you share with them without your consent, except in very limited circumstances that are explained below.

- All professionals described above (i.e., physicians, psychotherapists, licensed professional counselors, licensed clinical social workers, clergy, and certified victim advocates) are mandatory child abuse and neglect reporters and are required to report incidents involving victims under 18 years of age to local law enforcement. These professionals will explain this limited exception, if applicable.
 - Note: Under California law, and University policy, certain University employees, including the Title IX Coordinator, are also mandatory child abuse and neglect reporters and should explain to victims under 18 years of age that they are required to report the incident to the police. The identity of the person who made the report and the report itself are confidential and disclosed only among appropriate agencies.
- Any health practitioner employed in a health facility, clinic, physician’s office, or local or state public health department or clinic is required to make a report to local law enforcement if they provide medical services for a physical condition to a patient who they know or reasonably suspect is suffering from (1) a wound or physical injury inflicted by a firearm or (2) any wound or other physical injury inflicted upon where the injury is the result of assaultive or abusive conduct (including sexual violence, domestic violence and dating violence). Health care practitioners should explain this limited exception to patients, if applicable. This does **not** apply to sexual assault and domestic violence counselors and advocates.
- Finally, some or all of these professionals may also have reporting obligations under California law to (1) local law enforcement in cases involving threats of immediate or imminent harm to self or others where disclosure of the information is necessary to prevent the threatened danger or (2) to a court if compelled by court order or subpoena in a criminal proceeding related to the sexual violence incident. If applicable, these professionals will explain this limited exception to victims/survivors.

Understanding who does and does not have a duty to report

If you believe you have been or may have been the victim of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and/or stalking we encourage you to talk to someone about what happened so you can learn about available support, resources and options.

Responsible Employees

Any University employee who is not a Confidential Resource and who receives, in the course of employment, information that a student (undergraduate, graduate, or professional) has suffered sexual violence, sexual harassment or other prohibited behavior shall promptly notify the Title IX Coordinator or designee. This includes Resident Assistants, Graduate Teaching Assistants, and all other student employees, when disclosures are made to any of them in their capacities as employees.

Additional Information

To help people make informed decisions about who they would like to share information with, the links below explain in greater detail which CSU employees have a duty to report information and which can keep such information confidential.

[Article V. in the CSU Nondiscrimination Policy](#) covers important information related to the following:

- [Employees Who Have a Duty to Report](#),
- [Employees Who Do Not Have a Duty to Report](#), and
- [Other Matters Related to the Duty to Report](#).

The University will not generally notify parents or legal guardians of a report of sexual violence unless the alleged victim is under the age of 18 or they provide the University with written permission to contact their parents or legal guardians.

Important: If a victim/survivor speaks only to a physician, therapist, professional counselor, clergy member or advocate, the University will be unable to conduct an investigation or pursue disciplinary action against the respondent, if the victim/survivor chooses to maintain confidentiality.

Regardless of whether a victim/survivor decides to maintain confidentiality, these individuals will still assist victims/survivors in receiving other necessary protection and support, such as victim advocacy, medical, mental health services, and/or legal services. However, these individuals may have limited ability to assist a victim/survivor with University academic support or accommodations, or changes to University-based living or working schedules, as such accommodations likely require the involvement of other University officials.

Victims/Survivors can change their minds about reporting. A victim/survivor who at first requests confidentiality and declines to file a formal complaint, may later decide to file a complaint with the University or report the incident to the police and thus have the incident fully investigated. Campus advocates can provide victims, if they wish, with more information and assistance with reporting.

Because the University is under a continuing legal obligation to address the issue of sexual violence campus-wide, reports of sexual violence (including non-identifying reports) may also prompt the University to consider broader remedial action — such as increased monitoring, supervision or security at locations where the reported sexual violence occurred; increased education, training and prevention efforts, including to targeted population groups; conducting climate assessments/victimization surveys; and revising its policies and practices. The University would not reveal the name of a complainant if any of these actions were pursued.

Support Services & Supportive Measures

You have the right to be offered and receive reasonably available support services and supportive measures, available both on and off campus. You do not have to file a formal complaint or a criminal complaint in order to receive support services and/or supportive measures. Supportive services and supportive measures include, but are not limited to, counseling, victim/survivor advocates, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures. The Title IX Coordinator, University Police Department and victim/survivor advocate on your campus can provide some of these services directly and/or provide you with information about and a referral to these and additional resources on and off campus for support. Each campus website contains information about resources for support services specific to your campus and local area.

Following are some key contacts at each campus (a campus-specific template for sharing contact information for resources and support specific to your campus can be found at the end of this document):

Campus Advocates

Your campus advocate is a professional specially trained to provide victims of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and/or stalking with confidential trauma-informed care and support. Advocates offer nonjudgmental support, use an intersectional approach and an empowerment model. Their role is not to give advice or tell victims what they “should” do, but instead to provide victims/survivors with information and resources so that they are empowered to make their own informed decisions about what is best for them at that particular time.

Advocates work with faculty, staff and students to provide emotional support, victims’ rights information, help in finding needed resources, assistance in filling out crime victim related paperwork/forms, and more. Advocates can accompany you to the hospital for medical care and forensic exams. They may also accompany you for other meetings, such as interviews with law enforcement and/or investigators. Advocates work with survivors to access campus resources such as psychological counseling, emergency housing, transportation and academic needs. They can accompany you in meeting with the Title IX Coordinator to learn more about options and resources

they can provide. Advocates often provide support for victims when they are reporting to Title IX and/or law enforcement and can help you navigate the reporting process. While an advocate's role is one of support, they do not provide therapy or mental health counseling and instead can help you access these services.

Title IX Coordinator

Your campus Title IX Coordinator is the person designated to provide you with assistance and support, and to monitor and oversee overall compliance with laws and policies related to all forms of discrimination based on sex, gender, gender identity and expression, and sexual orientation, including sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and retaliation. Your campus Title IX Coordinator is available to explain and discuss your right to file a criminal complaint, the availability of supportive measures, the University's relevant complaint process, and your right to receive assistance with that process, including the investigation process, how confidentiality is handled, available resources on & off campus, and other related matters.

Counseling Services

Confidential on-campus counseling and psychological services are available for students at each campus. The Employee Assistance Plan (EAP) and counseling and psychological services through employee health plans are available to support faculty and staff at the CSU. Sexual assault/rape crisis and domestic violence centers are available throughout the state and provide confidential information and referral services, counseling, safety planning, and victim advocate services.

University Police & Local Police

(See below for more information regarding law enforcement and legal options)

Preserving Evidence

The importance of preserving evidence

Victims/survivors are encouraged to preserve all physical evidence, including but not limited to: clothing worn during the assault, bed sheets, and/or photos of any injuries. This evidence may be helpful in proving that a crime occurred, in the event the victim/survivor chooses to report now or in the future. It may also be helpful in obtaining a court-ordered protective or restraining order. If a victim/survivor does not have any evidence preserved, they still have an option to report the crime and request a medical evidentiary examination.

Victims/survivors of sexual misconduct, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, dating violence and domestic violence are also encouraged to preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, pictures, logs or other copies of documents that may be useful to University investigators or police should the victim/survivor decide to report now or in the future.

Medical Care and Treatment

Medical Checkups, Evidentiary Exams and VAWA Exams

In some instances, sexual misconduct, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, dating violence and domestic violence may result in the need for medical care. You have a right to seek important medical care to address any injury or physical health concerns and to preserve evidence if the conduct alleged warrants such consideration. Regardless of whether an incident of sexual violence is reported to the police, it is important to seek immediate medical attention, even if there is no evidence of serious injury. A medical examination is important to check for sexually transmitted infections or other infections/injuries and for pregnancy. If needed, campus advocates can help you find an appropriate medical provider.

In the event you need transportation to a hospital for medical treatment, your campus Advocate, University Police Department and Title IX Coordinator are all able to provide you with more information about transportation and/or accompaniment to a hospital, including the name(s) of university personnel who may transport you.

Medical Check-ups

Do not require a police report and do not collect evidence

Students may schedule an appointment with their primary care provider, Student Health Services, or Planned Parenthood. Employees may schedule an appointment with their primary care provider or Planned Parenthood. You may ask them for preventative STI medication or emergency contraceptives. Emergency contraception can also be accessed at your local pharmacy.

Evidentiary Exams

Requires a police report

Victims have the right under state and federal law to receive a medical evidentiary examination anonymously, at no cost to them. If a victim/survivor chooses not to report to law enforcement, they still have the right to a forensic exam (see “VAWA Exams” below).

An evidentiary exam requires a police report and is sometimes referred to as a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE). It is recommended that the examination occurs within a reasonable timeframe after the assault for optimal evidence collection. Law enforcement can provide transportation to the facility, and the victim/survivor will meet with a victim advocate before the exam begins. A specially trained medical provider, called a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE), will conduct the exam.

VAWA Exams

Do not require a police report

Victims have the right under state and federal law to receive a medical evidentiary examination anonymously, at no cost to them. If a victim/survivor chooses not to report to law enforcement, they still have the right to a forensic exam. This exam is sometimes referred to as a VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) exam, anyone of any gender identity can receive a VAWA exam. The evidence is collected and preserved for up to two years if the survivor decides to move forward with making a report to law enforcement.

If a victim/survivor visits a medical facility solely for the purpose of requesting a forensic exam, law enforcement will be notified. A victim/survivor has the right not to participate or agree to participate in the criminal justice system, either prior to the examination or at any other time.

Law Enforcement & Legal Options

Reporting to law enforcement and making a criminal report

Some forms of misconduct prohibited under the Nondiscrimination Policy may also be prohibited by law. You have a right to be informed of law enforcement options and information regarding the availability of a criminal or civil prosecution for victims of crime.

It is a victim's/survivor's choice to report a crime. You have the right to report or decline to report an incident to law enforcement. You have the right to not be forced, coerced, or pressured into reporting to law enforcement.

A victim/survivor may report an incident to law enforcement at any time. In the event of an emergency where immediate assistance is required, a victim/survivor should dial 9-1-1 to be connected with the nearest police department. If there is no emergency, victims/survivors can file a police report at any time in the jurisdiction where the assault occurred. A confidential victim advocate can assist the victim/survivor in filing the report if requested.

Victims/survivors of crimes such as sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, abuse, threats of abuse and/or serious harassment all have a right to petition the court in the appropriate jurisdiction for a protective order (also referred to as a restraining order).

Your Campus Advocate, University Police Department and Title IX Coordinator are all able to provide you with more information about pursuing criminal prosecution, civil prosecution and/or protective orders.

A victim/survivor of specific offenses [enumerated in California Government Code section 7923.615 (b)(1)] has the right to request to be listed as a confidential victim in a law enforcement agency's report. Being listed as a confidential victim in a law enforcement agency's report prevents the law enforcement agency from disclosing the confidential victim's name and address as a matter of public record. However, the confidential victim's information can be released to the prosecutor, parole officers of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, hearing officers of the parole authority, probation officers of county probation departments, or other persons or public agencies where authorized or required by law. Please see California Penal Code section 293 for more information.

Civil reporting options & protective orders

A victim/survivor may choose to file a civil lawsuit against the alleged offender, whether or not criminal charges have been filed. A civil lawsuit provides an opportunity to recover actual money damages, which may include compensation for medical expenses, lost wages, pain, suffering and emotional distress. An Advocate can assist a victim/survivor with identifying the necessary steps and processes for filing a lawsuit if requested.

Court-Ordered Restraining Orders

A victim/survivor may choose to obtain a restraining order (such as a domestic violence restraining order or a civil harassment restraining order). Restraining orders must be obtained from a court in the jurisdiction where the incident occurred. Restraining orders can help protect a victim/survivor who has experienced or is reasonably in fear of physical violence, sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.

Emergency Protective Order (EPO)

An Emergency Protective Order (EPO) is a type of restraining order that only law enforcement can ask for by calling a judge. Typically, this is done by an officer responding to the scene of a domestic violence incident. Judges are available to issue EPOs 24 hours a day. The EPO takes effect immediately and can last up to seven calendar days. The judge can order the alleged abuser to leave the domicile and stay away from the victim and their children for up to a week. This provides the victim with time to go to court to request a temporary restraining order.

Temporary Domestic Violence Restraining Order (TRO)

A TRO is a type of protective order. In order to obtain one, the victim/survivor must fill out paperwork explaining the facts and why a protective order is needed. If a judge agrees that protection is needed, the judge will issue a temporary restraining order. Temporary restraining orders usually last until the court hearing date, typically 20 to 25 days after the petition is filed.

Criminal Protective Order (CPO)

When there is a claim that a domestic violence incident occurred, a criminal charge (or charges) may be filed by a prosecutor (such as the City Attorney or District Attorney) against the person who allegedly committed the criminal act. The prosecutor commonly asks a judge to issue a Criminal Protective Order while the criminal case proceeds. A CPO typically requires the defendant (the person who allegedly committed the criminal act) to stay away from and not to hurt, threaten, or communicate with the victim/accuser. If the defendant is convicted of or pleads guilty to the criminal charge(s), the CPO may last for up to ten years after the case is over.

Civil Harassment Restraining Order

This type of court order is available to individuals who have been harassed by any of the following: a neighbor, roommate (as long as no dating/romantic relationship existed or exists), friend, family member more than two degrees removed (e.g., an aunt/uncle, niece/nephew, cousin, or more distant relative), stranger, or another person not closely related to the victim of the harassment.

An individual who has been civilly harassed by a current or former spouse/partner, or someone with whom a dating/romantic relationship existed, or a close relative (parent, child, brother, sister, grandmother, grandfather, in-law) may qualify for a domestic violence restraining order but would not qualify for a civil harassment restraining order.

The CSU, Restraining Orders and Protective Orders

The CSU complies with California law in recognizing restraining orders and protective orders. If you obtain a restraining order a copy should be provided to your campus Police Department. In order to comply with the restraining order, Title IX Coordinators, DHR Administrators, Advocates and/or the University Police Department on your campus may assist with setting up escorts, establishing special parking arrangements, changing classroom or employment locations, or additional measures as needed. Victim/Survivor Advocates on your campus can offer assistance with obtaining a restraining order.

University Reporting Options

Reporting to University Administration

Complaints of discrimination, harassment, sexual misconduct and sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, sexual exploitation, and stalking may be addressed through the University administrative process. A complainant or reporting party can report an incident to the University by contacting the Title IX Coordinator on their campus. A complainant has the right to have a support person present with them while making a complaint.

Please note that the University administrative process is separate from any criminal or civil process (see the section “Law Enforcement and Legal Options” above for more information).

Individuals have a right to submit a formal complaint through the applicable complaint resolution process. A formal complaint may also be submitted by the campus Title IX Coordinator.

The parties (meaning the Complainant and Respondent) in a matter have the right to receive written Notice of Allegations/Investigation in accordance with the applicable procedure, and to receive a copy of the CSU's Nondiscrimination Policy and an explanation and description of the applicable complaint resolution process.

Additionally, throughout the complaint resolution process, the parties have the following rights:

- The right to participate or decline to participate in the complaint resolution process and/or any investigation meetings or disciplinary proceeding.
- The right to be informed of the option of informal resolution based on the applicable procedures:
 - Under CSU's Nondiscrimination Policy and the procedures for Track 1: The right to request an informal resolution (when the matter does not involve an employee Respondent and a student Complainant) after a Formal Complaint has been signed but not be pressured, forced, or coerced into an informal resolution process.
 - Under CSU's Nondiscrimination Policy and the procedures for Tracks 2 and 3: The right to request an informal resolution but not be pressured, forced, or coerced into an informal resolution process.
 - In any informal resolution process, the Title IX Coordinator will oversee the informal resolution process, conduct an initial and on-going assessment as to whether the informal resolution process should continue, and make the final determination on all informal resolutions facilitated by the Title IX Coordinator or designee regarding whether the terms agreed to by the parties are appropriate considering all the circumstances of the complaint.
- The right to a fair and equitable investigation and resolution of all allegations after a formal complaint.
- The right to receive an explanation of the possible sanctions for the alleged conduct.
- The right to challenge the impartiality or bias of the Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s).
- The right to be provided sufficient notice regarding meetings and/or interviews throughout the process, including the names of individuals who will attend the interview or meeting and the reason for the meeting.
- The right for all meetings, interviews, and hearings to be closed to the public.
- The right to be accompanied by an Advisor and/or Support Person to any meeting, interview and/or hearing regarding the allegations.
- The right to receive timely updates on the status of a case, any disciplinary proceedings, and the results of any disciplinary action or appeal.
- The right to provide investigator(s) with information to review and to present a list of potential witnesses for the investigator(s) to interview.
- The right to inspect and review evidence and information in accordance with the applicable procedures and the opportunity to provide a written response within ten (10) days to the investigator.
- The right to be provided with an investigation report in accordance with the applicable

procedures.

- The right for the allegations to be resolved using a preponderance of the evidence standard, with the University bearing the burden of proof. Preponderance of the evidence means that it is “more likely than not” that the respondent is responsible for the charged violation(s).
- The right to receive a written determination at the conclusion of the process which includes the information indicated in the applicable procedures.
- Right to appeal the written determination or the dismissal of a Formal Complaint.
- The right to be informed when the determination becomes final.

In addition to the rights discussed above, the parties are provided with additional rights when there is a hearing, these include:

- The right to a live hearing for all formal complaints of sexual misconduct, dating or domestic violence, sexual exploitation, stalking and/or sexual harassment proceeding under Track 1 or Track 2 of the Nondiscrimination Policy that have not been dismissed or resolved by informal resolution. At the request of either party, or at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, the live hearing may occur with parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the decision-maker(s) and parties to simultaneously see and hear the other party or witnesses answering questions.
- For Track 1 hearings only (under the procedures outlined in the CSU’s Nondiscrimination Policy): The right to be provided with a Hearing Advisor by the University if the party does not select their own choice of Hearing Advisor. Federal regulations require that both parties have a Hearing Advisor for a hearing under Track 1 of the Procedures.
- The right to be seen and heard in person, or via technology, during all the hearings and including the right to see and hear the opposing party.
- The right to ask questions of the opposing party and witnesses through a Hearing Advisor (Track 1) or the Hearing Officer (Track 2) at the hearing.

Campus and Community Resources

Resources for Victims/Survivors

The following is a list of on-campus and off-campus resources that offer a variety of services in the areas of victim advocacy, counseling, health, mental health, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other areas. Campus advocates can help provide information about and referral to any of these resources if requested. These resources are available to victims/survivors whether or not they choose to make a criminal or administrative report.

[See template for campus and community resources on following pages]

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Confidential Resources On-Campus

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Type of Services</i>	<i>Contact Information</i>
Survivor Advocacy Services (SAS)	Survivor Advocacy Services (SAS) provides confidential support, prevention education, and promote advocacy for student, staff and faculty impacted by sexual violence, dating/domestic abuse and stalking in the Cal Poly Pomona community.	Rhonda E. Dixon Senior Coordinator and Advocate Building 66, Suite 117C &117D (909) 869-3102 survivoradvocacy@cpp.edu
Counseling & Psychological Services (CAPS)	Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) at <i>California State Polytechnic University, Pomona</i> is to advance student success by promoting community wellness, removing psychological barriers, facilitating self-awareness, and cultivating the personal strengths of <i>California State Polytechnic University, Pomona</i> students through culturally relevant mental health services designed to transform their personal, social, and academic lives.	Building 66, Suite 116 caps@cpp.edu Main line: (909) 869-3220 Crisis counseling (24/7): (909) 869-3220, then press "2"
Student Health and Wellness Services	Student Health Services provides Cal Poly Pomona students with affordable, accessible and high-quality health care. Most services are covered by the mandatory student health fee already included in tuition payments.	Building 46, Main Entrance (909) 869-4000 (855) 272-1723 health@cpp.edu https://www.cpp.edu/health/index.shtml
CARECEN Legal Services	CARECEN itself is a non-profit based out of LA, however we have offices in other areas like Van Nuys and San Bernardino. We were created in 1983 by Salvadoran refugees and have been providing access to legal services. We not only have legal services, but also are in advocacy as well as organizing.	https://www.cpp.edu/carecen/index.shtml
Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	This is a free and confidential resource for counseling, support, and information for a variety of employee and personal concerns. Please visit the CPP EAP Guide or the My Life Matters website for more information (Code: pomona).	800-367-7474 www.mylifematters.com

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Non-Confidential Resources On-Campus

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Type of Services</i>	<i>Contact Information</i>
Office of Equity and Compliance (OEC)	The office of Equity and Compliance (OEC) oversees the University’s compliance with Federal and State laws and regulations and CSU System policies. Part of this compliance includes overseeing reports and investigations of prohibited conduct in Title IX and Title VII. Services are provided to students, staff, and faculty. Contact, Dawnita Franklin.	Dawnita H. Franklin Title IX Coordinator 3801 West Temple Ave., Student Services Building 121 West 2 nd floor Pomona, CA 91768 dhfranklin@cpp.edu (909) 869-4646 www.cpp.edu/officeofequity
Student Conduct & Integrity	Our office is here to assist students, faculty, staff and the campus community in keeping a safe and fair environment both inside and outside of the classroom. Staff are available and will respond to email and voicemails within one business day.	(909) 869-6985 studentconduct@cpp.edu https://www.cpp.edu/studentconduct/staff.shtml
Office of Financial Aid and Scholarships	The Cal Poly Pomona Office of Financial Aid and Scholarships provides students with the financial resources and related services necessary to achieve their educational goals.	Office of Financial Aid & Scholarships Student Services Building 121 Cal Poly Pomona 3801 West Temple Ave. Pomona, CA 91768 finaid@cpp.edu scholarships@cpp.edu https://www.cpp.edu/financial-aid/index.shtml
International Center	The International Students and Scholars Office provides services and programs to enhance the experience of international students at Cal Poly Pomona.	(909) 869-3267 international@cpp.edu https://www.cpp.edu/international/
Undocumented Student Services	Undocumented Students Services supports the holistic success (academic, personal, professional) of undocumented students at Cal Poly Pomona.	Leticia Guzman Scott Executive Director (909) 869-2728 dream@cpp.edu https://www.cpp.edu/broncodrea

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Disability Resource Center	Provides access for students with disabilities to have equal opportunity to participate in all aspects of the university experience.	(909) 869-3333 Building 9, Suite 103 drc@cpp.edu https://www.cpp.edu/drc/contact-us/mission-vision.shtml
Bronco Wellness Center	Health Educators and Peer Health Educators provide Cal Poly Pomona students with health education to prevent the development of chronic conditions. Provides resources and programs dedicated to various health topics including but not limited to nutrition, sexual health, mental health, physical activity, sleep and stress management.	(909) 869-5272 wellnessctr@cpp.edu https://www.cpp.edu/health/bronco-wellness-services.shtml
Care Center	The Care Center is the first place to send students who are of concern or in distress. We connect students to resources they need to succeed (both on and off campus), support them through crises, provide advocacy, and offer Basic Needs services.	(909) 869-5071 Building 97, First Floor carecenter@cpp.edu https://www.cpp.edu/broncoscarecenter/
Cal Poly Pomona Women's Resource Center	The Womxn's Resource Center promotes gender equity through empowerment and consciousness raising, and strives to establish a brave space which encourages awareness and discussion of womxn's issues	Building 95 (909) 869-3112 wrc@cpp.edu

Law Enforcement Resources

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Type of Services</i>	<i>Contact Information</i>
University Police Department (UPD)	Provides policing services to Cal Poly Pomona University. UPD officers are state peace officers, and their policing powers extend throughout the state.	Linh Dinh, Chief Non-Emergency or from cell phone: 1-909-869-3070 Emergency: 9-1-1 Email: police@cpp.edu Website: www.cpp.edu/police

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City of Pomona Police Department	Maintains public safety by providing the police services to the City of Pomona community.	490 W. Mission Blvd. Pomona, CA 91766 <u>Front Desk</u> Mon-Thurs: 8:30 AM - 5:30 PM 1-909-620-2155 24/7 Non-Emergency 909-622-1241 Emergency: 9-1-1 Website: https://www.pomonaca.gov/government/departments/police-department
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Walnut/Diamond Bar Station)	Maintains public safety by providing the police services to surrounding communities under their jurisdiction.	21695 E. Valley Blvd. Walnut, CA 91789 Walnut: 1-909-595-2264 Diamond Bar: 1-626-913-1715 Emergency: 9-1-1 Website: https://lasd.org/walnut-diamond-bar/

Community, National, Global Resources

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Type of Services</i>	<i>Contact Information</i>
Project Sister Family Services	Provides family and individual services to all women, children, and men survivors of sexual assault and abuse and their families. Offers support to students, faculty and staff.	P.O. Box 1369, Pomona, CA 91769 (909) 623-1619 (626) 915-2535 Rape Crisis Hotline (909) 626-HELP (4357) Child Abuse Hotline (626) 966 - 4155 info@projectsister.org https://projectsister.org/
House of Ruth	Provides life-saving domestic violence services for residents of eastern Los Angeles and western San Bernardino counties since 1977. Participation in House of Ruth	599 N Main St., Pomona, CA 91768 Main Line: (909) 623-4364 Hot Line (24/7): (877) 988-5559 https://houseofruthinc.org/

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	programming is open to all battered women, men, and their children. All of House of Ruth's programs are free of charge. There is no discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, religion, national origin, medical condition, marital status, veteran status, or sexual orientation.	
Haven House	Haven House is a shelter and advocacy provider for victims of domestic violence.	Pasadena, CA 91115 (626) 564-8880 Crisis Line (24/7): (323) 681-2626 info@havenhousetn.org https://havenhousetn.org/
Veronica's Home of Mercy	Committed to providing a home for adult pregnant women and their children as a healthy alternative to abortion, domestic violence, substance abuse and/or homelessness.	San Bernardino, CA 92411 (909) 888-9064 mmcinc@msn.com www.marysmantle.org
National Domestic Violence Hotline	Support, crisis intervention information, and referral services in over 200 languages.	Hotline (24/7): (800) 799-7233 www.thehotline.org
SPARC	SPARC is a federally funded project providing education and resources about the crime of stalking. SPARC aims to enhance the response to stalking by educating the professionals tasked with keeping stalking victims safe and holding offenders accountable. SPARC ensures that allied professionals have the specialized knowledge to identify and respond to the crime of stalking.	(202) 558-0040 info@stalkingawareness.org https://www.stalkingawareness.org/contact/
Peace Over Violence	Social service agency that provides crisis intervention services to counsel, support, guide, and work to heal survivors of violence.	24 Hour Crisis Lines: SGV: (626) 793-3385 South LA: (310) 392-8381 Central LA: (213) 626-3393

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		http://www.peaceoverviolence.org/
National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA)	One of the oldest national victim assistance organizations.	(800) 879-6682 www.trynova.org/
Neighborhood Legal Services of LA	Through a combination of individual representation, high impact litigation and public policy advocacy, NLSLA combats the immediate and long-lasting effects of poverty and expands access to health, opportunity, and justice in Los Angeles' diverse neighborhoods.	(800) 4323-6251 www.nlsla.org
Victim Services	<p>The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office is committed to helping all victims of crime. The Bureau of Victim Services provides essential services to crime victims and witnesses.</p> <p>Victim services representatives provide a range of free services to help victims become survivors. They work in courthouses and police stations and are available to provide assistance in several languages. Program services are provided free of charge and there is no legal residency or citizenship requirement.</p>	(800) 380-3811 https://da.lacounty.gov/victims
Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights	CHIRLA was formed in 1986 to advance the human and civil rights of immigrants and refugees in Los Angeles; promote harmonious multi-ethnic and multi-racial human relations; and through coalition-	(213) 353-1333 info@chirla.org https://www.chirla.org

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	building, advocacy, community education and organizing, empower immigrants and their allies to build a more just society.	
Immigrants Rising	Founded in 2006, Immigrants Rising transforms individuals and fuels broader changes. With resources and support, undocumented young people can get an education, pursue careers, learn about the undocumented hustle and build a brighter future for themselves and their community.	Website: https://immigrantsrising.org/
Victims Assistance Sanctuary (VAS)	VOALA’s Victims Assistance Sanctuary (VAS) serves victims of human trafficking nationwide.	National Human Trafficking Hotline: 1 (888) 373-7888 https://voala.org/program/sanctuary/
U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	OCR’s mission is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence through vigorous enforcement of civil rights in our nation’s schools.	(800) 421-3481 If you wish to fill out a complaint form online with OCR, you may do so at: http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/complaintintro.html ocr@ced.gov
RAINN (Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network)	National network supporting victims/survivors of sexual assault and abuse. 24/7 free and confidential hotline and chat services.	1-800-656-4673 https://www.rainn.org/
U.S. Department of State – Office of Overseas Citizens Services	Assist victims/survivors who are overseas with local and/or US-based resources for victims of crime, including local legal representation.	From the US or Canada: 1-(888)-407-4747 From overseas: +1-(202)-501-4444 https://travel.state.gov/content/passports/en/emergencies.html