University of Minnesota Crookston

“Title IX”
Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking
&
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)
Campus Guide

2016-2017
TITLE IX- UNDERSTANDING SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

Many of us know about Title IX as "the law that made school sports more equitable for girls and women." Yet, there's also a lot more to it.

"No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied benefit of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance." It creates a hostile environment that has no place on our campus. We take this very seriously as we work to keep you safe, to respond quickly and effectively and to prevent any further incidents. Sexual harassment and sexual violence, which includes acts of rape, sexual battery and sexual coercion, is a form of gender-based discrimination prohibited by Title IX (1).

We're all here to help deter gender-based discrimination and make our campus a safer, more welcoming place. You can talk with any of us here on campus if you or someone you know is experiencing sexual harassment/sexual violence. We'll provide support and put you in touch with the Title IX coordinator and other resources right away!

NOTICE OF NON-DISCRIMATION

The University of Minnesota Crookston does not tolerate discrimination and here's what it means regarding Title IX...

- Our institution doesn't discriminate on the basis of sex within educational programs and activities, in accordance with Title IX requirements
- Inquiries about the application of Title IX may be referred to:
  a. UMC’s Title IX Coordinator, Peter Phaiah at phaiah@umn.edu or 218-281-8505
  b. University of Minnesota’s Title IX Coordinator, Kimberly Hewitt at khewitt@umn.edu or 612-625-6791 or
  c. The Department of Education' Office for Civil Rights at ocr@ed.gov or 800-421-3481
- Prohibited sex discrimination including sexual harassment, sexual assault, relationship (dating & domestic) violence and stalking.

Policies & Disciplinary Procedures: Our Promise to You

- The University will investigate Title IX and sexual misconduct complaints in a prompt, fair and impartial manner
- We'll take steps to prevent the recurrence of any harassment and to correct its discriminatory effects on the complainant and others, if appropriate
- Both parties can present witnesses and other evidence
- Mediation will not be used to resolve sexual assault complaints
- The time frame for a grievance investigation will typically take up to 60 days, unless its particularly complicated
- Both parties will be notified of the outcome of the complaint

Title IX Complaints & Criminal Investigations

If a case of alleged sexual harassment or sexual violence occurs, our school will promptly and equitably investigate under Title IX to determine what occurred. We'll also take appropriate steps to resolve the situation.
A campus Title IX investigation is different from any law enforcement investigation.
You can tell a university employee about a Title IX complaint and use our campus grievance process. In addition, if you choose, you can file a report with the Crookston Police Department (218-281-3111 for non-emergencies). We can provide assistance, as needed. Our Title IX Coordinator and other supporters/advocates can help you decide the best course of action for you by describing our grievance procedures. Please ask!

**Our Title IX Coordinator**

Our campus Title IX Coordinator, Peter Phaiah (phaiah@umn.edu or 218-281-8505) is available to you and responsible for...

- Overseeing all Title IX complaints and investigations to provide prompt, fair and equitable resolutions
- Identifying and addressing any patterns or systemic problems that arise
- Being available to meet with students, provide support and answer questions
- Working with other UofM System campus officials
- Coordinating training, education and communication pertaining to Title IX
- Not having other job responsibilities that may create a conflict of interest
- Being available to assist school law enforcement employees regarding how to respond appropriately to reports of sexual violence
- Ensuring that our institution carries out its Title IX responsibilities

**SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

Sexual harassment of a student can deny or limit, on the basis of sex, the student's ability to participate in or to receive benefits, services or opportunities from the institution's programs. Therefore, it's a form of gender-based discrimination prohibited by Title IX.

What constitutes sexual harassment? According to the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights, it is conduct that:

- Is unwelcome
- Is based on sex or gender
- Is severe or pervasive enough to interfere with an individual's campus employment, academic performance or participation in college programs and activities
- Creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive working, learning or activity environment

Here are some other key points:

- Sexual harassment can take different forms depending on the harasser and the nature of the harassment.
- College or university employees, other students and non-employee third parties, such as a visiting speaker, may carry out this conduct.
- The conduct can be verbal, nonverbal or physical.
- People of all genders can be victims of sexual harassment, and the harasser and the victim may be of the same or different sexes.
- Sexual harassment can occur in any school program or activity and can take place in institutional facilities or at off-campus locations, such as a school-sponsored retreat or training program at another location.
Examples of sexual misconduct include:

- Making sexual propositions or pressuring individuals for sexual favors
- Unwelcome sexual advances
- Writing graffiti of a sexual nature
- Displaying or distributing sexually explicit drawings, pictures or written materials
- Performing sexual gestures or touching oneself sexually in front of others
- Telling sexual or dirty jokes
- Spreading sexual rumors or rating other students as to sexual activity or performance
- Circulating or showing emails or websites of a sexual nature

Instances of Sexual Harassment
Some examples of sexual harassment on campus include...

- A faculty member conditions an intern's evaluation on submission to his sexual advances and then gives her a poor evaluation for rejecting the advances
- A drama director does not give a student a part in a play because he has not responded to sexual overtures from the director
- A professor who supervises the college newspaper continually and inappropriately touches a student editor in a sexual manner, causing the student to resign from the newspaper staff
- A faculty member withdraws approval of research funds for her assistant because he has rebuffed her advances
- A graduate teaching assistant repeatedly asks a student to stay after class and attempts to engage her in discussions about sex and her personal experiences while they are alone in the classroom, causing the student to stop coming to class (2)

Two Forms of Sexual Harassment
1. **Quid Pro Quo Harassment.** Occurs when a campus employee causes a student to believe he/she must submit to unwelcome sexual conduct in order to participate in a school program or activity, or causes a student to believe that the employee will make an educational decision based on whether or not the student submits to unwelcome sexual conduct. It doesn't matter whether the student resists and suffers the threatened harm or submits to and avoids the threatened harm for it to be considered harassment.

   For example: A faculty member threatens to fail a student unless the student agrees to date him/her.

2. **Hostile Environment Harassment.** Occurs when unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature is so severe, persistent or pervasive that it affects a student's ability to participate in or benefit from an education program or activity, or creates an intimidating, threatening or abusive educational environment.

   For example: Someone repeatedly makes sexually suggestive comments or sexually assaults a student.
SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence is a form of sexual harassment, prohibited by Title IX, which includes conduct that is criminal in nature. There are many types of sexual violence, not all of which include physical contact between the victim and the perpetrator. They include sexual harassment, threats and peeping.

Examples of sexual violence that include physical contact are:
• Rape
• Sexual assault
• Sexual battery
• Sexual coercion (see box on next page)
• Unwanted touching
• Dating violence
• Stalking

Sexual violence refers to sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will where consent is not obtained or where a person is incapable of giving consent due to his/her use of alcohol or other drugs.

Anyone can experience sexual violence, no matter their gender. The alleged perpetrator and the potential victim may be of the same or different genders.

The person responsible for the violence is typically someone known to the victim, like a friend, neighbor, co-worker, family member, acquaintance or significant other.

There is help available to you if you're the victim of sexual violence and there's no reason to be embarrassed, ashamed or to think you won't be believed. Let a trusted other know so you can get the assistance you need. (3)

Important Steps
Professionals at various universities suggest that students who have been sexually assaulted...
• Get to a place where you feel safe
• Seek a friend you can trust
• Don't shower, bathe any part of your body, douche, urinate, defecate, use medications or brush your teeth, if possible
• Stay in the clothes you are wearing or, if you've already changed, bring clothes, sheets and anything that was in contact with you during the assault in a paper bag (not plastic!) or wrapped in a clean sheet — don't clean or straighten the area
• Don't touch anything the accused may have touched or left behind — this physical evidence can help if a criminal charge is pursued
• Get medical help to check for internal injuries you might not be aware of, treat external injuries, be treated for certain STDs, and get information about HIV/AIDS and pregnancy prevention
• Consider having a rape kit done at the hospital — even if you don't think you want to press charges, having a rape kit allows you to have evidence collected should you change your mind later
• Seek counseling support
• Consider your legal options and ask questions for clarification (4)
**Sexual Coercion**
Using pressure, force, alcohol or other drugs to have sexual contact with someone against his/her will is considered sexual coercion.
You may be experiencing it if...
- You feel pressure from your date, partner or friend ("Sex is how you can prove you love me — everyone is doing it")
- Someone buys you gifts or spends money on you to make you feel like you "owe" him sex
- There are times you don't want to have sex but feel like you can't say "no" ("We've had sex before, so you can't say no now")
- You had sex without using a condom because your partner didn't want to use one
- Sexual coercion is not okay and is considered sexual violence. (5)

**Consent**
Consent is clearly communicating "Yes" about sexual activity on your own terms. It can be limited to certain acts and revoked at any time. (see detailed definition in VAWA section below)

**The Role Alcohol Plays**
Many campus sexual assaults involve alcohol.
- Can impair a perpetrator's judgment so he/she disregards indications that a person doesn't want to engage in sexual activity
- Can impair a victim's judgment so he or she is less likely to take heed of risk cues
- Can increase the expectancies of what will happen when we drink
- Perpetrators may use alcohol as an excuse for their actions
Keep all of these things in mind when making choices about alcohol.

**COMPLAINANT RIGHTS**
You or a friend are called a "complainant" when you come forward to let us know of a personal instance of sexual harassment/sexual violence.

If you want to learn more about your rights or federal law related to Title IX, you can contact the U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, at ocr@ed.gov or (800) 421-3481. You can also fill out a complaint form online through the Department of Education www2sed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/complaintintro.html.

In order to eliminate a hostile environment, prevent the recurrence of a sexual harassment/violence incident and address its effects, you as a complainant are entitled to remedies that include, but are not limited to, the following...
- The assurance that you and the alleged perpetrator will not attend the same classes
- Alternate housing arrangements in a different residence hall, house or apartment
- The availability of counseling services
- Access to sexual assault response team (SART) advocates
- The availability of medical services
- Academic support services, such as tutoring
- Arranging for you to re-take a course or withdraw from a class without penalty, including ensuring that any changes don't adversely affect your academic record
The review of any disciplinary action taken against you (such as if you skipped a class because the alleged perpetrator was enrolled and you wanted to avoid contact) to see if there is a connection between the harassment and the misconduct that may have resulted in you being disciplined

The knowledge that you can file a complaint with local law enforcement at any time and that you have the option to be assisted by campus personnel in notifying such authorities

You also have the right...

• To present your case, which includes the right to adequate, reliable and impartial investigation of complaints; the right to have an equal opportunity to present witnesses and other evidence; and the right to the same appeal process, for both parties

• To be notified of the time frame within which your school will conduct a full investigation of the complaint, the parties will be notified of the outcome of the complaint and the parties may file an appeal, if applicable

• To have your complaint decided using a preponderance of the evidence standard (i.e. it's more likely than not that sexual harassment or violence occurred)

• To be notified in writing of the outcome of the complaint

• You're entitled to information about the sanction imposed on the perpetrator/respondent when the sanction directly relates to you

• The school can't require you to abide by a non-disclosure agreement, in writing or otherwise, because the Clery Act requires that both parties be informed of the outcome, including sanction information, of any institutional proceeding alleging a sex offense

• To know that you can end the informal process at any time and begin the formal stage of the complaint process. (6)

Protective interim steps may be taken to protect the complainant before the final outcome of the investigation is reached.

You don't have to wait!

You have the option to avoid contact with the alleged perpetrator. We'll talk with you about this right away.

Confidentiality Concerns

When it comes to confidentiality, we'll be up front with you.

• We'll take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond in a manner consistent with a student's confidentiality request. And we'll let you know if we can't ensure confidentiality due to overall community safety concerns.

• If a student requests confidentiality and decides not to press charges in a sexual misconduct case, a report of the incident must still be made in order to comply with the Clery Act (campus crime reporting law). The law allows us to protect you from retaliation.

• On-campus counselors and advocates — like those working or volunteering in sexual assault response centers, victim's advocacy offices, women's and health centers, as well as licensed and pastoral counselors — can talk with a survivor in confidence, unless a potential risk to health and safety becomes apparent.

• If the safety of others in the community could be at risk, the good of the whole may need to outweigh one student's confidentiality request. (7)
WHAT TO EXPECT FROM STUDENT ADVOCATES

If you are a victim of sexual misconduct (sexual harassment or sexual violence), you can fully expect our support to meet your varied needs. Here are some of the ways that student advocates — from coaches to residence hall staff to counseling, student life and other staff — can help you...

- Provide information about campus and community services
- Make referrals, as desired
- Go to the hospital and/or law enforcement office with you
- Help with filing a report
- Assist you in getting a protective order or other remedies such as housing and class schedule changes
- Provide an empathic listening ear
- Help with academic concerns
- Assist you in preparing for judicial meetings and accompanying you, if requested
- Meet with you on a regular basis to follow up
- Keep track of the details
- Assure you that the assault was not your fault

Responding to Retaliation

Title IX protects all college students from retaliation if they report sexual harassment or violence. If the alleged perpetrator or his/her friends taunt you, call you names or harass you in any way, report this immediately!

Our Title IX Coordinator and others are there as resources to take strong, responsive action if any retaliation or new incidents of harassment occur. We'll be sure to keep letting you know that you're never alone. We can connect you with resources that you need, they are plentiful here within our campus community. (8)

Helping a Friend

Do you have a friend who has experienced sexual harassment or sexual violence? In order to help him/her in the best ways possible, you can...

- Listen with compassion
- Direct him/her to available resources
- Not take everything on your shoulders

Getting the appropriate, trained professionals involved is the best thing you can do to help a friend get the real help he or she may need.

Every campus has a population of bystanders who support sexual violence. They may not mean to do so, yet by not intervening when they see something happening, not reporting actions or dismissing certain behaviors, they are essentially sending a message to perpetrators that their actions are okay.
Proactive Bystander Strategies

In order to be a proactive bystander who helps prevent cases of sexual harassment or sexual violence, you can...

- Work to create an environment where sexual violence is unacceptable
- Treat people with respect
- Speak up when you hear people making statements that blame victims
- Talk openly with friends about the issues and how to confront them
- Encourage friends to trust their instincts in order to stay safe
- Be a knowledgeable resource for survivors
- Don't laugh at sexist jokes or comments
- Look out for friends at parties and bars
- Educate yourself and your friends
- Use campus resources
- Attend an awareness event
- Empower survivors to tell their stories

Reactive Bystander Strategies

In order to be a reactive bystander who positively intervenes in instances of sexual harassment or sexual violence, you can...

- Get campus security or other authorities involved
- Create a distraction
- Get help
- Ask someone in a potentially dangerous situation if he/she is okay and/or wants to leave
- Make sure he/she gets home safely
- Intervene if you hear someone "targeting" another person
- Separate someone too intoxicated to consent from a potential perpetrator
- Say or do something (9)

Title IX & UMC

In compliance with Title IX, the University of Minnesota Crookston does not deny or limit any student or employee the ability to participate in or benefit from any program offered by the institution on the basis of sex or gender.

How to File a Title IX Complaint:

- Fill out the online complaint form: [www.umcrookston.edu/filetitle9](http://www.umcrookston.edu/filetitle9)
- File in person with UMC’s Title IX Coordinator
  
  Peter Phaiah
  
  Sargeant Student Center 145 J
  
  218-281-8505 or 218-289-2366 (cell.)
  
  phaiah@umn.edu
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA)

Protection & Prevention

Protecting you from sexual and relationship violence — and helping you better understand how to protect yourself and others — is a key campus concern. You should never have to contend with sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking — and we strictly prohibit these crimes. They have no place within our community.

The federal Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) put new obligations in place for colleges and universities under its Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act provision in 2014. These new regulations are designed, in part, to help prevent sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking, while also raising awareness and providing support at every turn. Our campus community is committed to creating a safe environment for all students.

DEFINITIONS

Similar to Title IX, four main categories covered under VAWA are sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking. It’s important to know what each one means...

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Sexual assault is an offense that meets one of these definitions below...

- **Rape.** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

- **Fondling.** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

- **Incest.** Sexual intercourse between people who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

- **Statutory Rape.** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

The majority of campus sexual assaults occur between people who know one another. Alcohol is often a factor, too, impairing the perpetrator or victim’s judgment. You are never responsible for being sexually assaulted, though! The only one responsible for a sexual assault is the assaulter. 

DATING & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

**Dating Violence**

If someone you are in a romantic/intimate relationship with pinches, kicks, slaps, hits or shoves you, those are physical instances of dating violence.

If that person keeps you away from friends and family, shames you, calls you names, bullies or
publicly embarrasses you on purpose, those are psychological and emotional examples of abuse.

And if that person forces or coerces you to engage in sexual activity when you're unable to consent — or don't want to consent — that's sexual abuse.

All of these actions and more constitute dating violence. It's violence committed by a person who is or has been in a romantic/intimate relationship with you. It can include the types of abuse mentioned above or the threat of such abuse. You never deserve to be treated this way and it's a crime.

**Domestic Violence**

The crime of domestic violence can be committed by:

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner
- A person with whom you share a child
- A person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts

In most abusive relationships, possessive and controlling behaviors are present. These may include controlling money, put-downs, keeping you away from friends or family, destroying your property, threatening to hurt/kill your pets, controlling who you see/where you go/what you do, preventing you from working or attending school, pressuring you sexually, intimidating you with weapons, threatening to harm your kids or take them away, scaring you with looks and actions, driving dangerously when you're in the car, preventing you from leaving, forcing drug or alcohol use, physically hurting you and/or your children, someone threatening to harm himself/herself if you leave and more.

These actions are all about having power and control over an intimate partner. Domestic violence can happen to people of all genders, races, abilities, ages, nationalities, sexual orientations, religions, socioeconomic and educational levels. It is always a crime. (11)

Yes, it's called the "Violence Against Women Act," yet people of all genders are protected under this federal legislation!

Plus, people of all genders can be perpetrators, too.

Dating violence can take place in person or via technology, such as repeated texting or posting sexual photos of a partner online without consent.

**STALKING**

Stalking is when someone engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that causes that person to fear for his/her safety or the safety of others. It also causes the stalked person substantial emotional distress.

Over 85 percent of people are stalked by someone they know, according to the Stalking Resource Center, with behaviors that control, track or frighten them, including...

- Threatening to hurt you, family, friends
- Damaging your home, car or other property or pets
- Spreading rumors about you online
- Showing up or driving by where you are public or by word of mouth
Following you
- Digging for information about you
- Monitoring your phone and computer use
- Sending unwanted gifts, notes, texts or e-mails
- Using technology to track you

Being stalked can lead to anxiety, stress, irritability, an inability to sleep or concentrate, and depression. You don't have to feel this overwhelmed, vulnerable and unsafe — let us help.

**CONSENT**
Crimes of sexual and relationship violence take place without someone's consent.

Consent is the affirmative, unambiguous and voluntary agreement to engage in a specific sexual activity.

So, if you're initiating sexual activity, ask for consent before taking ANY action. If someone fails to say "no," that doesn't mean he/she is saying "yes." You must obtain clear consent in that moment that is completely voluntary, without coercion, intimidation, force or threats. If you're unsure that consent has been given or if consent is withdrawn, do NOT act!

Consent given earlier for a certain act doesn't mean you can automatically proceed with other acts. And your partner certainly has the right to change his/her mind.

Consent also can't be given if someone is unconscious, asleep, incapacitated (due to alcohol/other drugs), a minor or physically/mentally impaired. Plus, if you have a current relationship with someone or did in the past, that doesn't mean you can just proceed with sexual activity. You *always* need to obtain consent.(13)

**AFFIRMATIVE CONSENT**
The University of Minnesota has recently adapted affirmative consent as an educational tool helping students to learn how to engage in healthy and consensual sexual activity. The bullet points below are meant to help students consider various factors, which are frequently the source of dispute or the reason for a complaint of sexual assault.

- It is the responsibility of each person who wishes to engage in the sexual activity to obtain consent.
- A lack of protest, the absence of resistance, and silence do not indicate consent.
- The existence of a present or past dating or romantic relationship does not imply consent to future sexual activity.
- Consent must be present throughout the sexual activity and may be initially given, but withdrawn at any time.
- When consent is withdrawn all sexual activity must stop. Likewise, where there is confusion about the state of consent, sexual activity must stop until both parties consent again.
- Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity.
- Consent is not obtained where:
  - There is physical force, threats, intimidation, or coercion.
  - There is incapacitation due to the influence of drugs or alcohol.
  - There is the inability to communicate because of a physical or mental condition.
  - An individual is asleep, unconscious, or involuntarily physically restrained.
An individual is unable to understand the nature or extent of the sexual situation because of a mental or physical incapacitation or impairment.

One party is not of legal age to give consent pursuant to Minnesota state law.

In addition, the affirmative consent definition provides clarity in the investigation process because it affords the opportunity to ask questions about how the accused student understood that they had consent. This is particularly helpful in situations where the accused reports that the reporter was silent.

The use of alcohol or drugs never makes the victim at fault for sexual violence.

The use of alcohol or drugs is NO EXCUSE for perpetrating of an act sexual violence.

PREVENTION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS (2016-2017)

To raise awareness and hopefully prevent incidents of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking, we provide primary and ongoing educational programs. They include...

- New Employee Training (Title IX, VAWA & SaVE Campus Act)- August & Online
- New Student Orientation Training (Title IX, VAWA & SaVE Campus Act) –August & Online
- Annual Employee Training- Interactive & Online Program-September
- Campus-wide Sexual Assault Awareness & Prevention Event- Thursday Commons-September
- Campus PSA – Short Video, UMC GEMs, -October
- Domestic Violence Awareness Events -October
- YouTube Video
- Poster Campaign
- Bystander Intervention Training Weekend- January
- It’s On US PSA Video Clip competition, CSA- February
- Sexual Assault Awareness Month Programs, TBD- April
- It’s On Use & No More Campaign – all year, ongoing
On- and Off-Campus Contacts:

If you experience form of sexual misconduct or gender discrimination, we encourage you to reach out right away — we are here to help.

Contacts:

• **Title IX Coordinator**, Peter Phaiah, 218-281-8505 or 218-289-2366 or phaiah@umn.edu
• **Director of Residential Life & Campus Security**, Gary Willhite, 218-281-8530 or gwillh@umn.edu
• **Security Department** (218-281-8531 or 218-289-0565).
• **UMC Counseling Center** (245 Sargeant Student Center) staff to assist students are Tim Menard, Counselor (218-281-8571, menar021@umn.edu); and Christen Shoenborn, Asst. Counselor (218-281-8348).
• **UMC Title IX Investigator**, Lisa Samuelson (218-281-8507, samue026@umn.edu)
• **Campus Nurse**, Stacey Grunewald, (145F Sargeant Student Center, 218-281-8512, sgrunewa@umn.edu)
• **Polk County Coordinated Victim Services**- (Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault) at 877-625-8092, 24 hr. crisis or 218-281-1554.
• **Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner** (SANE) service sponsored by Family Advocacy Center of Northern Minnesota. This service is available 24 hours a day at River View’s Emergency Department (218-281-9450) and the nurse at the desk will page the appropriate SANE nurse on call or patients can call River View Health at 218-281-9200. For more information on River View’s SANE Program, contact April Grunhovd or Christin Pearsy at 218-281-9482 or Aria Trudeau at 218-333-6156.
• **The National Domestic Violence Hotline** is 1-800-799-7233 or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY)
• **Additional Assistance**- UMC Students can also seek help from some of the University’s resources on the Twin Cities campus. If you would like assistance in notifying the proper law enforcement and/or campus authorities, you may call The Aurora Center at (612) 626-2929 or their Helpline at (612) 626-9111. The Helpline is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Aurora Center also provides crisis counseling and options or assistance with other needs you may have. Their website is www.umn.edu/aurora. You may also seek counseling with University Counseling & Consulting Services at (612) 624-3323 or Boynton Mental Health at (612) 624-1444. The Sexual Violence Center is a free and confidential off-campus resource available (612) 871-5111.
References:

7. "Not Alone" Report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault, April 2014
10. VAWA Final Regulations, Federal Register, 10/20/14
11. The National Domestic Violence Hotline; "Teen Dating Violence" from the CDC; The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence; VAWA Final Regulations; Federal Register, 10/20/14
12. VAWA Final Regulations, Federal Register, 10/20/14; Stalking Resource Center; CDC's Veto Violence