



*CSU Policy Prohibiting Discrimination, Harassment,
Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence,
Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Retaliation
Attachment D
Revised September 2024*

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 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.

Confidentiality¹

Confidentiality refers to the duty a professional owes a person to whom they are providing services to not disclose any information surrounding their work with that person, 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.

¹ Confidential resources are indicated with an asterisk.

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- 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 investigate 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. A formal complaint does not have to be filed 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 6254 (f)(2)(A)] 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.

orders.

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;
- receive an explanation of the possible sanctions for the alleged conduct;

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- challenge the impartiality or bias of the Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s);
 - 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;
 - be accompanied by an Advisor and/or Support Person to any meeting, interview and/or hearing regarding the allegations;
 - receive timely updates on the status of a case, any disciplinary proceedings, and the results of any disciplinary action or appeal;
 - provide investigator(s) with information to review and to present a list of potential witnesses for the investigator(s) to interview;
 - 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;
 - be provided with an investigation report in accordance with the applicable procedures;
 - receive a written determination at the conclusion of the process which includes the information indicated in the applicable procedures;
 - appeal the written determination or the dismissal of a Formal Complaint;
 - be informed when the determination becomes final.
 - The right for all meetings, interviews, and hearings to be closed to the public.
 - 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).

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. **Confidential resources are noted with an asterisk.**

Confidential² Resources On-Campus

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Type of Services</i>	<i>Contact Information</i>
<u>WellCat Safe Place (WCSP)*</u>	WCSP serves the <i>Chico State community</i> by providing confidential services for individuals impacted by sexual assault, intimate partner abuse, sexual exploitation, stalking, and harassment through advocacy, prevention education, and linkage to services on and off campus.	Student Services Center (SSC) Room 430 530-898-3030 safeplace@csuchico.edu
<u>WellCat Counseling Center (WCCC)*</u>	WCCC provides counseling services to <i>enrolled Chico State students</i> for issues including resolving personal problems or conflicts, seeking clarification and support in making important life decisions, experiencing an emotional crisis due to a traumatic incident or a series of incidents, help in developing skills necessary to achieve personal goals.	Student Services Center (SSC) Room 430 530-898-6345 counselingcenter@csuchico.edu
<u>WellCat Health Center (WCHC)*</u>	WCHC offers outpatient medical care to <i>enrolled Chico State students including:</i> Acute Care Clinic & Preventative Services Mental Health Routine <u>Laboratory</u> Testing & X-ray Procedures <u>Immunizations</u> Health Education Programs in Nutrition, Alcohol & Drug Awareness, Sexuality, and Lifestyle Wellness <u>Pharmacy</u> (Prescription and Over-the-Counter Items) <u>Gender affirming care</u>	601 Warner Street 530-898-5241 healthcenter@csuchico.edu
<u>Community Legal Information Clinic (CLIC)*</u>	CLIC provides legal information to community members including: Women's Law Project Family Law Project	Behavioral and Social Sciences Building, Room 121 530-898-4354 clic@csuchico.edu
<u>Employee Assistance Program (EAP)*</u>	EAP provides resources for professional assistance to Chico State faculty, staff, and their families (dependents and permanent household members) . Resources include counseling and a wide range of other services available through <u>LifeMatters</u> . mylifematters.com	LifeMatters Available 24/7 1-800-367-7474 OR mylifematters.com

Non-Confidential³ Resources On-Campus

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Type of Services</i>	<i>Contact Information</i>
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<u>Office of the Title IX Coordinator & DHR Administrator</u>	Equal Opportunity & Dispute Resolution (EODR) implements CSU Nondiscrimination policies, including Title IX, and oversees and coordinates prompt and equitable grievance procedures for students, staff, and faculty.	Title IX Coordinator & DHR Administrator Kendall Hall 222 530-898-4949 titleix@csuchico.edu
<u>Student Rights and Responsibilities (OSRR)</u>	OSRR addresses academic and behavioral issues that are potential violations of our Student Code of Conduct in a fair, student-centered, transparent manner.	Student Services Center (SSC) Room 180 530-898-6897 srr@csuchico.edu
<u>Financial Aid & Scholarship Office (FA)</u>	FA helps students apply for financial aid, complete verification and maintain eligibility.	Student Services Center (SSC) Room 250 530-898-6451 finaid@csuchico.edu scholarships@csuchico.edu
<u>International Education and Global Engagement (IEGE)</u>	IEGE provides various kinds of support for degree seeking and non-degree seeking international students & scholars, U.S. students studying abroad, and participants in International Training programs.	Student Services Center (SSC) Room 440 530-898-5415 iege@csuchico.edu
<u>Dream Center (DRMC)</u>	DRMC is a student success and resource center for currently enrolled undocumented students as well as students from mixed-status immigrant families. We advocate for, and facilitate, equitable access to educational opportunities and well-being in a welcoming, safe, and supportive environment.	Meriam Library (MLIB) Room 162 530-898-5818 dreamcenter@csuchico.edu
<u>Basic Needs Project (BNSP)</u>	BNSP works to improve student success and positively engage the community through the provision of healthy food, emergency grants, financial wellness education, rapid re-housing, public health and wellness programming for students experiencing food insecurity, hunger, disasters, unstable housing, homelessness and poverty.	Student Services Center (SSC) Room 190 530-898-4098 basicneeds@csuchico.edu
<u>Off-Campus Life and Community Connection</u>	Off-Campus Life and Community Connection was established to provide students, family, friends and community stakeholders with strategic connections and resources to improve student success as they live out their University life within the City of Chico.	Director of Off-Campus Student Services Megan Kurtz 530-898-6325 mkurtz@csuchico.edu
<u>Equity, Diversity & Inclusion (DIVR)</u>	Through equity, diversity, and inclusion, Chico State cultivates and nurtures a welcoming and inclusive campus where students, faculty, and staff have an equitable opportunity to thrive.	Kendall Hall, Room 118 530-898-4764 diversityoffice@csuchico.edu u

[Gender & Sexuality Equity Coalition \(GSEC\)](#)

GSEC is a student run organization that can provide a safe space for students to seek support from other students. GSEC specifically focuses on experiences related to gender and sexuality including resistance/responses to sexism, homophobia, transphobia and other intersecting oppressions. GSEC provides educational programs and activist responses in line with these focus areas.

[530-898-5724](tel:530-898-5724)
gsec.director@csuchico.edu

Law Enforcement Resources

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Type of Services</i>	<i>Contact Information</i>
<u>University Police (UPD)</u>	UPD’s mission is to provide a safe environment for our campus community through proactive, progressive, and professional law enforcement services. UPD is a confidential resource for reporting, and is the reporting mechanism for pursuing criminal charges. UPD also provides services such as transport to the hospital and referrals to counseling for victims.	Parking Structure II, Room 101 (Corner of W. 2nd & Chestnut Streets) Emergency: 9-1-1 Non-Emergency 530-898-5555
<u>Chico Police Department (CPD)</u>	CPD’s mission is to create a safer Chico and improve quality of life by partnering with our community and providing dedicated service.	1460 Humboldt Road Chico, CA 95928 Emergency: 9-1-1 24-hour Dispatch Center 530-895-4911 Non-Emergency 530-897-4900 <u>Sheriff's Offices</u> 530-538-7321
<u>Butte County Sheriff's Office (BCSO)</u>	BCSO serves the citizens of Butte County by providing a mix of public safety and public service functions. BCSO provides around-the-clock law enforcement service to every region of the county. In addition to 24-hour policing, we offer Butte County citizens a full range of services including, coroner services, civil services, court security and corrections.	5 Gillick Way Oroville, CA 95965 <u>Chico</u> 479 E. Park Ave. Chico, CA 95928 <u>Magalia</u> 14166 Skyway Magalia, CA 95954

Community, National, Global Resources

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Type of Services</i>	<i>Contact Information</i>
<u>Enloe Medical Center Emergency & Trauma Care</u>	With a staff of Forensic Registered Nurses (RNs) available 24/7, Enloe and Oroville Hospitals ensure any person who is sexually assaulted or abused has access to a medical evidentiary examination.	Enloe Emergency Department 1531 Esplanade Chico, CA 95926 Emergency: 530-332-7740
<u>Oroville Hospital Emergency Care</u>	Victims have the right under state and	Oroville Hospital Emergency Care 2767 Olive Highway

	<p>federal law to receive a medical evidentiary examination at no cost to them.</p> <p>All patients, regardless of whether they engage with law enforcement, will receive the same high quality forensic medical exam and evidence collection by a trained Forensic RN.</p>	<p>Oroville, CA 95966-6195 Emergency: 530-533-8500</p>
<u>Butte College Safe Place</u>	<p>Butte College Safe Place provides free, confidential, and visible support for people harmed by sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking.</p>	<p>3536 Butte Campus Drive, Lot 3c (Inside the Student Health Clinic) 530-879-6185 safeplace@butte.edu</p>
<u>Catalyst</u>	<p>Catalyst provides a 24-hour hotline, safe housing, drop-in services, counseling, legal advocacy, help with law enforcement, prevention & outreach, and support for survivors. Catalyst is also the official provider of crisis intervention services for survivors of sexual assault in Butte and Glenn counties.</p>	<p>24-hour hotline 1-800-895-8476</p>
<u>Stonewall Alliance Center</u>	<p>Stonewall is committed to supporting and celebrating the health, empowerment, and joy of the North State LGBTQ+ community at every intersection of their identities.</p>	<p>358 East 6th Street Chico, CA 95928 530-893-3336 center@stonewallchico.org</p>
<u>Deaf [Safe] Survivor Advocacy for Empowerment</u>	<p>Deaf [Safe] serves individuals who experience domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence and stalking who are deaf or hard of hearing, and intimate partners and family members close to survivors who are also emotionally affected.</p>	<p>AIM Deaf [Safe] Hotline Deafhelp@thehotline.org VP 855-812-1001</p> <p>Crisis Line (available 24/7) 741-741 Text START TTY 1-800-787-3224 Voice 1-800-799-7233</p>
<u>Stalking Prevention, Awareness, & Resource Center (SPARC)</u>	<p>SPARC provides education and resources about the crime of stalking that aims to enhance the response to stalking by educating the professionals tasked with keeping stalking victims safe and holding offenders accountable.</p>	<p>Victim Connect: 1-855-4VICTIM 1-855-484-2846</p> <p>National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233 TTY 1-800-787-3224</p>
<u>National Center for Victims of Crime: Stalking Resource Center</u>	<p>The mission of the Stalking Resource Center is to enhance the ability of professionals, organizations, and systems to effectively respond to stalking.</p>	<p>Victim Connect Helpline 1-855-4-VICTIM 1-855-484-2846</p>

[Self-Help Assistance and Referral Program \(SHARP\)](#)

SHARP is a court supported Self-Help Center that provides free assistance to people who do not have attorneys. The program operates under the supervision of an attorney.

North Butte County Courthouse- Chico
1775 Concord Ave., Chico, CA
Monday-Friday; 8:30am-4:00pm
[530-532-7015](tel:530-532-7015)

[Legal Services of Northern California \(LSNC\)](#)

LSNC provides free quality legal services that empower the poor to identify and defeat the causes and effects of poverty including housing, government benefits, health, and other civil legal issues.

541 Normal Avenue
Chico, CA 95928
[530-345-9491](tel:530-345-9491)
[1-800-345-9491](tel:1-800-345-9491)

[The Trevor Project](#)

The Trevor Project's mission is to end suicide among lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer & questioning young people.

[Reach a Counselor](#)
OR
24-hour crisis line:
[1-866-488-7386](tel:1-866-488-7386)

[RAINN \(Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network\)](#)

RAINN is a national network that supports victims/survivors of sexual assault and abuse with 24/7 free and confidential hotline and chat services.

24-hour National Sexual Assault Hotline
[1-800-656-4673](tel:1-800-656-4673)

[1IN6](#)

The mission of 1in6 is to help men who have had unwanted or abusive sexual experiences live healthier, happier lives. Our mission also includes serving family members, friends, partners, and service providers by providing information and support resources on the web and in the community.

[1-800-656-4673](tel:1-800-656-4673)
info@1in6.org

[Feather River Tribal Health: Behavioral Health Services](#)

Feather River Tribal Health's mission is to elevate the health status of the Native American people in our service area and all people in our communities to the highest level possible through a comprehensive system of preventive and therapeutic services.

Oroville Clinic:
[2145 5th Ave Oroville, CA 95965 USA](#)
Phone:
[\(530\) 534-5394](tel:530-534-5394)
Yuba City Clinic
[555 W. Onstott Rd, Yuba City CA 95993](#)
Phone:
[\(530\) 751-8454](tel:530-751-8454)

[U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights \(OCR\)](#)

The mission of the U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights (OCR), is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the nation through vigorous enforcement of civil rights.

U.S. Department of Education
Office for Civil Rights (OCR)
Lyndon Baines Johnson Department of Education Building
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202-1100
OCR@ed.gov
[1-800-421-3481](tel:1-800-421-3481)

California Civil Rights Department (CRD)

CRD is the state agency charged with enforcing California’s civil rights laws. CRD’s mission is to protect the people of California from unlawful discrimination in employment, housing, businesses, and state-funded programs, and from bias-motivated violence and human trafficking.

CRD headquarters:
2218 Kausen Drive, Suite 100
Elk Grove, CA 95758
contact.center@calcivilrights.ca.gov
[1-800-884-1684](tel:1-800-884-1684)

U.S. Department of State – Office of Overseas Citizens Services

Help for U.S. Citizen Victims of Crime
The State Department is committed to assisting U.S. citizens who become victims of crime while abroad. We support victims overseas and in the United States.

If you are the victim of a crime overseas:
Resources and contacts vary by country and type of crime. Review the [country information](#) page for information on resources in the country you are visiting.
Contact the nearest [U.S. embassy or consulate](#) or the U.S. Department of State, Office of Overseas Citizens Services, at [1-888-407-4747](tel:1-888-407-4747) (from the U.S. or Canada) or [1-202-501-4444](tel:1-202-501-4444) (from overseas). Consular officers are available for emergency assistance 24 hours/day, 7 days/week.