The Consortium is a space to share information, strategies, and resources in order to strengthen and support each campus community’s work to end sexual violence. The Consortium is comprised of staff and administrators from Connecticut colleges and universities, community-based sexual assault crisis counselor/advocates, and others who work to improve the response to and prevention of sexual violence in campus communities. The Consortium is coordinated by Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence. As a part of this collaboration, members not only have access to trainings, information, and best practices pertaining to sexual violence on campuses, but they are also part of a statewide community of colleges and universities engaged in addressing and preventing sexual violence.

For more information, please contact us at CCCESV@EndSexualViolenceCT.org or call 860-282-9881.

Key Facts About Sexual Violence on Campus

1. Lisak and Miller, 2002. Repeat Rape and Multiple Offending Among Undetected Rapists.

Options for Survivors

On-Campus Support
Students can access campus-based Women’s Centers, Counseling Centers, Health Services, and other support services. Students can work with their campus to seek changes in housing, academic schedules, work arrangements, and other accommodations as needed.

Students can request no contact orders.

Students can report to campus officials and participate in their school’s disciplinary proceedings.

Off-Campus Support
Community-based sexual assault crisis programs offer the following free and confidential services:

• 24/7 crisis hotlines in English and Spanish

• Individual and group crisis counseling

• Accompaniment and advocacy during the medical, police, or court processes

Medical Assistance & Evidence Collection
A victim can choose to have a sexual assault exam and evidence collected at any hospital in Connecticut at no cost.

Evidence can be collected up to 120 hours after a sexual assault.

A police report is not required to participate in a forensic exam, evidence collection, or to seek medical assistance.

Criminal Justice Assistance
Students can report their sexual assaults to local law enforcement, who can begin a criminal investigation.

At most schools, the campus-based police department or security service can help students make a report to the local police.

Students can work with courts to secure protective or restraining orders.

# State and Federal Policy Highlights

## Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972: Federal

**Overview**
The goal of this amendment was to address every instance of sexual violence by removing inequitable or hostile environments. The Office on Civil Rights (OCR) issued additional guidance on sexual assault in 2011 and 2014.

**Accountability**
This amendment requires all reported incidents of sexual violence be reported to and investigated by the institution's Title IX officer. Students must have access to an institutional disciplinary procedure to address sexual assault.

**Response**
Schools must take prompt and immediate action to end the sexual violence, eliminate the inequitable or hostile environment, and to ensure that there is no retaliation against students who report sexual assaults. OCR has provided much guidance on the institutional disciplinary process, students rights, and the role of schools in addressing and preventing sexual assault.

**Prevention and Education**
This amendment encourages repeated training and education on sexual violence, reporting options, and prevention and bystander intervention.

## The Clery Act of 1990: Federal

**Overview**
This 1990 legislation requires colleges and universities receiving federal funds to track and report crimes on campus property, have safety policies, and inform the campus of risks to public safety.

**Accountability**
This act requires schools to publicly report crimes on campus property annually, including sexual assaults. This act also requires schools to notify the campus community when the safety of the community is in question.

## Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act of 2013: Federal

**Overview**
This 2013 amendment to the Clery Act is intended to complement existing Title IX legislation and Office on Civil Rights’ guidance for the response to sexual violence on campus.

**Accountability**
This act expands on the Cleary Act to include reporting on domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking; and clarifies minimum standards for institutional disciplinary procedures covering the above topics.

**Response**
Schools must notify students in writing of all of their reporting options, including not reporting. Students must have access to an equitable disciplinary process. Students must be given contact information for on and off-campus resources available to them. Students must be able to change academic, living, transportation, or working situations to avoid a hostile environment. Students can receive no-contact directives or restraining orders. Campus authorities must assist students with reporting to local law enforcement if desired by the student.

**Prevention and Education**
Primary prevention and awareness programs must be provided to incoming students and new employees. Students should receive education on bystander intervention.

## Public Act 14-11 of 2014: Connecticut

**Overview**
This law bolstered and expanded 2012 legislation pertaining to the response and prevention of sexual violence on Connecticut campuses.

**Accountability**
Aspects of programming, response and training must be reported to the Higher Education Committee of the Connecticut General Assembly on an annual basis. This law includes both students and staff in training and response.

**Response**
Students must receive concise, written notification of their options after reporting, including reasonable changes to academic living, campus transportation or working situations. Each institution must have a Campus Resource Team (CRT) which meets once per semester. Training, awareness and prevention programming requirements must be met for all students and staff, members of the CRT, Title IX officers, campus police and security officers, and campus judicial board hearing officers. Each institution must establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with community based sexual assault and domestic violence programs.

**Prevention and Education**
Annual awareness and prevention programming for all students and staff must take place, including prevention and bystander intervention training that addresses the campus culture.

## Public Act 16-106 of 2016: Connecticut

**Overview**
This law requires Connecticut institutions to adopt the definition of “affirmative consent.” Affirmative consent means an active, clear and voluntary agreement by a person to engage in sexual activity with another person. Affirmative consent is not a one-time occurrence and can be revoked at any time.

**Response**
During investigations, each institution should inform both the victim and the accused student that the definition of affirmative consent will be used.

**Prevention and Education**
An explanation of the definition of affirmative consent in sexual relationships should be included in each institution’s annual sexual violence, stalking and intimate partner violence primary prevention and awareness programming.