

Important Phone Numbers & Resources

Campus Emergency 9-1-1 or “Blue Emergency Poles” on campus

Law Enforcement:

El Camino College Police Department	310-660-3100
Gardena Police Department	310-323-7911
Long Beach Police Department	562-435-6711
Los Angeles County Sheriff	323-820-6700
Torrance Police Department	310-328-3456

Campus Resources:

AIMS Team (behavioral intervention and campus threat assessment)	aimsteam@elcamino.edu
Student Health Center	310-660-3643
Title IX Coordinator	310-660-3813
International Student Program	310-660-3431
Financial Aid	310-660-3493
Counseling/Student Success	310-660-3458
Student Support Services	310-660-3593 Ext. 3482
Extended Opportunity Programs & Services (EOPS)	310-660-3466

If the incident involves El Camino College faculty or staff, you can file a complaint with the El Camino Title IX Coordinator (310-660-3813).

Sexual Assault Resources:

East Los Angeles Women’s Center Rape & Battering Hotline*^	800-585-6231
LA County District Attorney’s Victim Services Hotline	800-380-3811
National Sexual Assault Telephone Hotline^	800-656-4673
National Sexual Assault Online Chat Hotline^	https://hotline.rainn.org/online
Peace Over Violence* Los Angeles	213-626-3393
Peace Over Violence* West Los Angeles	310-392-8381
Rape Treatment Center at UCLA Medical Center, Santa Monica	424-259-7208
Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Program	562-378-1659
Violence Intervention Program (Sexual Assault)	323-226-3961
YWCA Sexual Assault Crisis Services*^	877-943-5778

* available in Spanish

^ available 24 hours a day

The Clery Act

In accordance with the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*, El Camino College has published Annual Security Reports and all required statistical data, which can be found on the Police Department webpage: <http://www.elcamino.edu/about/depts/police/cleryact/index.aspx>. These publications include Clery crime statistics for the previous three years relevant to El Camino College classes and activities in addition to institutional policies concerning campus safety and security. The information is also available in printed form in the lobby of the Police Department and in select locations on campus. Copies of this publication can also be given or mailed out upon request to the Campus Police Department at 310-660-3100.

Updated 8.29.2019



Student Resources and Reporting Options for Sexual and/or Gender-Based Misconduct (including Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence)

If you have been sexually assaulted, do the following:

Get to a Safe Place
If you are in fear of your safety call 9-1-1

Get Medical Attention
To assess and treat physical injuries and to collect evidence of the assault or obtain a protective order

Seek Emotional Care and Support
Do not try to deal with the situation alone
(See back of pamphlet)

Tell Someone

Consider reporting the incident to the Police (9-1-1) or to the El Camino College Title IX Coordinator (310-660-3813) (titleixcoordinator@elcamino.edu)

You are not alone. Reach out for support.

Additional information and guidance can be found online:

www.elcamino.edu/about/depts/diversity/index.aspx

Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct

Sexual and Gender-Based Misconduct (including sexual assault and dating violence) is unacceptable and will not be tolerated at the El Camino College District. These acts include a range of sexual offenses that have been initiated without obtaining consent or with the purpose or effect of threatening or coercing someone into sexual activity.

Sexual and gender-based misconduct is any unwelcome, gender or sex-based verbal or physical conduct that may or may not be sexual in nature.

Sexual assault is any actual, attempted or threatened unwanted sexual acts or contact, whether by an acquaintance or by a stranger, against a person without his or her consent.

Dating violence is committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and may include the use of physical violence, coercion, threats, intimidation, isolation, or stalking.

Domestic violence is committed by a person that is (a) current or former spouse; (b) a person with whom one shares a child, or (c) anyone who is protected from the Respondent's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of CA.

Sexual harassment is unwelcome verbal/non-verbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature that is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive that it unreasonably interferes with, denies or limits, someone's ability to participate in or benefit from the District's employment and/or educational programs/activities, and may be based on power differentials (*quid pro quo*), or the creation of a hostile environment.

Stalking is engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear his/her safety or the safety of others, or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

What is Affirmative Consent?

Consent is **informed**. Consent is affirmative, unambiguous, and conscious decision by each participant to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity.

Consent is **voluntary**. It must be given without coercion, force, threats, or intimidation. Consent means positive cooperation in the act or expression of intent to engage in the act pursuant to an exercise of free will.

Consent is **revocable**. Consent to some form of sexual activity does not imply consent to other forms of sexual activity. Consent to sexual activity on one occasion is not consent to engage in sexual activity on another occasion. A current or previous dating or sexual relationship, by itself, is not sufficient to constitute consent. Even in the context of the relationship, there must be mutual consent to engage in sexual activity. Consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual encounter and can be revoked at any time. Once consent is withdrawn, the sexual activity must stop immediately.

Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated. Consent cannot be given when a person is coming in and out of consciousness. Consent cannot be given under the express or implied threat of violence, bodily injury, fear or fraud, or other forms of coercion. Consent cannot be given when one's understanding of the act is affected by a physical or mental impairment.

Confidentiality vs. Privacy

Information regarding the incident may be shared on a "need to know" basis, i.e., information will be shared only as necessary. The District will attempt to honor any student's request for confidentiality; however, the District must also weigh its duty to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all members of the District community.

Confidentiality cannot be ensured.

If you would like to speak to someone on campus confidentially, please go to the Student Health Center (Pool Building) and ask to speak to a staff psychologist.

Formal vs. Informal Reporting Options

Formal Reporting Options

Reporting to the local police department: This option allows students to report the assault and, possibly, initiate a criminal investigation.

Seeking medical attention: You do not have to press charges to have a sexual assault examination completed. However, medical providers (but not psychologists) are mandated by state law to notify law enforcement if you tell personnel you have experienced sexual assault. You have the right to request that a survivor advocate be present when you speak with law enforcement. Nearby SART (Sexual Assault Response Team) locations include Providence Little Company of Mary Medical Center, 1300 W. 7th Street, San Pedro, CA 90732 and UCLA Medical Center, 1250 16th Street, Santa Monica, CA 90404.

Reporting on Campus: This option allows the District to investigate and take action to protect your safety. You can report the incident to the Title IX Coordinator (310-660-3813), Employee/Instructor, Director of Student Development (310-660-3593 ext. 3500), and/or Campus Police (310-660-3100).

Informal Resolution Options

If appropriate, the District's Title IX Coordinator may seek to resolve certain Sexual/Gender-based Misconduct cases through an informal process involving both the Complainant and Respondent, subject to the Complainant's agreement.

Informal resolution agreement may take the form of a mediation or other negotiated remedies as appropriate (mediation will be assessed on the severity of the situation and does not forego the Complainant's right to file a formal complaint).

Interim measures: The Title IX Coordinator may determine immediate or long-term remedies, such as, but not limited to, issuing an administrative no-contact directive, police escort services while on campus, accommodations relating to changing academic schedules, restrictions on the alleged perpetrator pending investigation, and other remedies to promote the well-being, safety, and restoration of the alleged victim.

Reporting is your choice.

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* available in Spanish

^ available 24 hours a day

Confidential Resources:

For Students

Student Health Center	310-660-3643
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For Employees

Employee Assistance Service for Education Program (EASE)	(562) 922-6683
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Additional Reporting Options:

CA Community Colleges’ Chancellor’s Office
Department of Fair Employment & Housing
OCR – Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



Resources and Reporting Options for Unlawful Discrimination and Harassment

If you believe you have been discriminated against, or sexually harassed by El Camino College faculty or staff, do the following:

Get to a Safe Place
If you are in fear of your safety call 9-1-1

File a Claim

You may file a complaint form and/or discuss informal reporting options with Staff & Student Diversity (310) 660-3813

Seek Emotional Care and Support

See back of pamphlet for confidential resources on and off campus

Everyone in El Camino College has the right to experience an environment free from discrimination and harassment. El Camino College prohibits unlawful discrimination and harassment in any of its programs, services, and activities, and will not tolerate such behavior.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

Additional information and guidance can be found online:

www.elcamino.edu/about/depts/diversity/index.aspx

What is Unlawful Discrimination and Harassment?

Unlawful Discrimination & Harassment is conduct that denies or limits a person's full and equal access to participate in, or benefit from education and/or employment programs, services, or activities because of decisions made on the basis of that person's protected status(es).

The following are protected status(es) under federal and state laws:

- Race
- Color
- National origin
- Religion
- Sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions)
- Disability
- Age (40 and older)
- Citizenship status
- Genetic information
- Veteran status
- Familial status (having children)
- Marital status
- Sexual orientation and identity
- Medical condition (including AIDS/HIV status)
- Political activities or affiliations
- Status as a victim of domestic violence, assault, or stalking

Examples of conduct that may constitute as unlawful discrimination or harassment include:

- Displaying racially offensive symbols;
- Derogatory remarks about a person's race, color, or religion;
- Teasing a person because of their sexual orientation;
- Refusing to provide reasonable accommodation to a person with a disability;
- Firing an employee because she is pregnant.

What is Sexual Harassment?

Sexual Harassment is a form of unlawful sex discrimination. It is unwelcome, unwanted verbal, non-verbal, visual, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. It includes sexual advances and requests for sexual favors that is severe (only needs to happen once) or pervasive (multiple times) create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive learning or working environment.

Examples of conduct that may constitute as unlawful sexual harassment include:

- Repeatedly asking someone out on a date;
- Touching or caressing in a sexually suggestive manner;
- Displaying or distributing pornographic material;
- Telling offensive dirty jokes;
- Frequent teasing about a person's body;
- Sending texts or emails of a sexual nature;
- Demanding sexual favors in return for a good grade or promotion.

Confidentiality vs. Privacy

Information regarding the incident may be shared on a "need to know" basis, i.e., information will be shared only as necessary. The District will attempt to honor any student or employee's request for confidentiality; however, the District must also weigh its duty to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all members of the District community.

Confidentiality cannot be ensured.

If you would like to speak to someone on campus confidentially, please go to the Student Health Center (Pool Building) and ask to speak to a staff psychologist. If you are an Employee, please contact the Employee Assistance Service for Education (EASE) (562) 922-6683.

Formal vs. Informal Reporting Options

Formal Reporting Options

Reporting on Campus: This option allows the District to investigate and determine whether the District's board policies and administrative procedures on unlawful discrimination and harassment have been violated. Violation of District board policies may result in disciplinary action. You can report the incident to the Director of Title IX, Diversity, and Inclusion (310-660-3813).

Informal Resolution Options

If appropriate, the Director of Title IX, Diversity, and Inclusion may seek to resolve certain unlawful discrimination cases through an informal process involving both the Complainant and Respondent, subject to the parties' agreement.

Informal resolution agreement may take the form of a mediation or other negotiated remedies as appropriate (mediation will be assessed on the severity of the situation and does not forego the Complainant's right to file a formal complaint).

Interim measures: The Director of Title IX, Diversity and Inclusion may determine immediate or long-term remedies, such as, but not limited to, issuing an administrative no-contact order, police escort services while on campus, accommodations relating to changing academic schedules, restrictions on the alleged perpetrator pending investigation, and other remedies to promote the well-being, safety, and restoration of the alleged victim.

SAFETY PLANNING - COVID19

A GUIDE FOR SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

1. BUDDY SYSTEM CODE WORD

Identify at least two people that you can contact with a “code word” to let them know if you are in trouble. Plan in advance what they should do if you send them the code word.

2. “SAFEST ROOM”

If there is an argument, identify an area of the home you can move to where there are no weapons and there are ways for you to leave the house, apartment, or building, such as a door or window to exit the house/apartment.

For some survivors, especially those quarantined at home with an abuser during coronavirus, no room may feel safe, so we call it the “safest rooms”. If you can at least identify the lowest risk areas, you may be able to reduce harm.

3. PLANNING WITH CHILDREN

CODE WORDS: If you have children, decide how to communicate urgency with them. For example, one survivor would open her arms and her daughter knew that meant to come running to her for safety. Some survivors create a “code word” with their children that means they should go to the “safest room” in the home that you have already decided upon.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS: If for some reason you are not able to make emergency calls, give your children the safety number/s, if they are old enough.

4. NOTIFY THE POLICE BEFORE AN EMERGENCY

Ahead of time, you can notify your local police station of your concerns. Let them know the history and your concern of being in isolation due to coronavirus. It may be useful to speak with the Domestic Violence officer.

5. EXIT PLAN

In case you have to flee, create an exit plan ahead of time with someone who could support this need. Is there a trusted friend/relative who you can stay with, if needed?

6. SUPPLIES, FOOD & MEDICATION

Check your supplies and food. If you need food and do not have the money, check your local pantry, temple/church/mosque, etc., or other community organizations.

Remember to keep your medication in the safest, easily accessible location in case of emergency.

7. EMERGENCY BAG

Pack a bag with an extra set of keys, clothes for you and your children, a pay-as-you-go cellphone, medications, copies of important documents, etc.

8. IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

Make copies or take pictures of your important documents for yourself and send them to a trusted friend or relative. (IDs, social security cards, immigration documents, birth certificates, health insurance information, and Orders of Protection) Be mindful of sending anything via phone or computer. Please use whatever method is safest for you.

9. SEEKING SOCIAL SUPPORT

With social distancing and quarantining, survivors can feel even more isolated, and abusers may use further isolation as a power and control tactic.

Identify trusted friends, relatives or online support groups where you can still connect virtually. If you have a friend who may be experiencing abuse, be sure to reach out to them even more during this time.

10. CREATE A “PEACEFUL SPACE”

If you cannot leave your home, try to create a “peaceful space” for yourself in your home (if that is safe for you). You can draw pictures of a more peaceful place and put them on a wall to help you take an emotional break to visualize a more peaceful place. This is also an activity you can do with your children. You can also write positive affirmations and put them up on the wall to remind yourself of your worth.

11. HOLDING ONTO YOUR PLAN

Consider keeping a list of your safety plan in your phone or wherever might be safe for you. Please consider what is safest for you.

If you choose to write your plan somewhere, consider listing only key words that help you remember the plan, but that would not be clear to your abuser. If this is not safe, try to memorize your plan, focusing on memorizing at least one key emergency number on your list of resources.

FOR MORE INFORMATION & RESOURCES, PLEASE VISIT

sanctuaryforfamilies.org/safety-planning-covid19



Sanctuary for Families

SUPPORTING SURVIVORS: HOW TO HELP A FRIEND

People who have been sexually assaulted often experience a range of emotions and reactions, and no two survivors of assault will feel exactly the same. As a friend, family member or partner, your help during this process is essential. Survivors need a great deal of support and caring as they begin to address and work through surviving this very frightening experience. Remember that your primary role is to be a friend. You are not a counselor, or a lawyer, or a doctor; your friend should turn to professionals for the best information on emotional, legal and medical issues.

Steps you can take to help:

Believe them

Believe your friend unconditionally. Expect a friend in crisis to be confused and don't criticize. It's not your role to question whether or not they were sexually assaulted.

Never blame them

Say clearly and with care, "It was not your fault."

Help them explore their options

Don't pressure them to do what you want to do. Empower your friend. Let them know he or she is not alone and remind them of available resources (campus counselor, campus or community crisis center, women's center, hospital, police, peer educators, etc) .

Allow them to react

Remember, there are many ways for a survivor to respond after being raped. Don't ask a lot of probing questions.

No more violence

How would you react? It's important to remain calm and as hard as it may be, it's important to refrain from offering to "hurt the person who did this to them." Although it's natural to want to protect your friend, an aggressive reaction is not a good response.

Listen to them

Offer your support and offer your time. Let your friend know that they can talk to you about their experience when they are ready.

Let the survivor be in control

Encourage them, but let them be in control. They decide if they want to talk with someone, press charges, etc

Encourage them to seek help

Talk about the kind of support he or she needs and keep talking about it because their needs will change as they work through the crisis. If they suspect they have been drugged encourage them to go to the hospital within 72 hours to have a rape kit done and to be tested for drugs in their system.

Seek professional help

Insist that your friend seek help if the crisis escalates to the point of being worried about their safety or long-term well being.

Get help for yourself

Don't blame yourself for the feelings you may have after learning someone close to you has been sexually assaulted. It's important to pay attention to your own needs and express them to your friend and others.

If you are a survivor of sexual assault seeking assistance, please contact your Campus or Community Rape Crisis Center, Campus Advocate or Counseling Center or contact one of these national resources:

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN)
1-800-656-HOPE (4673)

National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC)
1-877-739-3895



For more information or to report sexual misconduct, sexual assault or domestic violence, please contact the District Title IX Coordinator at 310-660-3813 or Campus Police at 310-660-3100.

The El Camino Community College District is committed to providing equal opportunity in which no person is subjected to discrimination on the basis of national origin, religion, age, sex (including sexual harassment), race, color, gender, physical or mental disability, or retaliation.

PROTECTING YOUR POSSE FROM DRUG-FACILITATED ASSAULTS

Having sex with someone who cannot resist or say "no" because the person is drugged, drunk, passed out, unconscious, or asleep may be sexual assault. The fact that a person has been drinking does not imply consent. When there is any uncertainty about a person's ability to give consent, it is best to wait for another time. Simply put, when in doubt, don't.

In a perfect world violence would not exist and neither would drug facilitated sexual assaults but until that day comes we've got to look out for ourselves and each other.

Protect Yourself and Your Posse

- Be aware of your surroundings, particularly at parties, bars and clubs and trust your instincts.
- Don't accept opened drinks, including nonalcoholic ones, (no matter how hot they are).
- If someone offers you a drink from the bar at a club or party, accompany the person to the bar to order your drink, watch the drink being poured, then carry the drink yourself.
- Don't drink from bottles or containers being passed around or share or exchange drinks with anyone (even if it's a friend, you don't know if there drink has been altered).
- No matter how appealing it looks or delicious it may taste, don't drink home-made vats of mixed drinks from a bath tub, community cooler, etc.
- If possible, bring your own drinks to parties (alcoholic and non-alcoholic).
- Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, etc. Take it with you everywhere.
- If you realize your drink has been left unattended set it free.
- Don't drink anything that has an unusual taste or appearance (e.g., salty taste, excessive foam, unexplained residue).
- In advance of going out, make plans with your friends to check on each other (especially the designated sober person).
- If you start to feel strange or unusually intoxicated, seek help from a friend or someone you trust.
- Go home with the same group of people you went out with.
- Don't mix sex and alcohol. Alcohol impairs inhibitions, judgment and decision-making.

Signs You May Have Been Drugged

- Feeling much more intoxicated than your usual response to the amount of alcohol you consumed.
- Waking up very hung over, feeling "fuzzy."

- Experience memory lapse or "loss of time."
- Unable to recall what happened for a period of time after you consumed a drink.
- Feeling as though someone had sex with you, but unable to remember parts of or the entire incident.

Not everyone is affected by these drugs the same way. The effects may vary depending upon the drug, the dosage, and whether the drug is mixed with alcohol or other drugs. Other factors that influence how a particular drug will affect you are your weight, gender and metabolism

If you or a person you know might have been drugged and/or assaulted under the influence of any drug

- Go to a safe place and get help immediately, call 911 or the campus emergency number.
- Ask a trusted friend to stay with you and assist you in getting the services you need.
- Get medical care immediately. Go to a hospital emergency department as soon as possible for an examination and evidence collection.
- Try not to urinate prior to providing urine samples. If possible, find cups or glasses from which you drank and/or a sample of the suspect beverage, and submit these to the police for laboratory tests.
- If you think you may have been sexually assaulted, you should have a specialized sexual assault examination. Preserve all physical evidence of the assault. If possible, do not shower, bathe, douche, eat, drink, wash your hands, or brush your teeth before you have a medical evaluation. Save the clothing you were wearing at the time of the assault. Try not to disturb anything in the area where the assault may have occurred.
- Call a rape crisis center for support and information. You can contact RAINN at 1-800-656-HOPE and they will connect you to a rape crisis center in your area.



For more information or to report sexual misconduct, sexual assault or domestic violence, please contact the District Title IX Coordinator at 310-660-3813 or Campus Police at 310-660-3100.

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SPRING BREAK SAFETY

Personal Safety

- Provide someone with details about your trip including where you are staying, room numbers, local phone numbers, who's with you, your flight plans, arrival times and when you will return home. Set regular check-in times and follow through with them.
- Bring emergency contact information, medical cards listing any conditions and/or allergies as well as health insurance information and keep these items with you.
- Trust your intuition; it is your best defense. If something doesn't feel right or sound like a good idea, it probably isn't. Listening to your inner voice can save your life.
- Have at least three friends with you when you hit the town. If one of you has a problem, the second one can stay while the third seeks out help.
- Never leave with someone you just met, no matter how gorgeous they are. If your friends refuse to adhere to this, find out where they're going and when they will return and use your cell phone to program the person's number and to take a picture of the new couple.
- Always have a plan for how you will return to your hotel room. Never wander off alone.
- If you are robbed, don't resist. Call 911 or the country's emergency phone number as soon as you can.
- Always carry emergency cash and keep phone numbers for local cab companies programmed.

Alcohol

- Make sure that at all times someone in your group is the designated sober person.
- Decide in advance how much you plan to drink and make a pact with your posse. If you are concerned for your friend's safety or you or a member of the group drinks more than planned, intervene.
- Protect yourself from date rape drugs. Only accept drinks that you see a bartender pour and unopened beverages. Whether your beverage is alcoholic or not don't ever leave your drink unattended even in the restroom.
- If a friend feels sick, do not leave them alone. If you feel sick ask someone to look after you. If someone passes out, turn them on their side to prevent choking and call 911 or the country's emergency phone number immediately.



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Communicate and Regulate

- If you're hitting on someone, respect them if they say "No." Even if they say it quietly, or while laughing.
- If they shy away from you, move away on the dance floor or don't make eye contact, this is not a signal for you to try harder. This is a signal for you to back off.
- If a person is drunk, they can't consent to sex or any sexual activity. So even if they're all over you, you have to stop.
- If you see someone being harassed step in and ask if they're okay.
- If you see someone in a potentially dangerous situation intervene or find someone who can.

Sex... Safety and Prevention

- Avoid being alone or isolated with someone you don't know or just met.
- If you choose to have sex, make sure it's safe sex, use protection. Regardless of gender, protecting yourself is your own responsibility. Keep protection with you.
- Before you go decide what your sexual boundaries are and discuss them with your friends so they can help you honor them. Someone you just met may not have your best interests at heart.
- Do not have sex while you or your partner(s) are under the influence. Having sex with someone who cannot resist or say "no" because the person is drugged, drunk, passed out, unconscious, or asleep may be sexual assault.

Hotel, Motel, Holiday Inn!

- Always keep your door locked and use the peep hole. Never open the door for a stranger.
- Don't leave valuables in your hotel room; it's best if you don't even bring them on vacation.
- Don't overcrowd elevators it can cause malfunction which will cause you to get stuck.
- Do not climb balconies or sit on balcony rails. Not only is this stupid it can be fatal.

Soaking up the Sun

- Avoid over exposure. Use sunscreen (SPF of at least 15), wear sunglasses, and/or a hat.
- You can get sunburned even if it is cloudy. Re-apply sunscreen often and after swimming and sweating.
- Stay hydrated! Drink plenty of water, non-carbonated, and non-alcoholic drinks

MYTH

If the assailant, victim, or both are drunk, the assailant cannot be charged with rape.

If the survivor was not physically harmed, it will be easy to get over a sexual assault without any long-term effects.

Most rapes are committed by strangers in a dark place at night.

Individuals provoke rape by how they behave, dress, or where they choose to go. Rape is the victim's fault.

Many reports of rape are false.

In a dating situation, when a woman says "no" she really means "yes". All men want to have sex with any woman any time.

An individual who agrees to go to their date's house should know that sex is usually part of the deal.

If a woman agrees to allow a man to pay for dinner, drinks, etc., then it means she owes him sex.

Men can't be raped

A person who doesn't fight back has not been raped.

Intimate kissing or certain kinds of touching mean that intercourse is expected.

Once a man reaches a certain point of arousal, sex is inevitable and they can't help forcing themselves upon a woman.

Most survivors lie about acquaintance rape because they have regrets after consensual sex.

Rape is a crime of passion.

It's not really rape if the victim isn't a virgin.

FACT

Forcing sex on someone who is too drunk to give consent is second degree rape in most states. Rape is a crime. People who commit crimes while under the influence of alcohol or drugs are not considered free from guilt.

Even if there is no evidence of a sexual assault, trauma can be caused by threats, verbal abuse and fear. These can often have serious effects on a person's emotional health. The reactions can appear immediately, or days, weeks and sometimes months after the assault.

More than 80% of all rapes are committed by someone the victim knows. Rape can take place anywhere, at any time.

Rape is never the survivor's fault.

False reports of rape are rare.

This notion is based on outdated sexual stereotypes and no matter what, "no" means NO. Communicate with your partners.

Going to a date's house does not mean that you agree to have sex with them.

No one "owes" sex for anything, no matter how much money has been spent.

Men can be raped. It is estimated that males make up 10% of all victims (RAINN 2006).

Rape occurs when an individual is forced to have sex against their will, whether they have decided to fight back or not.

Everyone's right to say "no" should be honored, regardless of the activity which preceded it.

Men are capable of exercising restraint in acting upon sexual urges.

Acquaintance rape really happens - to people you know, by people you know.

Rape is an act of violence, not passion. It is an attempt to hurt and humiliate, using sex as the weapon.

Rape is rape. Regardless of whether or not the victim is a virgin, or whether they have consented to sexual acts with the perpetrator before.



For more information or to report sexual misconduct, sexual assault or domestic violence, please contact the District Title IX Coordinator at 310-660-3813 or Campus Police at 310-660-3100.

The El Camino Community College District is committed to providing equal opportunity in which no person is subjected to discrimination on the basis of national origin, religion, age, sex (including sexual harassment), race, color, gender, physical or mental disability, or retaliation.



Office of Title IX, Diversity, and Inclusion
Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention and Shelter Services Reference Sheet

Domestic Violence Victim/Prevention Services

1736 Family Crisis Center South Bay Office
21707 Hawthorne Blvd., Suite 300
Torrance, CA 90503
Phone: 310-543-9900
Hotline: 310-379-3620, 310-370-5902,
213-745-6434, 213-222-1237, 562-388-7652
<http://www.1736fcc.org/>

1736 Family Crisis Center Administration Office
2116 Arlington Avenue, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90018
Phone: 323-737-3900
Hotline: 310-379-3620, 310-370-5902,
213-745-6434, 213-222-1237, 562-388-7652
<http://www.1736fcc.org/>

1736 Family Crisis Center
Hermosa Beach Office
1736 Monterey Blvd.
Hermosa, CA 90254
Phone: 310-379-3620
Hotline: 310-379-3620, 310-370-5902,
213-745-6434, 213-222-1237, 562-388-7652
<http://www.1736fcc.org/>

Center for the Pacific Asian Family
Administrative Office (by appointment only)
543 North Fairfax Avenue, Room 108
Los Angeles, CA 90036
Phone: 323-653-4045
Hotline: 800-339-3940
Email: contact@cpaf.info
<http://www.nurturingchange.org/>

Center for the Pacific Asian Family
Gardena Office (by appointment only)
14112 S. Kingsley Drive, Room 13A
Gardena, CA 90249
Hotline: 800-339-3940
Email: contact@cpaf.info
<http://www.nurturingchange.org/>

Interval House
Crisis Shelters & Centers for Victims of Domestic Violence
6615 E. Pacific Coast Highway, #170
Long Beach, CA 90803
Phone: 562-594-9492
Hotline: 562-594-4555, 714-891-8121
Email: admin@intervalhouse.org
<http://www.intervalhouse.org/>

Domestic Violence Victim/Prevention Svcs, con'd

Jenesse Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 8476
Los Angeles, CA 90008
Phone: 323-299-9496
Hotline: 800-479-7328
<http://www.jenesse.org/>

Ocean Park Community Center
Sojourn Service for Battered Women & Children
1453 16th Street
Santa Monica, CA 90404
Phone: 310-264-6646
Hotline: 310-264-6644
Email: customerservice@opcc.net
<http://www.opcc.net/>

Rainbow Services
453 West 7th Street
San Pedro, CA 90731
Phone: 310-548-5450
Hotline: 310-547-9343
Email: <http://www.rainbowservicesdv.org/>

Su Casa – Ending Domestic Violence
3840 Woodruff Avenue, Suite 203
Long Beach, CA 90808
Phone: 562-421-6537
Hotline: 562-402-4888
Email: info@sucasadv.org
<http://www.sucasadv.org/>

Violence Intervention Program
Response Team Administration Office
1721 Griffin Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90031
Phone: 323-221-4134
Hotline: contact@vip-cmhc.org
<http://www.violenceinterventionprogram.org/>

Women Shelter Long Beach
930 Pacific Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90813
Phone: 562-437-7233
Hotline: 562-437-4663
Email: info@womenshelterlb.org
<http://womenshelterlb.com/index.php>



Office of Staff & Student Diversity
Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention and Shelter Services Reference Sheet

Domestic Violence Shelter Services

1736 Family Crisis Center (page 1)

Ocean Park Community Center

Sojourn Service for Battered Women & Children
1453 16th Street
Santa Monica, CA 90404
Phone: 310-264-6646
Hotline: 310-264-6644
Email: customerservice@opcc.net
<http://www.opcc.net/>

Rainbow Services

453 West 7th Street
San Pedro, CA 90731
Phone: 310-548-5450
Hotline: 310-547-9343
Email: <http://www.rainbowservicesdv.org/>

Su Casa – Ending Domestic Violence

3840 Woodruff Avenue, Suite 203
Long Beach, CA 90808
Phone: 562-421-6537
Hotline: 562-402-4888
Email: info@sucasadv.org
<http://www.sucasadv.org/>

Women Shelter Long Beach

930 Pacific Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90813
Phone: 562-437-7233
Hotline: 562-437-4663
Email: info@womenshelterlb.org
<http://womenshelterlb.com/index.php>

Sexual Violence (Rape) Victim/Prevention Services

Center for the Pacific Asian Family

Administrative Office (by appointment only)
543 North Fairfax Avenue, Room 108
Los Angeles, CA 90036
Phone: 323-653-4045
Hotline: 800-339-3940
Email: contact@cpaf.info
<http://www.nurturingchange.org/>

East Los Angeles Women's Center

1255 South Atlantic Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90022
Phone: 323-526-5819
Hotline: 800-585-6231
<http://www.elawc.org/index.php?sh=3>

Domestic Violence Shelter Services, con'd

Peace Over Violence

1015 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90017
Phone: 213-955-9090
Hotline: 310-392-8381, 213-626-3393,
626-793-3385
Email: info@peaceoverviolence.org
<http://www.peaceoverviolence.org>

Sexual Violence (Rape) Victim/Prevention Services

Rape Treatment Center

Santa Monica - UCLA Medical Center
1250 Sixteenth Street
Santa Monica, CA 90404
Phone: 310-319-4503
Hotline: 310-319-4000
<http://www.911rape.org>

South Asian Network

18173 Pioneer Blvd., Suite I
Artesia, CA 90701
Phone: 562-403-0488
Email: saninfo@southasiannetwork.org
<http://www.southasiannetwork.org/>

Violence Intervention Program

1721 Griffin Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90031
Phone: 323-221-4134
Phone: 323-226-3961 (Sexual Assault Center)
<http://www.violenceinterventionprogram.org/>

YWCA of Greater Los Angeles

1020 S. Olive Street, 7th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90015
Phone: 213-365-2991
Hotline: 877-943-5776
<http://www.ywcagla.org/>

Victim/Witness Services

Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office

3204 Rosemead Blvd, Suite 200
El Monte, CA 91731
Phone: 213-974-3906, 310-603-7127
Phone: 213-974-7410 (Family Violence Division)
Phone: 213-974-3801 (Sex Crimes Division)
Hotline: 800-773-7574
<http://da.co.la.ca.us/vwap/services>