

2008

Campus Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CCASA)

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CHHS 400B/498
Senior Capstone/Field Seminar
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May 16, 2008

Campus Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CCASA)

Keywords: empowerment, safety, college violence, sexual assault, rape, stalking, dating violence, prevention, education, social justice

Abstract: This capstone project is designed to increase the knowledge of students living in CSU Monterey Bay's residential housing facilities regarding issues of rape, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. Prevention education and information will be provided by the five community organizations that work closely with survivors of sexual assault, rape, stalking, and dating violence with the hope of raising campus awareness around said issues.

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Executive Summary

The Monterey County Rape Crisis Center (MCRCC) was founded in 1973 in order to provide services for survivors of sexual assault and sexual violence throughout Monterey County (MCRCC, 2007). The mission of the Monterey Rape Crisis Center is "...to advocate for all victims and survivors of sexual assault and child sexual abuse, to prevent sexual violence in our community through education, and to provide ongoing support and healing to survivors of sexual assault," (MCRCC, 2007).

Statistically, womyn¹ on the CSUMB campus run the highest risk of becoming survivors of sexual assault, rape, and dating violence (Department of Justice 2005). According to the Department of Justice, womyn between the ages of 18 thru 25 are at highest risk of being sexually assaulted (most frequently by an acquaintance) (2005). Additionally, it has been found that one in four womyn will experience sexual violence in their lifetime – with alcohol being involved in 75% of all cases (Department of Justice, 2005). At CSUMB, currently no educational programs have been created to address this issue.

Campus Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CCASA) is a rape and domestic violence prevention program created to meet the strict requirements of Assembly Bill 1088. It incorporates agencies from both the campus and local community that provide supportive services for survivors and their loved ones. The agencies are the Monterey County Rape Crisis Center, Planned Parenthood, the Campus Health Center, the Personal Growth and Counseling Center, and the University Police Department. Each agency is given ten minutes to speak about their agency, the services they provide, how they can be contacted, and how they assist college students around the topic of sexual assault and dating violence. After the forum, the group (if it is large) is broken up into five smaller groups for a question and answer session. This more intimate atmosphere allows students who are apprehensive to speak in a large group to ask questions. After each session, all students reported learning something new and exclaimed how necessary and useful a program such as CCASA is for all.

¹ I purposely chose to spell woman with a y in order to be gender neutral.

After synthesizing the data from the pre and post tests, I was able to conclude that CCASA is in fact successful in empowering and educating students on how and when to contact campus and community agencies. This was found once I compared the data from first statement of the pre and post tests². On the pre tests, 26% of students were not familiar with local agencies. By the end of the program, 100% of students reported knowing agencies to contact if they or a loved one is sexually assaulted.

In conclusion, I have three specific recommendations that I have found to be incredibly necessary. First, the CCASA program should defiantly be utilized during each Fall Orientation in partnership with Resident Life and Student Activities Fall Orientation skits. My second recommendation is to find other avenues, along with the CCASA model and said skits, to continually educate students on the prevention of rape and how to assist survivors. My final recommendation is to supplement the program with a combination of three other programs: a self-defense program, a safe sex program (for Lesbian, Gay, Bi-Sexual, Transgender, Queer, and Straight folks), and a healthy relationships program (for LGBTQ and Straight folks).

Description of the Agency

The Monterey County Rape Crisis Center (MCRCC) was founded in 1973 in order to provide services for survivors of sexual assault and sexual violence throughout Monterey County (MCRCC, 2007). Currently there are seven paid staff members and over fifty volunteers who provide a plethora of services to survivors and their loved ones (MCRCC, 2007). Some of the services MCRCC provides for its clientele is information/referrals; a 24 hour crisis line; personal support for individuals within the Law Enforcement, Medical and/or Court Processes; low cost individual therapy; support groups; services for women and men; and counseling and support services for spouses, partners, family, and friends (MCRCC, 2007). The mission statement of the Monterey County Rape Crisis Center is, "...to advocate for all victims and

² "I know local agencies to contact if myself or someone I know is raped or sexually assaulted."
Levell Campus Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CCASA) Capstone

survivors of sexual assault and child sexual abuse, to prevent sexual violence in our community through education, and to provide ongoing support and healing to survivors of sexual assault,” (MCRCC, 2007).

Definition and Description of Problem to be Addressed

According to the Department of Justice (DOJ) National Statistics Database (2005), some of the highest rates of sexual violence against both women and men occur between the ages of 18 thru 25. Another study found that alcohol is present in more than 75% of rape and sexual assault cases (CALCASA, 2007). In 2005, the total percentage of survivors who knew their offender was 65.1% (D.O.J.). From this information, students at CSUMB, especially women, run an extremely high risk of becoming survivors of sexual assault, rape, and dating violence. Currently at CSUMB, there are no educational programs that address these statistics by utilizing preventative tactics.

On October 7, 2005, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger passed into law Assembly Bill 1088 that requires postsecondary education establishments to incorporate into their orientation two major items³. First, information concerning campus sexual assault statistics, contact information for on-campus and off-campus organizations, and ways to avoid rape, stalking, sexual assault, and dating violence (Oropeza, 2005). The second part of the bill is to provide, “...as part of established on-campus orientations, educational and preventive information about sexual violence to students at all campuses...” (Oropeza, 2005).

The first mandate of providing web-based information is currently met by the University Police Department’s (UPD) website. A webpage, containing current statistics, contact information, and prevention tips is located on the UPD as required by law. While the page is difficult to locate, it does provide all required information stipulated in the Jean Clegry Act.

Currently, the second large mandate of Assembly Bill 1088, providing comprehensive and educational information surrounding sexual violence, lacks fulfillment. While RAs receive limited training

³ See Appendix A for the entire document.

from the staff at MCRCC before residents move in, the entire residential student body is currently receiving little or no preventative education.

In October of 2007, I created (with the help of staff at MCRCC) a web-based survey that asked students if they received any information about sexual assault, rape, stalking and/or dating violence when they first came to CSUMB⁴. Fifty-eight percent, or fifty-eight out of one hundred people, reported receiving no information when they first arrived at CSUMB (Levell, 2007). The results of the survey also proved that most of the people surveyed were unfamiliar with community organizations, such as Planned Parenthood and MCRCC; local agencies with the ability to assist in times of crisis. This became painfully obvious when some students responded that they would contact the UPD for contraception needs (Levell, 2007). Very few students chose MCRCC as an organization to contact for dating violence, stalking, and sexual harassment (Levell, 2007).

The population most affected by CSUMB not following the requirements of Assembly Bill 1088 is the students. This unfamiliarity became obvious within the survey results that incorporated community-based organizations. According to the National Survey of Adolescents, 86% of sexual assaults were unreported in 2006 (CALCASA, 2007). This incredibly high level of under-reporting not only affects students, but the limits overall trust and safety needed to have an “enriched living and learning environment” and a campus “framed by substantive commitment to...gender-equitable education,” as stated in the CSUMB Vision Statement (1994).

The professional literature I have read, for both the forty-three hour mandated intern/crisis-line volunteer training and my capstone, have stated that the best way to prevent sexual violence is to provide comprehensive education and prevention tactics. According to California Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CALCASA) Campus Program’s Campus Violence Guides, building knowledge of community resources

⁴ See Appendix B for the results with their respected statements.

not only heightens the knowledge of our campus community but also instills a sense of empowerment for the entire college campus (2006).

Description of Capstone Project

CCASA was created to heighten the knowledge of students within residential community of CSUMB on topics of sexual assault, rape, dating violence, and stalking. The research questions I followed during my research and programs were: How do we, as a campus community, raise the awareness of students (especially in the resident halls) on issues of stalking, dating violence, rape, and sexual assault; provide adequate information to students about helpful community agencies (both on and off campus); while creating a program that is interactive yet information packed?

My capstone project will be a collaboration with Res-Life and Resident Advisors (RAs) in order to implement a prevention program in the residence halls. Starting Fall 2008, RAs will be mandated to provide a program that focuses on the topic of sexual assault. After meeting with Dean Kennedy, Associate Director of Res-Life and all six Community Directors, I was successful in obtaining their support for my capstone project.

The agencies I have included are the Personal Growth and Counseling Center (PGCC), Campus Health Center, the University Police Department, Planned Parenthood, and the Monterey County Rape Crisis Center. I chose these agencies due to their tenure in the surround communities, the populations they serve, and their dedication to end sexual assault and dating violence.

The program begin with the reading of a sheet I created entitled, “Why this Program is Necessary⁵.” This sheet contains statistical information concerning college aged individuals and the rates of sexual assault, rape, and dating violence. Each individual in the circle (the layout format of my program) takes a turn reading one of the bulleted points. This not only is a great icebreaker but also puts out in the open the the severity of sexual assault on college campuses. At the final presentation, I transferred the most

⁵ See Appendix C for a copy of this document.

imperative statistics into the tri-fold brochure I created⁶. I found this format to be more convenient for all attendees.

During the agency panel, each representative informed students of the services they offer, when/how to contact the specific agency, and offered other pertinent information that is beneficial to the students. During the first three programs, I passed out the tri-fold brochure I created. It includes basic information about each agency (contact information, services offered); definitions of sexual assault, rape, stalking, and dating violence; current statistics of sexual assault on the CSUMB campus; and list of date rape drugs (their street names, the form they most commonly take, the affects they have on an individual, and their legal status/reason for use in the United States).

In order to gain the support of the RAs, I have done two crucial actions. First, during the RA Winter training, I presented my capstone to the entire RA cohort. During this time I introduced myself, my internship agency, how they can offer support to students, and a brief overview of my capstone project. Secondly, I had copies printed for each RA of the Campus Violence Prevention Guides from CALCASA specifically designed for RAs. This packet offers contact information of agencies within the State of California that assist survivors; lists current statistics of rape, sexual assault, and dating violence; has a comprehensive myth and fact section; and ways RAs can assist and communicate with survivors.

In order to gauge the effectiveness of CCASA, I created pre and post tests. Both tests were identical, but accurately tracked the change in students (from before the program to after). The statements on the pre and post tests were taken from the Monterey County Rape Crisis Center's Rape Prevention Education Pre and Post Tests. I modified the statements in order to cater towards college students⁷.

The benefits of my capstone project is a more informed campus residential community; an empowered living community that is able to speak out against stalking, rape, dating violence, and sexual

⁶ See Appendix D for a copy of this document

⁷ See Appendix E for a copy of this document

assault; a heightened awareness on how to prevent sexual violence; and a communal understanding of agencies to contact in a crisis. After five successful implementations, all students have found my capstone presentation to be incredibly informative. Most students leave with an expanded knowledge of services they were unaware of at the beginning of the program.

Gauging the successfulness of my capstone will be incredibly difficult. This is due to how infrequency of reporting around rape, dating violence, and sexual assault. One area I could examine is the rate of reporting to the UPD before and after my presentations. This could act as a benchmark for others, after I have graduated, to possibly observe its effectiveness.

Application of Capstone to Academic Requirements

The creation, research, implementation, and analysis of my capstone project will fulfill the following Collaborative Health and Human Services (CHHS) Major Learning Outcomes (MLOs): Collaboration, Information Management, Knowledge of Health and Human Services, Leadership, Public Policy, Systems Management, Professional Communication, and Statistics and Research Methods.

Throughout the creation and implantation process of my capstone, I will be working collaboratively with different Res-Life staff members, residents (of the dorms), and various community agencies in order to meet the requirements of Assembly Bill 1088.

The implementation of my on-line survey, along with including sexual violence statistics and prevention methods on the Res-Life website are prime examples of my technical competencies. My ability to utilize the internet to obtain information was also a crucial aspect of my capstone.

After researching the incredibly low rate of reporting, and the lack of knowledge students at CSUMB have of community organizations (through my survey), I have decided to pair up with three on-campus and two off-campus agencies. Each organization is interconnected within the human services/community health realm.

Each agency that I have collaborated with works with survivors of rape, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault. My ability to work with each agency in the creation of this capstone project shows my leadership skills and dedication. My capstone project also places me in a leadership position by creating the CCASA program and taking steps to ensure its success.

In order to fulfill the Public Policy MLO requirement, I worked with the Judicial Affairs Representative Andy Klingelhoef in the creation of a new CSUMB Alcohol Policy. Currently, CSUMB is in the process of creating a more in-depth and comprehensive alcohol policy. The section I am working on would state that any individual under the age of 21, who is rape or sexually assaulted while intoxicated, will not be sanctioned, by the school, for their alcohol consumption. Instead, students will be treated as a survivor of a violent crime⁸. The current policy (or lack thereof) on the “Ask an Otter” web page (2006), only touches upon the sale, consumption, and distribution of alcoholic beverages (CSUMB).

During the creation of my Capstone, I recognized a lapse in the orientation system – comprehensive, educational information required by AB 1088, was not being conveyed to students. Since the creation and implementation of CCASA, I hope the students who attended are able to provide assistance to their friends and speak out against rape and sexual assault.

Throughout the course of my Capstone, I was continually interacting professionally with various community organizations. In order to gain support for my project, my ability to work with feedback and modify the program accordingly is essential. My work with the school’s Alcohol Policy also fits into professional communication. Throughout my Capstone project, I also had the ability to work on my personal and professional communication skills in the areas of letters, speaking, presenting, and collaborating.

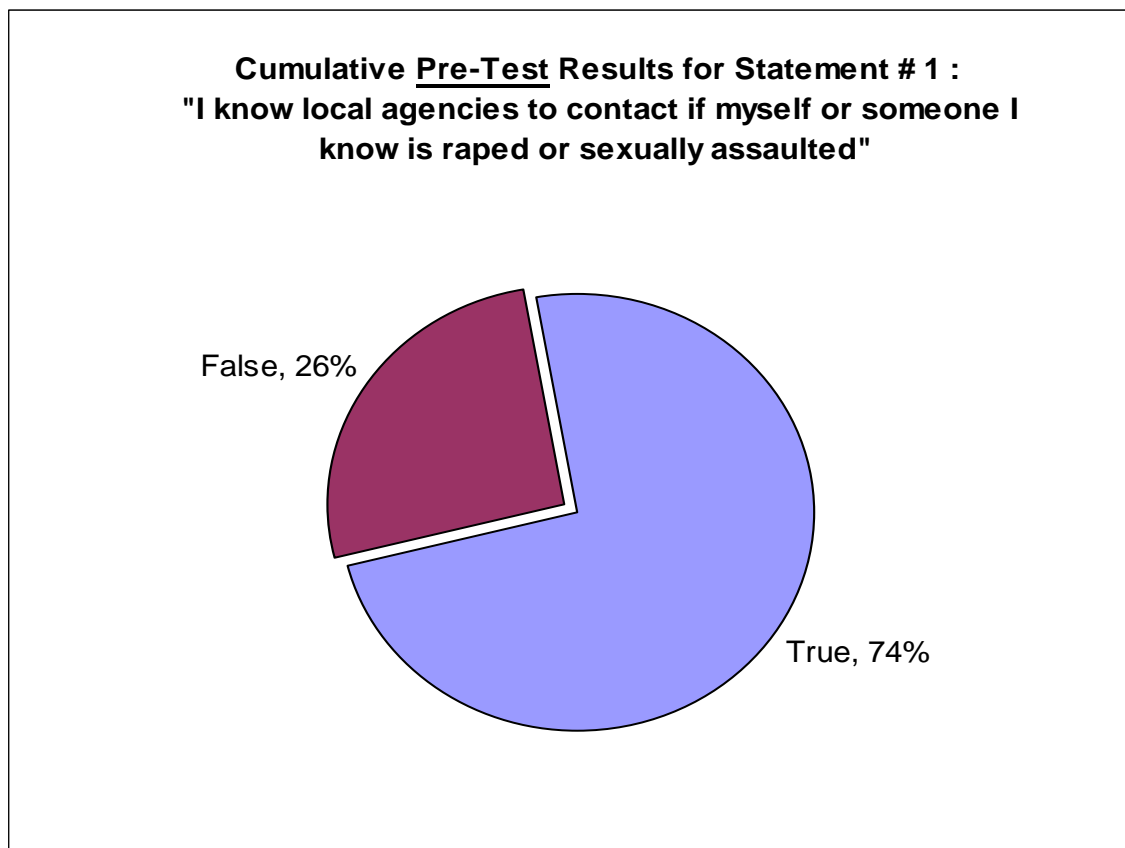
My initial campus survey meets the Statistics and Research MLO because I was able to analyze the data and figure out what components to incorporate into my capstone. The pre and post tests also allowed

⁸ See Appendix F for a copy of this document

for close examination and analysis of how well the students retained the information presented. This feedback from these tests act as a great indicator of my capstone success.

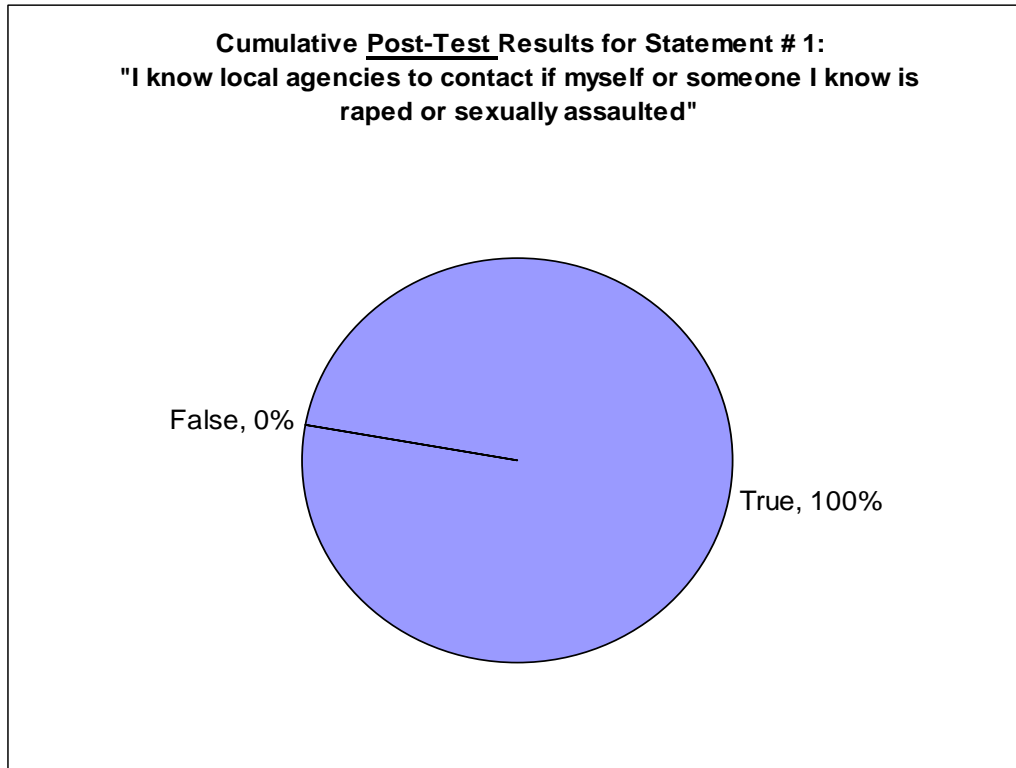
Conclusion

After closely examining the pre and post test data, I am able to confirm that the CCASA program is a success at empowering students with information to prevent and speak out against sexual assault and dating violence. This was concluded when I examined the cumulative responses from the first statement on both tests. On the pre test, 74% of students said they knew local agencies to contact if they were sexually assaulted; while 26% were unfamiliar with any local agencies created to assist survivors. The chart below shows the pre test data for the first statement:



I then collected all the cumulative responses to the first statement on the post tests and was amazed at the results. By the end of the program, 100% of all students who attended the program knew agencies to

contact if they or someone they knew became survivors of sexual assault or dating violence. This data is displayed below:



The impact the CCASA program has on the MCRCC is outstanding. For years, the MCRCC has been trying to reach students on the CSUMB campus. Every year representatives from MCRCC give RAs a list of programs they can present, but never receive a request. CCASA bridges the gap between the campus and community – an issue that is faced in many parts of this campus – by bringing local agencies to the students. CCASA also meets the requirements of AB 1088 – a task MCRCC has been trying to take on since the passing of the bill. While CCASA was not specifically created for MCRCC – instead for the campus and residents – it does successfully educate the community on how to prevent rape and assist survivors (and integral part of MCRCC’s mission statement).

Over the course of the past year, I have learned a lot about the extraordinary commitment each agency I worked with has in the elimination of rape and sexual assault and their desire to empower students.

I also learned how to work with and integrate both campus and community agencies into one program.

With each agency, I also learned how to hone their scope of the presentation (put into writing what I want them to cover during their discussion).

During the Capstone process, I learned the importance of listening to the recommendations and feedback of students. After the end of the first presentation, a student suggested a change to the flow of the program. I tried their recommendation at the next meeting and utilized it since.

The last item I stumbled upon while creating and presenting this program was the reality of rape, sexual assault, and dating violence on the CSUMB campus. For example, during the Fall semester, I was attending an event on the grass outside the Otter Express (OE). A couple leaving the OE caught my attention – the man exited first with his girlfriend closely following behind him crying. She reached to take his hand and in the middle of the main quad, he swung his fist back and punched her in the face – in front of fifteen people! I was initially dumbfounded – but quickly reacted by following the couple and immediately calling the police. This jolting and heart-wrenching occurrence motivated me to work more thoroughly in order to help prevent such an action from happening again.

After completing my Capstone project, I have three recommendations. First, I highly suggest that the CCASA program is utilized each Fall Orientation for all new, transfer, and returning students living in the residence halls. CCASA may also be a great supplement in the First Year Seminar (FYS) classes.

The second recommendation I have is for the school to continually research new and innovative ways to prevent sexual assault and eliminate the taboo surrounding this topic. While the CSUMB campus does take some actions, I think an institution of higher education could be more proactive. Reaching out to all communities – race, ability⁹, gender, sexuality, language - I also think making sure the University Police Department Officers are properly trained on how to treat survivors is an important tool. Far too often I have heard horror stories of students becoming re-victimized by the campus police.

⁹ According to the MCRCCs website, 79.6% of all differently-abled folks will be sexually assaulted at least once in their life (2007, Statistics).

My final recommendation is to supplement the CCASA program with three specific programs: a self-defense program; a safe sex program (for Lesbian, Gay, Transgender, Queer (LGBTQ) and Straight folks); and a health relationship program (for LGBTQ and Straight folks).

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Appendix A – Assembly Bill 1088

BILL NUMBER: AB 1088 CHAPTERED
BILL TEXT

CHAPTER 647
FILED WITH SECRETARY OF STATE OCTOBER 7, 2005
APPROVED BY GOVERNOR OCTOBER 7, 2005
PASSED THE ASSEMBLY SEPTEMBER 6, 2005
PASSED THE SENATE SEPTEMBER 1, 2005
AMENDED IN SENATE JULY 1, 2005
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 27, 2005
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 29, 2005

INTRODUCED BY Assembly Member Oropeza
(Coauthors: Senators Alquist and Soto)

FEBRUARY 22, 2005

An act to add Section 67385.7 to the Education Code, relating to
public postsecondary education.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1088, Oropeza Public postsecondary education: mandatory
orientation for students.

(1) Existing law, the Donahoe Higher Education Act, sets forth,
among other things, the missions and functions of California's public
and independent segments of higher education, and their respective
institutions of higher education. Among other things, the act
requires the governing board of each community college district, the
Trustees of the California State University, the Regents of the
University of California, to the extent the regents make the act
applicable, and the governing board of independent postsecondary
institutions, as defined, to adopt rules requiring each of their
respective campuses to enter into written agreements with local law
enforcement agencies that clarify operational responsibilities for
investigations of Part I violent crimes, as defined, occurring on
each campus.

The act also requires the governing board of each community
college district, the Trustees of the California State University,
the Board of Directors of the Hastings College of the Law, and the
Regents of the University of California, to the extent the regents
make the act applicable, to each adopt, and implement at each of
their campuses or other facilities, a written procedure or protocols
to ensure, to the fullest extent possible, that students, faculty,

and staff who are victims of sexual assault, as defined, committed at or upon the grounds of, or upon off-campus grounds or facilities maintained by the institution, or upon grounds or facilities maintained by affiliated student organizations, receive treatment and information.

This bill would express findings and declarations of the Legislature with respect to the incidence of sexual assault on college and university campuses.

The bill would require the governing board of each community college district and the Trustees of the California State University, and request the Regents of the University of California, in collaboration with campus-based and community-based victim advocacy organizations, to provide, as part of established on-campus orientations, educational and preventive information about sexual violence to students at all campuses of their respective segments.

The bill would require each campus of the California Community Colleges and the California State University, and would request each campus of the University of California, to post sexual violence prevention and education information on the campus Internet Web site. To the extent that these requirements would impose new duties on community college districts, the bill would constitute a state-mandated local program.

The bill would require the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges and the Trustees of the California State University, and would request the Regents of the University of California, to develop and adopt regulations setting forth procedures for the implementation of the bill by campuses in their respective segments.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Women on American college campuses who are from 18 to 24 years of age are at greater risk for becoming victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking than women in the general population or women in a comparable age group. Research over the past 20 years

has consistently estimated the rate of sexual assault among women who are in the age group traditionally considered to be college-aged as one in four.

(b) Studies have consistently shown that sexual assault primarily affects women and youth, and that most perpetrators are friends, acquaintances, or someone else who is known by the victim:

(1) In 1994, the Ms. Report on Recognizing, Fighting and Surviving Date and Acquaintance Rape demonstrated that one in four college women had been the victim of a completed or attempted rape, and that, in 84 percent of the attacks, the victim knew the perpetrator.

(2) The National Violence Against Women Survey of 1998 demonstrated that 83 percent of rape victims were less than 25 years old when they were assaulted.

(3) In 2000, the Sexual Victimization of College Women survey estimated that a college with 10,000 students could expect more than 350 rapes per year to occur on that campus.

(4) Additionally, half of all stalking victims are between the ages of 18 and 29, and women between the ages of 16 and 24 experience the highest rate of domestic violence victimization.

(c) While sexual assault primarily affects young women, they are not the only targets. Men, individuals with disabilities, members of cultural and religious minority groups, and lesbian/gay/transgendered individuals also experience sexual assault.

(d) Sexual assault is a critical issue for all college and university campuses. Even though many campuses officially report zero sexual assault, it is known to be an historically underreported crime. Thus, crime reports alone cannot provide the basis for determining the extent of the problem on any given campus.

(e) Given the prevalence of the perpetration of sexual violence against college women, it is essential that institutions of higher education establish comprehensive victim services programs and preventive education programs.

(f) Institutions of higher education can best serve members of their communities by ensuring access to appropriate services and creating an environment that is intolerant of sexual assault.

SEC. 2. Section 67385.7 is added to the Education Code, to read: 67385.7. (a) (1) The governing board of each community college district and the Trustees of the California State University shall, and the Regents of the University of California are requested to, in collaboration with campus-based and community-based victim advocacy organizations, provide, as part of established campus orientations, educational and preventive information about sexual violence to students at all campuses of their respective segments. For a campus with an existing on-campus orientation program, this information shall be provided, in addition to the sexual harassment information required to be provided pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 66281.5, during the regular orientation for incoming students.

(2) Each campus of the California Community Colleges and the California State University shall, and each campus of the University of California is requested to, post sexual violence prevention and education information on its campus Internet Web site.

(b) The educational and preventive information provided pursuant to this section shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, all of the following:

(1) Common facts and myths about the causes of sexual violence.

(2) Dating violence, rape, sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking crimes, including information on how to file internal administrative complaints with the institution of higher education and how to file criminal charges with local law enforcement officials.

(3) The availability of, and contact information for, campus and community resources for students who are victims of sexual violence.

(4) Methods of encouraging peer support for victims and the imposition of sanctions on offenders.

(5) Information regarding campus, criminal, and civil consequences of committing acts of sexual violence.

(c) Campuses of the California Community Colleges and the California State University shall, and campuses of the University of California are requested to, develop policies to encourage students to report any campus crimes involving sexual violence to the appropriate campus authorities.



(d) Campuses are urged to adopt policies to eliminate barriers for victims who come forward to report sexual assaults, and to advise students regarding these policies. These policies may include, but are not necessarily limited to, exempting the victim from campus sanctions for being in violation of any campus policies, including alcohol or substance abuse policies or other policies of the campus, at the time of the incident.






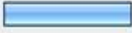

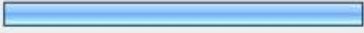


(e) The Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges and the Trustees of the California State University shall, and the Regents of the University of California are requested to, develop and adopt regulations setting forth procedures for the implementation of this section by campuses in their respective segments.

SEC. 3. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/05-06/bill/asm/ab_1051-1100/ab_1088_bill_20051007_chaptered.html

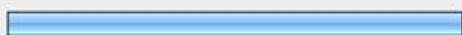




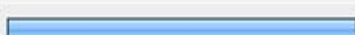



**Appendix B –
Initial Campus Safety Survey Results**

1. Upon your arrival to CSU Monterey Bay, did you obtain any information concerning sexual assault, rape, or stalking?			Response Percent	Response Count
Yes			42.0%	42
No			58.0%	58
			<i>answered question</i>	100
			<i>skipped question</i>	0

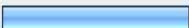




2. If yes, how was the information delivered? (Mark all the apply)			Response Percent	Response Count
Residential Advisor (RA)			14.0%	14
Classroom Setting			11.0%	11
Friend(s)			7.0%	7
Outside Agencies			4.0%	4
University Police Dept. (UPD)			8.0%	8
Orientation			19.0%	19
Website			4.0%	4
Not Applicable			54.0%	54
 view Other (please specify)			10.0%	10
			<i>answered question</i>	100
			<i>skipped question</i>	0

1. During Self Defense Class	Thu, 10/25/07 8:05 PM
2. I may have, but do not remember specifically.	Wed, 10/24/07 4:01 PM
3. on tables in campus health center	Wed, 10/24/07 7:06 AM
4. upward bound had a summer program and had the health clinic on campus come and give us a presentation	Tue, 10/23/07 9:45 PM
5. mailed orientation materials	Tue, 10/23/07 9:11 PM
6. i didn,t receive any information	Tue, 10/23/07 8:37 PM
7. Got it the next semester	Tue, 10/23/07 8:25 PM
8. Bulletin Board	Tue, 10/23/07 8:22 PM
9. Women's Self Defense	Tue, 10/23/07 8:21 PM
10. I never recieved information	Tue, 10/23/07 2:08 PM

3. As a college student, which type(s) of information would you want and/or find helpful? (Mark all that apply)

		Response Percent	Response Count
Rape Prevention		68.0%	68
Sexual Assault Prevention		67.0%	67
Domestic Violence Prevention		49.0%	49
Stalking Prevention		65.0%	65
Self-Defense		85.0%	85
Dating Violence Prevention		52.0%	52
Sexual Harassment Prevention		62.0%	62
 Other (please specify)		9.0%	9
<i>answered question</i>			100
<i>skipped question</i>			0


1. improving self-image	Thu, 10/25/07 10:25 AM
2. information about local resources and emergency contacts	Wed, 10/24/07 9:11 AM
3. Non-violent forms of self-defense	Wed, 10/24/07 8:50 AM
4. How to be a respectful date and/or mate	Tue, 10/23/07 11:28 PM
5. stress management and mental health	Tue, 10/23/07 9:54 PM
6. how to see a certain situation before it starts and if in a situation how to safely get out or geet rid of it	Tue, 10/23/07 9:46 PM
7. free condoms!	Tue, 10/23/07 8:59 PM
8. You can't really prevent sexual harrassment, I think there should be something taught on how to report it	Tue, 10/23/07 8:27 PM
9. none	Tue, 10/23/07 3:59 PM

4. How safe do you feel on campus?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Extremely Safe		23.0%	23
Moderately Safe		56.0%	56
Slightly Unsafe		14.0%	14
Extremely Unsafe		1.0%	1
Never Considered		6.0%	6
<i>answered question</i>			100
<i>skipped question</i>			0





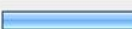

5. Listed below are different emergency situations. Please choose which agency you could contact if a specific situation occurred: (Mark all that apply)

	University Police Dept. (UPD)	Monterey County Rape Crisis Center (MRCC)	Personal Growth and Counseling Center (PGCC)	Campus Health Center	Residential Advisor (RA)	Planned Parenthood	Response Count
Rape	30.5% (83)	24.6% (67)	16.2% (44)	14.0% (38)	5.5% (15)	9.2% (25)	272
Dating Violence	47.6% (78)	9.1% (15)	26.2% (43)	6.1% (10)	7.9% (13)	3.0% (5)	164
Stalking	68.3% (95)	1.4% (2)	8.6% (12)	2.2% (3)	19.4% (27)	0.0% (0)	139
Contraception Needs	1.2% (2)	2.4% (4)	5.4% (9)	43.4% (72)	2.4% (4)	45.2% (75)	166
Sexual Harassment	38.3% (69)	8.9% (16)	24.4% (44)	7.2% (13)	17.8% (32)	3.3% (6)	180
	<i>answered question</i>						100
	<i>skipped question</i>						0

6. Gender:

	Response Percent	Response Count
Female 	79.8%	79
Male 	18.2%	18
Transgender 	2.0%	2
	<i>answered question</i>	
	<i>skipped question</i>	
		99
		1

7. Year in school:

	Response Percent	Response Count
1st Year 	10.1%	10
2nd Year 	18.2%	18
3rd Year 	23.2%	23
4th Year 	24.2%	24
5th Year 	17.2%	17
6+ Years 	7.1%	7
	<i>answered question</i>	
	<i>skipped question</i>	
		99
		1

8. Age:			Response Percent	Response Count
17-19			22.2%	22
20-22			36.4%	36
23-25			13.1%	13
26+			28.3%	28
<i>answered question</i>				99
<i>skipped question</i>				1

9. Ethnicity:			Response Percent	Response Count
American Indian			3.1%	3
Alaskan Native			1.0%	1
Asian			4.1%	4
Latino/a or Hispanic			21.4%	21
Chicano/a			3.1%	3
African American			1.0%	1
Native Hawaiian			0.0%	0
Pacific Islander			1.0%	1
Caucasian			62.2%	61
Decline to state			10.2%	10
Other (please specify)			2.0%	2
<i>answered question</i>				98

1. Philippino, Italian, Irish

Tue, 10/23/07 10:19 PM

2. Mexica

Tue, 10/23/07 9:56 PM

Appendix C – Why this Program is Necessary Handout

Why is this program necessary? – Quick Fact Sheet

- *Sexual assault is the 2nd most reported violent crime committed on college campuses.
- *According to the National Institute of Justice, 1 in 20 (5%) of college women are survivors of rape or attempted rape each year.
- *Highest rate of domestic violence/dating violence applies to women between the ages of 16 and 24 (Bureau of Justice Stats).
- *More than ½ of stalking victims are between the ages of 18 and 29 (National Violence Against Women Survey).
- *Most survivors of sexual assault, rape, dating violence, or stalking are full time students, 1/3 1st year students between the ages of 17 and 19.
- *84% of rape survivors know their perpetrators while 57% of rapes occur on dates.
- *More sexual assaults happen on campus and off – ½ occur in victim's residence while 1/3 occur in off campus housing such as fraternity housing.
- *Women on American college campuses who are from 18 to 24 years of age are at greater risk for becoming victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking than women in the general population or women in a comparable age group. Research over the past 20 years has consistently estimated the rate of sexual assault among women who are in the age group traditionally considered to be college-aged as one in four.
- * Studies have consistently shown that sexual assault primarily affects women and youth, and that most perpetrators are friends, acquaintances, or someone else who is known by the victim:

(1) In 1994, the Ms. Report on Recognizing, Fighting and Surviving

Date and Acquaintance Rape demonstrated that one in four college women had been the victim of a completed or attempted rape, and that, in 84 percent of the attacks, the victim knew the perpetrator.

(2) The National Violence Against Women Survey of 1998

demonstrated that 83 percent of rape victims were less than 25 years old when they were assaulted.

(3) In 2000, the Sexual Victimization of College Women survey estimated that a college with 10,000 students could expect more than 350 rapes per year to occur on that campus.

(4) Additionally, half of all stalking victims are between the ages of 18 and 29, and women between the ages of 16 and 24 experience the highest rate of domestic violence victimization.

* While sexual assault primarily affects young women, they are not the only targets. Men, individuals with disabilities, members of cultural and religious minority groups, and lesbian/gay/transgendered individuals also experience sexual assault.

* Sexual assault is a critical issue for all college and university campuses. Even though many campuses officially report zero sexual assault, it is known to be an historically underreported crime. Thus, crime reports alone cannot provide the basis for determining the extent of the problem on any given campus.

* Given the prevalence of the perpetration of sexual violence against college women, it is essential that institutions of higher education establish comprehensive victim services programs and preventive education programs.

**Appendix D –
Handy-Dandy, Pocket-Sized, Resource Guide**

Definitions of Crucial Words

Rape: Any forced penetration of vagina by a penis. (Note: This is the State of California's legal definition of rape. Many agencies use such broader, non-legal/medical based definitions.)

Sexual Assault: Nonconsensual physical sexual contact, which can include attempted rape and child molestation.

Dating Violence/Domestic Violence:

When a partner or family member tries to dominate another individual using physical and/or psychological manipulation. This can also include sexual and emotional abuse, intimidation, economic deprivation, or threats of violence.

Stalking: Repeated forms of harassment that can include: physical following, undesired contact, the observation of actions, the obsessive gathering of information, and/or inappropriately contacting family members or friends.

Statistics

- ◆ Alcohol is involved in 75-80% of all rape cases
- ◆ 1 in 4 womyn and 1 in 6 men will be survivors of rape or sexual assault in their lifetime
- ◆ 84% of rape survivors know their perpetrators
 - ◆ 57% of rapes occur on dates
- ◆ Womyn between the ages of 18 to 24 on college campuses are at the highest risk of becoming survivors of rape, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking
- ◆ While rape and sexual assault primarily affect womyn (95% of the time) men, differently-abled people, lesbian/gay/transgendered folks also experience sexual assault
- ◆ Highest rates of domestic violence (or dating violence) applies to womyn between the ages of 18 and 29
- ◆ Most rapes (98-99%) are never reported — thus the creation of C.C.A.S.A. or CSUM81

<http://www.coltsara.org>

Date Rape Drug Information

◆ Alcohol (The Original Date Rape Drug)

- *A liquid with a strong odor
- *Effect: Dizziness, loss of consciousness, vomiting, slurred speech
- *Legal in the U.S., alcohol is present in 75-80% of all rape cases

◆ GHB (gamma hydroxybutyric acid)

- *Street Names: Liquid Ecstasy, Georgia Home Boy
- *A liquid with no odor or color, white powder, and pill
- *Effect: Relaxation, dizziness, nausea, trouble seeing, losing consciousness, vomiting, sweating, and death
- *Recently made legal to treat narcolepsy (sleeping disorder)

◆ Rohypnol (Flunitrazepam)

- *Street Names: Roofies, R-2, Rochoe', & Stupidi
- *A pill: dissolves easily in any beverage
- *Effect: Confusion, problems talking, can't remember what happened while drugged, and quick drunk feeling
- *NOT legal in U.S. Only legal in Europe and Mexico

◆ Ketamine (ketamine hydrochloride)

- *Street Names: Special K, Ket, K, Kit Kat, & Super C
- *A white powder
- *Effect: Hallucinations, problems breathing, numbness, slurred speech, and the feeling of being out of control.
- *Legal in the U.S. for use as an anesthetic on animals.

**Campus
Coalition
Against
Sexual
Assault
(CCASA)**



A handy,
dandy,
pocket-sized
resource guide!

Created by
progen team, etc.
As part of the CHS Capstone
Spring 2008

Campus-Based Resource Information

Campus Health Center (CHC)

100 Campus Center, Building 80
Seaside, CA 93955
831/582-3965
831/582-3976 (FAX)
831/582-4654 (TTY)
<http://health.csusb.edu/>

Appointment: Highly Encouraged

Services Offered:

- [†]Contraceptive Education
- [†]PAP Exam (no charge)
- [†]STD & HIV testing
- [†]Advocate for Students

Additional Information:

When CHC is closed, students can go to any Doctors on Duty, with a valid school ID, and be seen as if it was the CHC. Services available for men and women.

University Police Dept. (UPD)

100 Campus Center, Building 82—E & F
Seaside, CA 93955
Emergency: 911
Non—Emergency: 831/655/0268
<http://csusb.edu/police>

Appointment: Not Necessary

Services Offered:

- [†]Report writing - can be anonymous
- [†]Investigation Procedures
- [†]Assist survivor in obtaining medical and counseling services

Campus-Based Resource Information

Personal Growth & Counseling Center (PGCC)

100 Campus Center, Building 80
Seaside, CA 93955
831/582/3969
<http://pgcc.csusb.edu/>

Appointment: Required

Services Offered:

- [†]Free Counseling Services
- [†]Advocate for Students
- [†]Referrals to Other Agencies

Additional Information:

The PGCC also offers free group counseling opportunities for both women and men. Throughout the course of the year, the PGCC also puts on short-term workshops that focus on a variety of issues (such as suicide prevention, eating disorders, alcohol awareness, and anxiety awareness). Call or visit their website for more details!

Community-Based Resource Information

Monterey County Rape Crisis Center (MCRCC)

Monterey Office
Office: 831/373/3955
Crisis Line (24 hrs): 831/375/4357
Salinas Office
Office: 831/771/0411

Crisis Line (24 hrs): 831/424/4357

<http://www.montereyrapecrisis.org/>

Appointment: Call Office

Services Offered:

- [†]Information & Referrals
- [†]Low Cost Therapy
- [†]Support Groups
- [†]Prevention Programs

Additional Information:

Services available for both men and women.

Planned Parenthood

Monterey: 831/394/1691
Salinas: 831/758/8261
<http://www.plannedparenthood.org/>

Appointment: Recommended

Services Offered:

- [†]STI & HIV testing
- [†]Contraception Counseling
- [†]PAP Exam
- [†]Pregnancy Counseling

Additional Information:

Appointments can be made online.



Appendix E – Pre and Post Test Sample

C.C.A.S.A. Pre Test

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. I know local agencies to contact if myself or someone I know is raped or sexually assaulted. | T | F |
| 2. Alcohol is involved in 75% of all rapes. | T | F |
| 3. Most rapes are committed by someone the survivor knows. | T | F |
| 4. Women between the ages of 18 and 25 experience the highest rates of rape, sexual assault, and dating violence. | T | F |

C.C.A.S.A. Post Test

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. I know local agencies to contact if myself or someone I know is raped or sexually assaulted. | T | F |
| 2. Alcohol is involved in 75% of all rapes. | T | F |
| 3. Most rapes are committed by someone the survivor knows. | T | F |
| 4. Women between the ages of 18 and 25 experience the highest rates of rape, sexual assault, and dating violence. | T | F |
| 5. Comments/Suggestions: | | |

**Appendix F –
Copy of CSUMB Alcohol Policy with My Policy
Addition Highlighted in Yellow**



California State University Monterey Bay

100 Campus Center • Seaside, CA 93955-8001

Campus Alcohol Policy

1.00 Philosophy

California State University, Monterey Bay recognizes that the abuse of alcohol is detrimental to the educational mission of the University, as well as to individual members of the University community. All members of the University community have a stake in ensuring that alcohol is used in a responsible manner. To achieve this end, CSUMB has developed a comprehensive policy to address potential and/or actual problems with inappropriate use.

2.00 Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to address the legal and responsible use of alcohol. It is intended to reflect the University's commitment to the principles, goals, and ideals described in the CSUMB Vision and its core values. Through wide dissemination of this policy, the University community will be informed of its contents, as required by the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act of 1989.

3.00 Scope

The CSUMB Alcohol Policy governs the possession, use, and marketing of alcoholic beverages on campus or at University-sponsored events. This policy complies with local, state, and federal laws and clarifies sanctions and procedures for addressing instances of illegal or inappropriate use of alcohol.

Students, faculty, staff, guests, off-campus contractors and sponsors of University events, both as individuals and organizations, shall operate within the scope of these laws and University policies and regulations. Additional regulations may apply to specific facilities and/or specific programs on campus (e.g., CSUMB Alcohol Use Procedures, the Residential Life Handbook and the Student Organizations Handbook).

Individual department or campus organization policies shall be in compliance with this Campus Alcohol Policy and may impose more stringent standards. Examples of these departments and campus organizations include Housing and Residential Life, Student Activities (for example, Greek Letter Organizations and other student clubs and organizations), and the Athletic Department.

4.00 Adverse Effects of Inappropriate Use of Alcohol on the Campus Community

The excessive use and abuse of alcohol pose numerous risks to the health and well being of individual students and the campus community. Examples of these risks are as follows:

- Excessive consumption of alcohol is associated with diminished academic performance. On the average, the more often a student drinks excessively, the lower his or her grades.
- Alcohol abuse may result in a variety of health and psychological problems for individuals who drink. In the short term, it contributes to inappropriate risk-taking, which results in violence, accidental injuries, deaths, unintended pregnancies, and sexually transmitted infections. In the long term, it results in addiction, social and family losses, and physical deterioration in approximately 15% of those who drink.

- Alcohol abuse has a direct effect on others. It is associated with violent and disruptive behavior that threatens others' safety, comfort, emotional well-being, and ability to function. The University also recognizes that a student can become a victim of a crime, including sexual assault, while under the influence. The University encourages students to report such crimes and will not sanction an underage victim for being under the influence.
- Even the "minor" but relatively common problems of having one's sleep and studying interrupted by alcohol impaired individuals may significantly affect health, well being, and academic success.
- Alcohol abuse by family and friends has significant effects on some individuals' ability to fully embrace the opportunities available in the University.
- Alcohol abuse contributes to crime, property damage, and expense to the University.
- Finally, alcohol abuse damages the reputation and image of the University.

5.00 Definitions

- Appropriate Vice President: the vice president of the area responsible for the event [for example, the VPSA for a student group]
- Recognized Group: a university department or an organization which has been recognized by the university.
- University Sanctioned: an official event sponsored by a university department or recognized organization.

6.00 Laws and Regulations

The following information and guidelines are intended to deter alcohol abuse in this institution. The policy establishes the parameters within which approval for use can occur and identifies administrative units responsible for handling policy violations.

- In the State of California, individuals twenty-one years of age or older may legally purchase, possess and consume alcoholic beverages. All State laws are applicable to California State University, Monterey Bay, and to all individuals on the properties of the University.
- The Business and Professions Code and related statutes control the sale, consumption, and possession of alcoholic beverages.
- The California State Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Board is responsible for interpretation and enforcement of the laws regarding the consumption, sale, or possession of alcoholic beverages.
- The University Police Department is responsible for enforcing laws relating to alcoholic beverages.

7.00 Campus Environment

The University expects its faculty, staff, and student employees to report to any work assignment unimpaired by the effects of alcohol and/or in condition to perform their duties safely and effectively. Students are also expected to be unimpaired in the classroom or while engaged in academic activities.

8.00 Use of Alcoholic Beverages

Except as indicated by this policy or California state law, it is unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, give away, or furnish another person in any manner, or consume any alcoholic beverage on the CSUMB campus. California state law imposes criminal penalties for the possession or use of alcoholic beverages by persons under 21

years of age and for persons who furnish, give, sell, or cause to be sold, furnished or given away, any alcoholic beverage to a person under the age of 21. [State Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, Sections 25658 – 25665.]

8.10 Sale of Alcoholic Beverages on Campus: The sale of distilled spirits is NOT permitted on campus, only beer and/or wine can be sold in accordance with applicable campus regulations, policies of the Trustees of the California State University or applicable State laws. Permission to sell alcoholic beverages on campus is usually limited to the recognized campus food service agent.

8.20 Service of Alcoholic Beverages on Campus: Beer and/or wine may be served on special occasions with prior approval at functions sponsored by approved student, faculty, staff, or administrative organizations, or by campus-related or off-campus organizations contracting for the use of university facilities. These alcoholic beverages will be permitted only in conjunction with food service, and will not be permitted before 4:00 pm on weekdays during academic terms.

- 8.2.1** When alcohol is to be served as part of a university sanctioned activity of a recognized group (whether on or off campus), such group is responsible for ensuring that all provisions of this policy and all applicable state laws are enforced. "University sanctioned" is defined as an official event sponsored by a university department or recognized organization.
- 8.2.2** Participants will not be allowed to bring alcoholic beverages to any event, and/or exit an event in possession of alcoholic beverages, unless specifically exempted by the appropriate vice president.

9.00 Marketing and Advertising

The advertising and promotion by co-sponsoring merchandisers of alcohol should focus on the event or activity being held, not on the products. The University President or his/her designee may make exceptions to this section of the policy.

9.10 Event Sponsorship/Support of campus events by alcohol beverage manufacturers and distributors is permitted only within the following guidelines:

- Sponsorship agreements shall be discussed and approved in advance by the appropriate campus approving authority. No sponsorship activities will be permitted without this approval. All corporate contributors shall conform to and comply with University policies and procedures.
- When a donation is made to the University in support of a program, the name of the alcohol beverage manufacturer or distributor shall not be connected to the name of the event itself, but may be listed as a contributor to the event.
- Sponsors shall not provide alcoholic beverages as free incentive awards to individual students, campus organizations or departments. The consumption of beer or wine should not be the sole purpose of any activity.
- University departments, registered student organizations, campus organizations or officially recognized University support groups who accept support from alcohol beverage manufacturers or distributors shall not distribute promotional clothing, specialty items, or other consumer items which utilize the University name, seal, or logo in combination with an alcoholic beverage trademark, logo, or company name, or which imply University endorsement of their product or company in any way, regardless of whether such promotional items are free or for sale.

9.20 Event Advertising

- Advertisements for events which contain the name of an alcohol beverage manufacturer or distributor as a sponsor shall be approved prior to production by the appropriate University approving authority, and are permitted only in compliance with this policy.
- If the name of an alcohol beverage manufacturer or distributor is printed as a sponsor, the alcoholic beverage trademark, logo, or company name must be subordinate to the message concerning the event itself. Subordinate is defined as not more than 15% of the total space of the advertisement, poster, or printed item.
- Event marketing and event advertising sponsored by alcohol beverage manufacturers or distributors should not encourage any form of alcohol abuse nor should it place emphasis on quantity or frequency of use. Advertising should not portray drinking as a solution to personal or academic problems or as necessary to social, sexual, athletic or academic success. In addition, advertisements may not associate alcohol with the performance of tasks that require skilled reactions, such as driving an automobile, or suggest that drinking is the sole purpose or dominant theme of an event.
- Any advertising sponsored by an alcohol beverage manufacturer or distributor should not imply that the alcohol is the main focus of the ad.

10.00 Employee Compliance

Employees shall be given a copy of this policy and as a condition of employment will be expected to fully abide by its provisions. Any faculty, staff, administrator or other employee who violates the alcohol policy shall be subject to corrective or disciplinary action up to and including the possibility of dismissal, in accordance with appropriate collective bargaining agreements, CSU and Foundation policies and state and federal law.

Employees in violation of the alcohol policy shall be required to participate fully in an approved counseling or rehabilitation program. Employees in safety-sensitive positions who violate this policy cannot return to work unless the following conditions are met per Department of Transportation rules:

- Evaluation by a substance abuse professional
- Satisfactory completion of a rehabilitation program
- A return-to-work alcohol test result of less than .02
- Employee acknowledgement of the requirement to undergo unannounced follow up alcohol tests

11.00 Accountability and Sanctions

- **Students or Student Groups**
Students (or student groups) acting in violation of this alcohol policy will be referred to the Office of the Dean of Students, the Office of Student Activities and Leadership Development and/or the Office of Judicial Affairs and Community Standards for disciplinary action. All discipline involving students will be handled in accordance with the Chancellor's Executive Order No. 970, Student Disciplinary Procedures for the California State University. Copies of these procedures are available in the Office of the Dean of Students and the Office of Judicial Affairs and Community Standards. In addition, alcohol related violations of the Business and Professions Code or the Penal Code will be forwarded to the appropriate State or County judicial agency by the University Police Department.
- **Non-University Employees and Guests**
The University Police Department is responsible for handling suspected violations of this policy by invitees, contracted workers, visitors or guests on University property and at University functions.

11.10 Sanctions

In addition to the foregoing, the following sanctions may be imposed for violation of the alcohol policy by individuals, students, or student organizations.

11.20 Sanctions for individuals

- Restitution for any damages that result from the conduct of the violator.
- Violators may be required to go through an alcohol education program or other alternative educational sanction.
- The University maintains the right to forward possible violations of federal or state laws, local ordinances, and University regulations, to the proper authorities through the University Police Department.

11.30 Sanctions for student groups/organizations:

- Probation for a specified period of time.
- Restitution for any damages that result from the conduct of the violator.
- Freezing of funds, if any are available.
- Report of violations to the national headquarters or offices of the organizations if such exist.
- Removal of officers from office.
- Loss of university recognition and access to campus support services.

11.40 Sanctions by Departments:

University departments or administrative units, for example, Housing and Residential Life, Athletics, Student Life programs (for example, Greek and other student organizations and clubs), may impose additional sanctions for conduct in violation of policies established by the department or administrative unit as well as violations of the Campus Alcohol Policy.

12.00 Prevention and Assistance Programs

The University provides a variety of services to prevent and address alcohol problems. Educational programs and activities include residence hall education programs, participation in National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week, staff and faculty education, and incorporation of alcohol education into the curriculum. Educational resources are available to all members of the campus community through the Campus Health Center and the Personal Growth and Counseling Center. The University supports a variety of campus organizations and activities that promote alcohol-free experiences. All members of the University community are encouraged to participate in relevant alcohol education and awareness activities.

The Personal Growth and Counseling Center provides counseling and referral for students with alcohol related concerns. The cost of any off-campus service is the responsibility of the student. In addition, consultation is provided to faculty, staff, or students concerned about a student's well-being. However, medical or counseling information regarding a specific student cannot be divulged. These services are provided at no charge.

The Employee Assistance Program provides counseling and referral for faculty, staff and administration regarding substance use concerns. There is no charge for these services. Employees should consult their health care benefit plan to determine coverage for off campus services.

13.00 Treatment Programs and Services

- Students in need of assistance due to alcohol related problems may be referred to alcohol education activities, counseling and/or community agencies. Such activities and assistance may be available through existing university entities such as Campus Health Center and the Personal Growth and Counseling Center or they may be offered in conjunction with community-based alcohol programs.

- Employees in need of assistance due to alcohol related problems may be referred for assistance from campus services such as the Employee Assistance Program or to community agencies.

14.00 Authority

The Vice President for Administration & Finance is the responsible university official for administration of the alcohol policy for all events primarily involving managers and staff. The Provost is the responsible administrator for incidents and events involving faculty. The Vice President for Student Affairs is the responsible administrator for students and student groups. The Vice President for University Advancement is the responsible university official for administration of the alcohol policy for events managed by direct support organizations and for those involving all other groups and individuals.

15.00 Continuous Renewal

This policy shall be assessed in five years from its effective date to determine its effectiveness and appropriateness or earlier at the initiation of the Policy Facilitation Team. The campus Alcohol Advisory Council shall make recommendations on updates and amendments to the policy. This policy may be assessed before that time as necessary to reflect substantial organizational, financial, physical or academic change(s) at CSUMB or any change required by law or by CSUMB or other governing policy.

Certification of Process

Reviewed by: Policy Facilitation Team, Human Resources, Academic Personnel, Student Affairs, Administration and Finance, University Advancement, Academic Affairs Council, Foundation, Associated Students, Academic Senate Executive Committee, Legal Counsel, Provost, President's Cabinet

President or designee

Effective Date:

Draft 4/18/08

Appendix G – CCASA Flyer



Mi Casa es su C.C.A.S.A.

(C.C.A.S.A. = Campus Coalition Against Sexual Assault)

- *Monterey County Rape Crisis Center
- *Personal Growth & Counseling Center
- *Planned Parenthood
- *Campus Health Center
- *University Police Department

Who's Invited:

You - Your friends - Your partner - ANYONE
wanting more information on how to prevent
rape and assist survivors on Campus!

When/Where:

- *Thursday March 6th @ 6:00pm - 302 Lobby
- *Thursday March 13th @ 6:00pm - 206 Lobby
- *Monday March 24th @ 6:00pm - 208 Lobby
- *Saturday April 5th @ 6:00pm - Saratoga Center

* FREE RAFFLE PRIZES * * FREE FOOD *

For different-ability accommodations, please contact:
morgan_levelle@cumb.edu or call 831.582.4183