Student Services Council Meeting  
Tuesday, October 7, 2014  
3:15 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.  
Room 10-468  

Minutes  

Attendees:  

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Hughes</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>Michael Mitchell</td>
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<td>Laura Skaff</td>
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<td>Sylvia Aguirre-Alberto</td>
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<td>Eileen O’Brien</td>
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<td>Niruba Srinivasan</td>
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<td>Sharon Bartels</td>
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<td>Charles Phan</td>
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<td>Dennis Tordesillas</td>
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<td>Karen Chadwick</td>
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<td>Louise Piper</td>
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<td>Brian Tupper</td>
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<td>Gloria D’Ambra</td>
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<td>Marsha Ramezane</td>
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<td>Ruth Turner</td>
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<td>Catherine Firpo</td>
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<td>Danni Redding-Lapuz</td>
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<td>Makiko Ueda</td>
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<td>Alex Guiriba</td>
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<td>Krystal Romero</td>
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<td>Carol Ullrich</td>
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<td>Fauzi Hamadeh</td>
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<td>Michele Rudovsky</td>
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<td>Henry Villareal</td>
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<td>Claudia Menjivar</td>
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<td>Aaron Schaefer</td>
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<td>Taniela Mapa</td>
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The meeting was called to order at 3:23 p.m.

Jennifer introduced the new student representative to the Student Services Council, student senator Taniela Mapa.

Pledge of Respect for Children with Special Needs  
Handouts: Copy of Pledge of Respect for Children with Special Needs

Louise Piper spoke about the advocacy campaign by the San Mateo County Child Care Partnership Council (CCPC) called People First Language through the Pledge of Respect for Children with Special Needs, which promotes positive perceptions about people with disabilities.

The link to the Pledge is http://www.sanmateo4cs.org/all-children-together/ and will be forwarded by the VPSSO to council members.

Student Success and Support Program Plan Update

The draft of the plan, which is the result of the collaboration between the SSSP Task Force, Student Equity task force and other committees on campus, will be sent out to college staff and faculty for feedback. The final report is due to the State by October 17.
Sexual Assault Regulations Update

Handouts: Know Your IX, Jeannette Cleary Act Information, New Requirements Imposed by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act

Jennifer discussed the Jeanne Clery Act which requires colleges to adopt sexual assault policies and report crime statistics annually. The Jeanne Clery Act was amended by the Campus Sexual Violation Elimination (SaVE) Act which was signed into law by President Obama in 2013. See attached documents for more details.

Program Updates

Handouts: See attached documents

Next Meeting: Tuesday, November 4
2:15 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.
10-468
A Pledge of Respect for Children with Special Needs

Using People First Language

Inclusion of children with special needs and disabilities begins with adults who are respectful of all children’s rights to belong and participate fully in early care and education settings. All children have the right to dignity and respect and not to be judged by their special needs or disability.

To ensure this right of respect, I will use People First Language in my communications. I pledge to:

• Name the person first and the condition second. Specifically:

  I WILL SAY:                                INSTEAD OF:

  A person with disabilities
  Jonah has a cognitive disability.
  Mike has autism.
  JoAnn uses a wheelchair.
  Steve has a physical disability.
  Maria has a mental health condition.
  Tyrone communicates with...
  Accessible Parking

  A disabled or handicapped person
  Jonah is mentally retarded.
  ...that autistic child, Mike.
  JoAnn is wheelchair-bound.
  He’s a crippled child.
  ...crazy Maria is mentally ill.
  Tyrone is non-verbal.
  Handicapped Parking

• Model back People First Terminology when others do not use it.
• When someone says “a challenging kid...” continue the conversation by modeling back, “Yes, a child with challenging behaviors...”
• Inform others about People First Language by sharing this pledge with other individuals or organizations.
• Remember that changing the way we speak is a process and takes time.

I make this pledge on __________________________ 20____. Signed ________________________________
Understanding the Campus SaVE Act

The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act increases transparency on campus about incidents of sexual violence, guarantees victims enhanced rights, sets standards for disciplinary proceedings, and requires campus-wide prevention education programs. The Campus SaVE Act amends the Clery Act, which addresses campus sexual assault policies within the Higher Education Act of 1965. President Obama signed SaVE into law on March 7, 2013 as part of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Reauthorization.

Does Campus SaVE Apply to You?

As of March 2014, the U.S. Department of Education will enforce the Campus SaVE Act, which affects every post-secondary institution participating in Title IV financial aid programs (virtually all colleges and universities). The Act covers incidents of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking to protect every student from a range of sexual violence.

What Does Campus SaVE Actually Do?

The Act has several provisions.

- Primarily, it improves transparency by requiring schools to report a broader range of sexual violence incidents occurring on campus, while also improving the complaint process so victims know their rights and are supported.

- It also requires an equitable disciplinary proceeding by borrowing language from the 2011 Title IX Dear Colleague Letter Guidance.

- Finally, it offers schools resources from federal agencies to improve their practices while also requiring them to provide education and awareness programs on campus.

http://knowyourix.org/understanding-the-campus-save-act/
What does it require schools to report?

The Campus SaVE Act amends the Clery Act, which requires campuses to provide annual statistics on incidents of campus crimes, including sexual assaults occurring on campus and reported to campus authorities or local police. The Act broadens this requirement to mandate fuller reporting of sexual violence to include incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

What rights do victims of campus sexual violence have?

Colleges must publish the victim's rights and college responsibilities:

- Information on obtaining orders of protection, no contact orders, etc.
- Information on how the college will protect the confidentiality of the victim
- Written notification of available services for mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other available community resources
- Written notification about victims' right to change academic, living, transportation, or work situations even if they do not formally report
- Written explanation of a student or employee's rights and options, regardless of whether the crime took place on campus or off campus

Colleges must publish the procedures for reporting sexual violence:

- Information on how to preserve evidence of the crime
- Information on to whom and how to formally report the incident
- The right to decline formally reporting to authorities

What educational programs are mandated?

While the 2011 Title IX Dear Colleague Letter Guidance recommended schools provide educational programs on sexual violence, the Campus SaVE Act requires them. Colleges must provide “primary prevention and awareness programs” for new students and employees, as well as ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns. These educational programs must include certain subjects:

- A statement by the school that it prohibits acts of sexual violence
- The definition of various acts of sexual violence
- Education on bystander intervention
- Risk reduction programs so students recognize and can avoid abusive behaviors or potential attacks

http://knowyourix.org/understanding-the-campus-save-act/
• Information on the school’s reporting system and disciplinary proceedings

How must colleges handle disciplinary proceedings?

The Campus SaVE Act “prompt, fair, and impartial” disciplinary proceedings that ensure equitable process to both parties:

• Officials conducting disciplinary proceedings must be trained annually on sexual violence investigation and determinations
• Both the accuser and the accused have a right to have an adviser of their choice present during the disciplinary process
• Both the accuser and accused are required to receive the final results of a disciplinary proceeding in writing
• Both the accuser and accused have a right to appeal disciplinary proceeding decisions or changes to the final result

How Can I Use SaVE to Help Me?

The U.S. Department of Education will enforce the Campus SaVE Act as part of the Clery Act.

• Before March 2014, you should include SaVE violations in any Title IX complaint since both laws overlap regarding your rights during disciplinary proceedings.

• After March 2014, you can file a formal complaint with the Clery Act Compliance Division at clery@ed.gov when a school violates your rights under SaVE. A school may face warnings or fines up to $35,000 per violation.

Conclusion

The explicit transparency, victim rights, and educational requirements outlined in the recent Campus SaVE Act are necessary reforms that will decrease sexual violence on campus and require schools to do more prevention work. SaVE is also another legal tool for victims if a school mishandles a complaint. When filing a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education, the Campus SaVE Act and Title IX work together to protect students and hold schools accountable.

Although these resources have been written with the guidance of legal experts, we are not lawyers, and the information on this website does not constitute legal advice. We encourage you to contact a lawyer to discuss your complaint or suit.

http://knowyourix.org/understanding-the-campus-save-act/
Efforts that involve direct action with students

- More quantitative and qualitative engagement in student success initiatives and programs, including cross-campus and cross-discipline collaboration, and especially between faculty and student services
- More proactive, “intrusive” efforts to address achievement gaps and student equity
- Improvements in operations (service hours, staffing, etc.), especially the Learning Centers and Labs

Examples (recent)
- Math 811 project
- Puente
- Indaba/Umoja
- Reading Apprenticeship
- Habits of Mind
- Supplemental Instruction

Efforts that help faculty support students

- More diverse professional development funding options (especially travel and lodging)
- More professional development activities for adjunct faculty
- Improvements in Distance Education support
- More guidance and support regarding SLO’s

Examples (recent)
- Center for Academic Excellence
- Distance Education Resource Center

Infrastructure

- Regular refresh of computer and lab equipment
- Improved technology support
- Upgrades to buildings and room not covered by bond funds (e.g. basement of B19)
Jeanne Clery Act Information

The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act

The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act, or Campus SaVE Act (SaVE), is a 2013 amendment to the federal Jeanne Clery Act. SaVE was designed by advocates along with victims/survivors and championed by a bi-partisan coalition in Congress as a companion to Title IX that will help bolster the response to and prevention of sexual violence in higher education. President Obama signed the measure into law as part of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 on March 7, 2013.

SaVE requires colleges and universities, both public and private, participating in federal student aid programs (covering virtually every campus in the United States) to increase transparency about the scope of sexual violence on campus, guarantee victims enhanced rights, provide for standards in institutional conduct proceedings, and provide campus community wide prevention educational programming.

Institutions must implement SaVE no later than October 1, 2014 – in effect by the 2014-2015 academic year. Institutions have been given this time in order to make any necessary changes to their formal policies and procedures so this process should be ongoing during the 2013-2014 academic year. Campus community members should be afforded the opportunity during this time to be involved in crafting these new procedures to ensure they fit the unique needs of their community.

Increased Transparency

Colleges and universities beginning with the 2013 calendar year will have to begin collecting and reporting statistics for domestic violence, dating violence and stalking (as defined by the Violence Against Women Act) occurring on-campus, on public property within and adjacent to campus, and at non-campus properties like off-campus student organization housing and remote classrooms. Institutions are already required to report sexual assault statistics.

Institutions must collect statistics from a broad range of campus officials including Resident Advisors, Deans and athletic coaches, campus police or security, and local law enforcement. The law requires disclosures to protect the confidentiality of victims in these statistical disclosures as well as any public record keeping, to the extent provided by law.

Victims’ Rights

Institutions must adopt and publish procedures no later than October 1, 2014 to afford all students and employees who report an incident of sexual violence – covering sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking – specific rights whether or not they pursue any formal complaint or not. Additionally, written notice of these rights must be provided to a student or employee when they report their victimization.

Institutions must afford any student or employee who reports that they have been the victim of an incident of sexual violence, either on or off-campus, with the following information and rights:

- Possible sanctions or protective measures that may result from an institutional disciplinary proceeding (see Conduct Proceedings below for additional information);
- Procedures that should be followed in the event of an incident of sexual violence including –

1. The importance of preserving evidence for proof in criminal proceedings;
2. To whom the offense should be reported;
3. Options for reporting to law enforcement including the right to be assisted by campus authorities;
4. The right to decline to report to law enforcement; and
5. Information about no contact orders issued by a court.
• Notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance and other services available on and off-campus.
• Institutions must make changes to the academic, living, transportation and working situations of any victim if requested and reasonably available whether or not a formal report is made.

Conduct Proceedings

In addition to reporting to law enforcement, victims also have the option to seek protective or disciplinary action directly with their institution. Institutions must adopt and disclose policies that –

• State the standard of evidence (which under current Title IX guidelines is “preponderance of the evidence” or more likely than not);
• Provide a “prompt, fair and impartial investigation and resolution”;
• Provide proceedings must be conducted by officials who receive annual sexual violence training, including on how to conduct an investigation, protect the safety of victims and promotes accountability;
• Require that both accuser and accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice (an institution may not meet this requirement by denying both parties the right to an advisor);
• Require that both the accuser and accused shall be simultaneously informed, in writing, of –

1. The outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding;
2. The procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the results of the proceeding;
3. Any change to the results; and
4. When such results become final.

Education Programs

Institutions must provide primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees, along with ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns, that –

• Includes a statement that the institution prohibits sexual violence;
• The definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in their jurisdiction (the institution must still follow the federal definitions when collecting statistics, offering victims assistance and conducting disciplinary proceedings);
• The definition of consent for sexual activity in their jurisdiction;
• Bystander intervention;
• Risk reduction; and
• Information about disciplinary proceedings and victims’ rights as required by SaVE.

Conclusion

When the Campus SaVE Act takes full effect beginning with the 2014-2015 academic year students and employees have many important, additional rights and options to seek redress if they have been the victim of an act of sexual violence. The U.S. Department of Education’s Clery Act Compliance Division that has the power to investigate alleged violations and issue findings will enforce these provisions. If an institution is found to be in violation of the Clery Act they may face a warning, civil penalties up to $35,000 per violation, the limitation or suspension of federal student aid eligibility, or the loss of eligibility to participate in federal student aid programs.
New Requirements Imposed by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act ("VAWA"), which President Obama signed into law on March 7, imposes new obligations on colleges and universities under its Campus Sexual Violence Act ("SaVE Act") provision, Section 304. Those obligations—which to some extent refine and clarify, and to some extent change, existing legal requirements and government agency enforcement statements—likely will require revision of institutional policy and practice. Counsel should be consulted on this complex, sensitive area of institutional law compliance.

Under VAWA, colleges and universities are required to:

- Report domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, beyond crime categories the Clery Act already mandates;
- Adopt certain student discipline procedures, such as for notifying purported victims of their rights; and
- Adopt certain institutional policies to address and prevent campus sexual violence, such as to train in particular respects pertinent institutional personnel.

The interplay of VAWA and other pronouncements—notably the April 4, 2011 Dear Colleague Letter under Title IX issued by the Office for Civil Rights of the Department of Education ("ED") ("OCR Guidance Letter") and prevailing institutional policy—warrants legal risk management judgment by institutional counsel and compliance officers, and implicates a range of management steps. Here we identify some key points.

I. New Reporting Requirements

VAWA's SaVE Act provision imposes new reporting requirements:

A. The Clery Act requires annual reporting of statistics for various criminal offenses, including forcible and non-forcible sex offenses and aggravated assault. VAWA's SaVE Act provision adds domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking to the categories that, if the incident was reported to a campus security authority or local police agency, must be reported under Clery. Parsed for clarity, these offenses are defined:

1. "Domestic violence" includes asserted violent misdemeanor and felony offenses
committed by the victim's current or former spouse, current or former cohabitant,
person similarly situated under domestic or family violence law, or anyone else
protected under domestic or family violence law.

This memorandum was prepared by the Washington, DC law firm Hogan Lovells US LLP.
2. “Dating violence” means violence by a person who has been in a romantic or intimate relationship with the victim. Whether there was such relationship will be gauged by its length, type, and frequency of interaction.

3. “Stalking” means a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for her, his, or others' safety, or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

B. The provision adds “national origin” and “gender identity” to the hate crime categories, involving intentional selection of a victim based on actual or perceived characteristics that must be reported under the Clery Act.

C. The provision requires, with respect to the “timely reports” the Clery Act mandates for crimes considered a threat to other students and employees, that victims' names be withheld.

D. The Campus SaVE Act takes effect with respect to the Annual Security Report that must be issued by each institution no later than October 1, 2014. Final regulations to implement statutory changes to VAWA will not be effective until after ED completes the rulemaking process. Until regulations are issued, ED expects institutions to “to make a good faith effort to comply” with the requirements. For more information, see ED's electronic announcement May 29, 2013, on this issue.

II. New Student Discipline Requirements

A. Current requirements in the Clery Act are that institutions inform students of procedures victims should follow, such as preservation of evidence and to whom offenses should be reported. VAWA adds that institutional policy must also include information on:

1. Victims' option to, or not to, notify and seek assistance from law enforcement and campus authorities.

2. Victims' rights and institutional responsibilities regarding judicial no-contact, restraining, and protective orders.

B. VAWA prescribes standards for investigation and conduct of student discipline proceedings in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases.

1. Institutional policy must include a “statement of the standard of evidence” used. Unlike some earlier drafts of the legislation, VAWA does not prescribe the evidentiary standard. The OCR Guidance Letter, at page 11, directs a standard of “preponderance of the evidence.” That letter, although not positive law, authoritatively represents OCR enforcement policy. Whether OCR's position would withstand judicial review is an open question.

2. Institutional officials who conduct the proceeding must be trained on how to investigate and conduct hearings in a manner that “protects the safety of victims” and “promotes accountability.”

3. Institutional policy must identify “sanctions or protective measures” the institution may impose following a final determination of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.
4. "[T]he accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice...."

5. Accuser and accused must be notified "simultaneously" and "in writing" of: the outcome of the proceeding; appeal procedures; any change to the result before it becomes final; and when the result becomes final. The OCR Guidance Letter, at page 13, merely "recommends" that the parties be provided the determination "concurrently."

6. Institutional policy must address how victims' confidentiality will be protected, including record-keeping that excludes personally-identifiable information on victims. OCR's Guidance Letter, at page 5, encourages institutions to be cognizant of victims' confidentiality, but does not mandate that institutional policy address it.

III. New Requirements to Educate Students and Employees on Sexual Violence

Under VAWA, new students and new employees must be offered "primary prevention and awareness programs" that promote awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The OCR Guidance Letter, at pages 15-16, "recommends" that institutions implement preventive education programs; VAWA is more prescriptive in its requirements.

The training programs must include:

A. A statement that the institution prohibits those offenses.

B. The definition of those offenses in the applicable jurisdiction.

C. The definition of consent, with reference to sexual offenses, in the applicable jurisdiction.

D. "Safe and positive" options for bystander intervention an individual may take to "prevent harm or intervene" in risky situations.

E. Recognition of signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks.

F. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and faculty on all of the above.

Conclusion

VAWA's ramifications include that institutions will need to review and modify policies and procedures for handling asserted sexual offenses, and train carefully personnel responsible in this area. This memo primarily addresses VAWA. Requirements under the OCR Guidance Letter, the Clery Act, Title IX, Title VII, State employment laws, local human rights ordinances, or the sundry opposite regulations and agency pronouncements are also relevant and should be reviewed. College and university counsel expert on those and on faculty, student, and staff rights under Institutional handbooks, manuals, and other policies should be consulted. In light of acute sensitivities on campus in this sphere, and by parents of students involved in these situations, and the common prospect of related civil and criminal litigation as well as often extensive publicity, university leadership should give close reading and attention to VAWA and its requirements.

Updated April 1, 2014
One Hundred Thirteenth Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Thursday,
the third day of January, two thousand and thirteen

An Act


Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Violence Against Women
Reauthorization Act of 2013".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
Sec. 3. Universal definitions and grant conditions.
Sec. 4. Effective date.

TITLE I—ENHANCING JUDICIAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT TOOLS TO
COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Sec. 101. Stop grants.
Sec. 102. Grants to encourage arrest policies and enforcement of protection orders.
Sec. 103. Legal assistance for victims.
Sec. 104. Consolidation of grants to support families in the justice system.
Sec. 105. Sex offender management.
Sec. 106. Court-appointed special advocate program.
Sec. 107. Criminal provision relating to stalking, including cyberstalking.
Sec. 108. Outreach and services to underserved populations grant.
Sec. 109. Culturally specific services grant.

TITLE II—IMPROVING SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,
DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

Sec. 201. Sexual assault services program.
Sec. 202. Rural domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and
child abuse enforcement assistance.
Sec. 203. Training and services to end violence against women with disabilities
grants.
Sec. 204. Enhanced training and services to end abuse in later life.

TITLE III—SERVICES, PROTECTION, AND JUSTICE FOR YOUNG VICTIMS OF
VIOLENCE

Sec. 301. Rape prevention and education grant.
Sec. 302. Creating hope through outreach, options, services, and education for children and youth.
Sec. 303. Grants to combat violent crimes on campuses.
Sec. 304. Campus sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking
education and prevention.

TITLE IV—VIOLENCE REDUCTION PRACTICES

Sec. 401. Study conducted by the centers for disease control and prevention.
“(D) The grantee shall train all members of campus
disciplinary boards to respond effectively to situations
involving domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault,
or stalking”; and
(5) in subsection (e), by striking “there are” and all that
follows through the period and inserting “there is authorized
to be appropriated $12,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014
through 2018.”.

SEC. 304. CAMPUS SEXUAL VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING
VIOLENCE, AND STALKING EDUCATION AND PREVENTION.

(a) In General.—Section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act
of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)) is amended—
(1) in paragraph (1)—
(A) in subparagraph (C)(iii), by striking the period
at the end and inserting “, when the victim of such crime
elects or is unable to make such a report.”; and
(B) in subparagraph (F)—
(i) in clause (i)(VIII), by striking “and” after the
semicolon;
(ii) in clause (ii)—
(I) by striking “sexual orientation” and
inserting “national origin, sexual orientation,
gender identity.”; and
(II) by striking the period and inserting “;
and”;
and
(iii) by adding at the end the following:
“(iii) of domestic violence, dating violence, and
stalking incidents that were reported to campus secu-
ritv authorities or local police agencies.”;
(2) in paragraph (3), by inserting “, that withholds the
names of victims as confidential,” after “that is timely”;
(3) in paragraph (6)(A)—
(A) by redesignating clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) as clauses
(ii), (iii), and (iv), respectively;
(B) by inserting before clause (ii), as redesignated by
subparagraph (A), the following:
“(i) The terms ‘dating violence’, ‘domestic violence’, and
‘stalking’ have the meaning given such terms in section
40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C.
13925(a));”;
and
(C) by inserting after clause (iv), as redesignated by
subparagraph (A), the following:
“(v) The term ‘sexual assault’ means an offense classified
as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime
reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.”;
(4) in paragraph (7)—
(A) by striking “paragraph (1)(F)” and inserting
“clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (1)(F)”;
(B) by inserting after “Hate Crime Statistics Act,” the
following: “For the offenses of domestic violence, dating
violence, and stalking, such statistics shall be compiled
in accordance with the definitions used in section 40002(a)
13925(a));”;
(5) by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:
"(8)(A) Each institution of higher education participating in any program under this title and title IV of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, other than a foreign institution of higher education, shall develop and distribute as part of the report described in paragraph (1) a statement of policy regarding-

"(i) such institution's programs to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and

"(ii) the procedures that such institution will follow once an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been reported, including a statement of the standard of evidence that will be used during any institutional conduct proceeding arising from such a report.

"(B) The policy described in subparagraph (A) shall address the following areas:

"(i) Education programs to promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, which shall include—

"(I) primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees, which shall include—

"(aa) a statement that the institution of higher education prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

"(bb) the definition of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in the applicable jurisdiction;

"(cc) the definition of consent, in reference to sexual activity, in the applicable jurisdiction;

"(dd) safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than such individual;

"(ee) information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks; and

"(ff) the information described in clauses (ii) through (vii); and

"(II) ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and faculty, including information described in items (aa) through (ff) of subclause (I).

"(ii) Possible sanctions or protective measures that such institution may impose following a final determination of an institutional disciplinary procedure regarding rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

"(iii) Procedures victims should follow if a sex offense, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, including information in writing about—

"(I) the importance of preserving evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or in obtaining a protection order;

"(II) to whom the alleged offense should be reported;

"(III) options regarding law enforcement and campus authorities, including notification of the victim's option to—
“(aa) notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police;
“(bb) be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim so chooses; and
“(cc) decline to notify such authorities; and
“(IV) where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution’s responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.
“(v) Procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, which shall include a clear statement that—
“(I) such proceedings shall—
“(aa) provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution; and
“(bb) be conducted by officials who receive annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability;
“(II) the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during an institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice; and
“(III) both the accuser and the accused shall be simultaneously informed, in writing, of—
“(aa) the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
“(bb) the institution’s procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the results of the institutional disciplinary proceeding;
“(cc) of any change to the results that occurs prior to the time that such results become final; and
“(dd) when such results become final.
“(v) Information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims, including how publicly-available recordkeeping will be accomplished without the inclusion of identifying information about the victim, to the extent permissible by law.
“(vi) Written notification of students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services available for victims both on-campus and in the community.
“(vii) Written notification of victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations, if so requested by the victim and if such accommodations are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement.

(C) A student or employee who reports to an institution of higher education that the student or employee has been a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, shall be provided
with a written explanation of the student or employee’s rights and options, as described in clauses (ii) through (vi) of subparagraph (B)."

(6) in paragraph (9), by striking "The Secretary" and inserting "The Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General of the United States;"

(7) by striking paragraph (16) and inserting the following:

"(16)(A) The Secretary shall seek the advice and counsel of the Attorney General of the United States concerning the development, and dissemination to institutions of higher education, of best practices information about campus safety and emergencies.

(B) The Secretary shall seek the advice and counsel of the Attorney General of the United States and the Secretary of Health and Human Services concerning the development, and dissemination to institutions of higher education, of best practices information about preventing and responding to incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including elements of institutional policies that have proven successful based on evidence-based outcome measurements;";

and

(8) by striking paragraph (17) and inserting the following:

"(17) No officer, employee, or agent of an institution participating in any program under this title shall retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under any provision of this subsection."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect with respect to the annual security report under section 486(f)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)(1)) prepared by an institution of higher education 1 calendar year after the date of enactment of this Act, and each subsequent calendar year.

TITLE IV—VIOLENCE REDUCTION PRACTICES

SEC. 401. STUDY CONDUCTED BY THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION.

Section 402(c) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 2805–4(c)) is amended by striking "$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2011" and inserting "$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2018".

SEC. 402. SAVING MONEY AND REDUCING TRAGEDIES THROUGH PREVENTION GRANTS.

(a) SMART PREVENTION.—Section 41303 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043d–2) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 41303. SAVING MONEY AND REDUCING TRAGEDIES THROUGH PREVENTION (SMART PREVENTION).

“(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Education, is authorized to award grants for the purpose of preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by taking a comprehensive approach that focuses
Priority Enrollment Program (PEP) Inventory for Success

As an incoming college student, you are fully responsible for many aspects of your education and must address them. The PEP Inventory for Success allows you to keep track of the many aspects that will allow you to better transition from high school to college. Below is a list of items you must complete as you prepare to attend College of San Mateo. The bolded items will be completed as part of PEP.

- **Apply to College of San Mateo**
  - November to February

- **Access and forward my CSM email**
  - November to February

- **Apply for Financial Aid**
  - January to February

- **Sign up for a PEP Day**
  - February

- **Submit Alternate Placement Test Form***
  - March to April

- **Complete CSM Placement Test**
  - March to April

- **Complete College Orientation**
  - March to April

- **Meet with a counselor to create an SEP**
  - March to April

- **Register for classes and pay fees**
  - May

- **Submit official high school transcripts***
  - June

- **Submit AP Scores**
  - July

- **Learn of additional support services**
  - March to April
  - (DSPS, EOPS, Honors, Pathway to College, Puente, Umoja)

- **Visit the college and locate your classes**
  - May for Summer
  - July to August for Fall

- **Buy books and materials**
  - Early August

- **Get your student ID card**
  - August

*A student who has taken an AP, IB, ACT, EAP, or SAT may use those results instead of our placement tests if the test score meets eligibility for English and/or math course placement. The student will not be required to complete the CSM Placement Test and will submit an **Alternate Placement Test Form.**

**Fees are due and payable at the time of registration. Students will not be able to register for classes if they have any outstanding balance.

***Students planning to transfer to a University of California school must complete Language other than English requirement. The Language other than English requirement may be satisfied by successful completion of two years of high school study in the same language. High school transcripts required.
CSM Health Center welcomes you to the 2014 Health Fair.

Wednesday, Oct. 29
10:00 A.M.-2:00 P.M.

Over 25 booths

Special attractions

* Flu shots/free
* Blood pressure screening
* Glucose screening
* Massage
* Reiki
* Star-Vista/Crisis Center
* Fitness training
* Acupuncture
* SMC Public Health/STD Clinic
* Al-Anon/Alateen
* Rape trauma services
* Asian American donor program

And much, much, more!

Join us in Bldg. 10 for some ghoulish games, freaky fun, and frightening food.
Don't Get Caught With The Flu This Season!

Flu Shots

STARTING OCTOBER 13

COST: $15.00

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) recommends that everyone get a flu shot for protection against the Seasonal Flu

DROP-INS ARE WELCOME - SCHEDULED APPOINTMENTS ARE APPRECIATED

*   *   *   *

Free Flu Shots will be available at the Health Fair
October 29, 2014
10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.
Bldg. 10, 2nd Floor

For more information or to schedule an appointment, call the Health Center, 574-6396 or drop by Bldg. 1-147
Career Direction Workshop
A Career Services workshop
Tue Oct 14, 2014
11:00 am - 1:00 pm

This event has multiple dates. View other dates.

Registration is required for this two-hour workshop.

During the session, you will take four online assessments to identify your personality, interests, skills and values in order to find majors and careers that are best for you. Come away with a list of interesting majors and careers that you can share with your counselor when selecting classes to take.

Only 6 spaces are available per session. Reserve your space now by contacting Eileen O'Brien at obrien@smccd.edu with Career Workshop in the subject line. Include your full name, "G" number, and student email (my.smccd) along with the date and time of the workshop. Ten workshop dates are available and listed below.

Workshops
Tuesday, September 16
Wednesday, September 24
Monday, September 29
Monday, October 6
Tuesday, October 14
Wednesday, October 22
Tuesday, October 28
Wednesday, November 5
Tuesday, November 18
Monday, November 24
Tuesday, December 2
Tuesday, December 9

1-3 pm
11 am - 1 pm
11 am - 1 pm
11 am - 1 pm
11 am - 1 pm
11 am - 1 pm
1-3 pm
11 am - 1 pm
3-5 pm
3-4 pm
2-4 pm
11 am - 1 pm

Categories:
Career

Location:
CSM College Center Building 10, Room 3406E, Career Services Center
1700 West Hillside Blvd.
San Mateo, CA 94402 USA
Browse Events at this Location

Event Contact Info
Eileen O'Brien
obrien@smccd.edu
(650) 374-6116
http://collegeofsanmateo/career

Repeating Event
Tue Oct 14, 2014
Wed Oct 22, 2014
Tue Oct 28, 2014
Wed Nov 5, 2014
Tue Nov 18, 2014

October 2014

S M T W T F S
01 02 03 04
05 06 07 08 09 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31

Categories:
Academic Senate
Accounting
Accreditation
Alumni
Aquatics
Architecture
Art
ARC/ESL
ASLT
Astronomy
Athletics
Awards
Baseball
Basic Skills Initiative
Basketball
Budget
CAE
Career
Clubs
College for Kids
Committee on Instruction
Communication Studies
Community
Construction
Cosmetology
Counseling Services
Cross Country
CSM Cares
CSM Employees
CSM Peer Leaders
Dance
Dental Assisting
Digital Media
Distance Education
Diversity
Dream Act
DSPS
Electrical Power Systems
Engineering
EOPS
Ethnic Studies
Faculty
Farmers' Market
Film
Financial Aid
Fitness
Flex Day
Football
Foster Youth
Hall of Fame
Health
High School

http://www.collegeofsanmateo.edu/calendar/events/index.php?com=detail&eiD=1... 10/13/2014