

## The Role of AWC Campus Police

The AWCPCD will investigate all allegations of sexual assault reported to the Department. If the assault occurred outside the jurisdictional responsibility of AWCPCD, the Department will assist the victim with notification and reporting to the proper law enforcement agency.

When a report of sexual assault is received, an officer will immediately be dispatched to investigate the crime, provide assistance, and seek medical attention for the victim. AWCPCD utilizes the resources of Amberly's Place when investigating sexual assaults, as well as a trained AWC staff members who are trained and available to assist a victim 24 hours a day. On-campus counseling services and referral to off-campus resources are available to victims of sexual assault.

## Campus Discipline

Sexual assault (including rape, acquaintance rape, and other forcible and non-forcible sex offenses) is prohibited in the AWC and NAU student Codes of Conduct and may result in disciplinary sanctions including probation, suspension, or expulsion. A report of such an incident to the Campus Police or other campus security authority may initiate campus judicial processes as a result of the assault. In cases of alleged sexual assault, both the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have other persons present during disciplinary proceedings (see AWC Student Code of Conduct). Both the accuser and the accused shall be informed of the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding brought alleging a sexual offense to include the final determination and any sanction against the accused.

To report an assault, call (928) 314-9500 or 9-1-1.



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## If You've Just Been Sexually Assaulted:

1. Get to a **safe place**.
2. Contact someone who can help you—a friend, Head Resident, Resident Assistant, the police, a relative, the campus counseling or Health Services center—anyone you can trust. Ask her or him to meet with you for a while. You can contact the **Crisis Hotline 24 hours a day at (928) 373-0849**.
3. Do **not** shower, drink, eat, douche, urinate, or change your clothes, if you plan to make a police report. *If you must urinate*, try to capture the urine in a plastic or glass cup for evidence testing. *If you must change clothes*, put the items in separate paper bags, again to be used in evidence testing. Do **not** use plastic bags; they contaminate evidence. Try not to disturb the scene, if the assault occurred in your residence hall room or in a vehicle.
4. The first two decisions that need to be made are whether you will report the crime (all sexual assaults are crimes) to the Campus Police and to obtain medical attention.  
**The Campus Police:** Reporting a crime can help you regain a sense of personal power and control. It can also help to ensure the safety of other potential victims. *If you report the assault within 96 hours*, the Campus Police can assist you in obtaining a forensic/evidentiary medical examination. **To report the assault, call (928) 314-9500 or 9-1-1.** Regardless of whether or not you choose to press charges, the Campus Police will assist you in a referral to Amberly's Place, (Amberlys' Place is a sexual assault advocacy center designed to provide assistance to and aid victims of sexual assault regain control of their lives) so that you may be provided services based on your needs in a neutral victim friendly environment. Additionally, you can contact the **24-hour Crisis Hotline** at **(928) 373-0849** to get assistance.

**Medical Attention:** It is important to receive **medical attention**, whether or not you plan to report the crime to police. You may have received injuries of which you are not aware. Also a doctor or nurse can examine you and give you information about possibility of pregnancy and the risk of exposure to sexually transmitted

diseases. If you want to make a police report, a complete forensic examination will be performed at Amberly's Place. This examination will include good medical attention as well as the collection of evidence specimens.

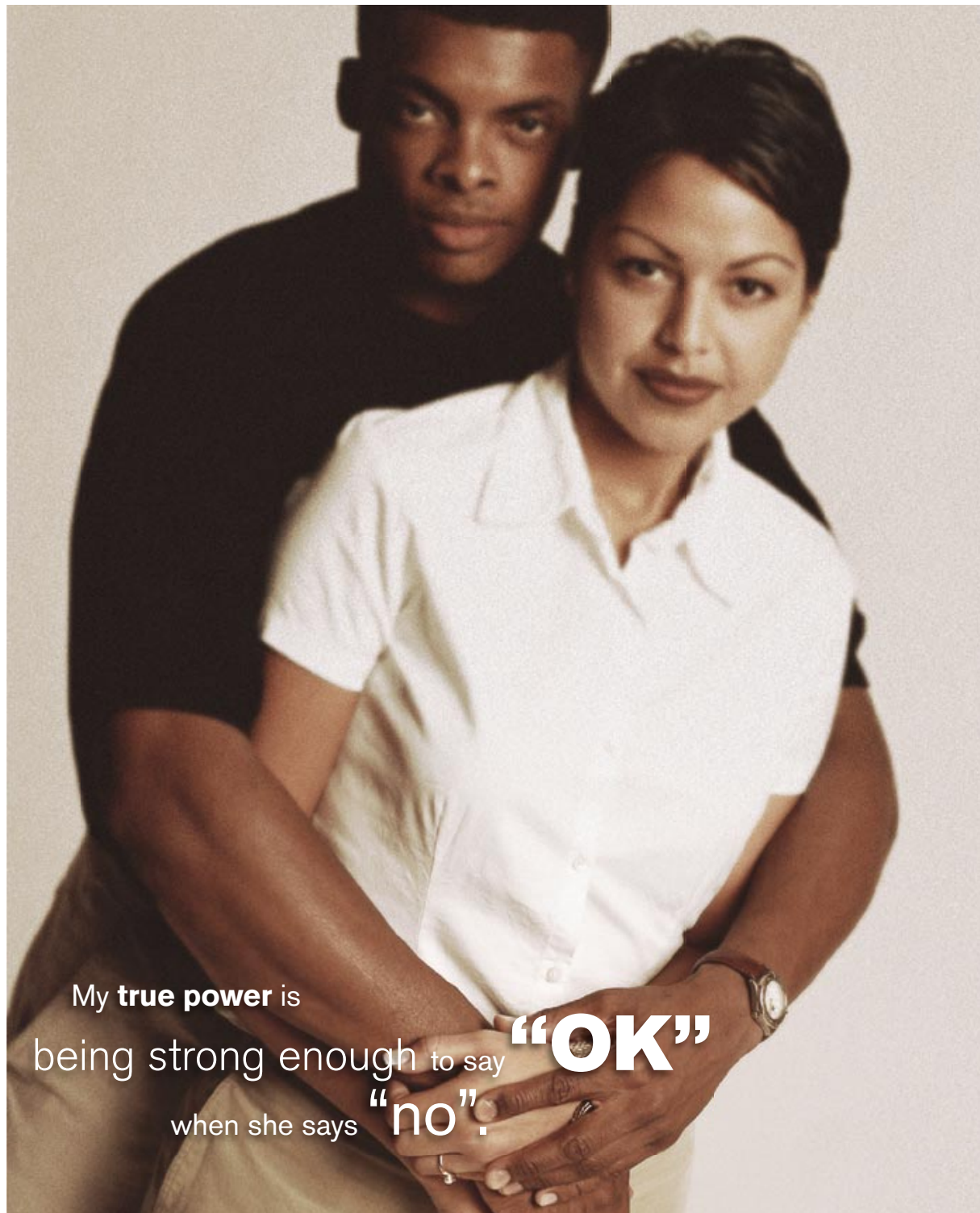
5. *If you suspect that you may have been given a date rape drug* (such as Rohypnol, GHB, Ketamine, or Valium), ask the hospital or clinic to take a urine sample as soon as possible. These drugs quickly pass through the body once ingested.
6. As soon as you have a quiet moment, **write down everything** that you remember happening during the sexual assault, including a description of the assailant(s).
7. **Talk** with a counselor or victim advocate who is trained to assist sexual assault victims about the emotional, physical, and legal impact of an assault.
8. *If you want information about legal issues, medical care, or other concerns related to the assault*, a sexual assault hotline can help a great deal. You can contact the **Crisis Hotline 24 hours a day at (928) 373-0849**.
9. AWC and NAU in Yuma will change a victim's academic and residence hall assignment *if changes are requested and are reasonably available*.
10. **Remember:** The assault was **not** your fault! You are **not** to blame!
11. *If you have been sexually assaulted* some time ago:
  - a. You may just now be realizing that you still have options available to you.
  - b. **Medical attention may still be needed** for treatment of physical symptoms.
  - c. **Seek counseling.** Unresolved experiences of sexual assault can have long-term psychological and social effects.
  - d. Consult a campus counselor or Amberly's Place or Health Services center to explore the following options:
    1. Reporting the incident to the police
    2. Pursuing campus judicial intervention
    3. Academic or administrative intervention
    4. Medical care
    5. Your emotional well-being

Things You Should Know about . . .

# Sexual Assault

College campuses are not unlike many other types of communities. In those communities, sexual assault occurs. We believe the best way to address sexual assault in our AWC community is through prevention. This brochure provides critical information on how **you can prevent becoming a victim** of sexual assault.

ARIZONA WESTERN COLLEGE



My true power is  
being strong enough to say **“OK”**  
when she says **“no”**.

## Things You Should Know:

### Facts About Sexual Assault:

1. People get raped no matter how attractive they are, how they are dressed, or how seductively they behave.
2. Most rapes (84%) are committed by persons that the victim knows. Most perpetrators are boyfriends, ex-boyfriends, classmates, or friends.
3. Rape and sexual assaults most often occur when the victim and the perpetrator have been using alcohol or drugs.
4. Almost 3 out of 4 college women have experienced sexual coercion at some point in their lifetime.
5. Forty three percent of college-aged men admit to using coercive behavior to have sex including ignoring women's protests, using physical aggression, and forcing intercourse. Sexual coercion is defined as the act of forcing, pressuring, or tricking persons into a sexual act against their will.
6. The only time consent for sexual intercourse is consent is when verbal permission has been given without force or the threat of force, the person is aware intercourse is occurring, and the person giving the verbal consent has the mental capacity and capability to give that consent.
7. 83% of all rapes involve women under the age of 25.
8. 1 in 4 college women have either been raped or suffered attempted rape.
9. Almost half of college women who are raped were virgins at the time.
10. Most college women whose experience meets the legal definition of rape do not acknowledge the event as rape. Women who have been raped often deny that it was rape, ignore that “little voice” inside that questions whether it was rape, blame themselves for the situation, and do not report the attack.
11. The most common “date rape” drugs are alcohol, Rohypnol (Flunitrazepam), GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyrate), GBL (Gamma Butyrolactone), and Ketamine (Ketamine Hydrochloride).

### Alcohol and Sexual Assault:

Alcohol is the most common drug associated with rape and is estimated to be abused by the victim and/or the perpetrator in more than 50% of all sexual assaults. On college campuses, alcohol use has been related to:

- 79% of incidents of unwanted sexual intercourse
- 71% of incidents of forced sexual touching
- 64% of acts of overall physical violence &
- 51% of threats of physical violence

College students who binge drink (5 or more drinks at one sitting) are:

- 3.5 times more likely than their peers to be victims of physical violence,
- 3 times more likely to endure unwanted sexual intercourse, &
- 2 times as likely to have experienced forced sexual touching (aka. sexual battery)

### How To Reduce Your Risk of Substance Motivated Sexual Assault:

- Do not accept an open drink
- Do not take drinks from large open containers, such as punch bowls
- Do not leave your drink unattended
- Do not leave an event with someone you just met
- Do not assume that if you're male you are safe from being drugged
- Be aware of your own and friend's behavior—look for changes from the norm
- If you think you might have been drugged, get tested (urine/blood tests)